

THE CARPENTER

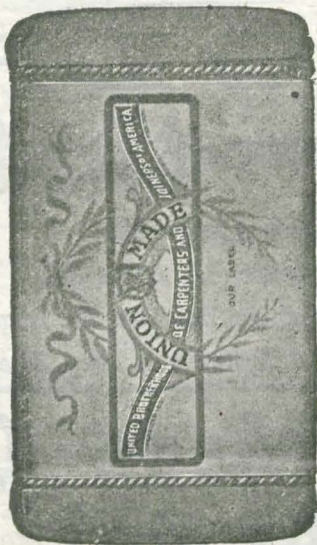
A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIV---No. 1
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1904

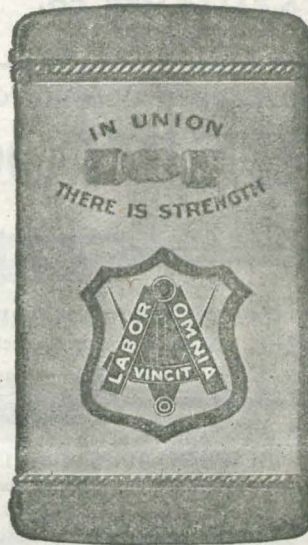
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BEST FOR THE TEETH

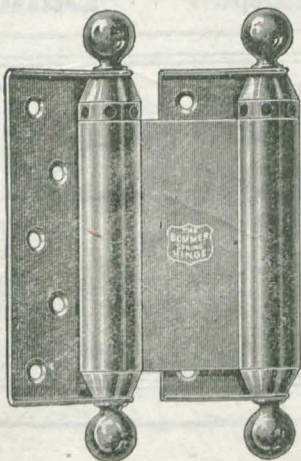
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Positive Saw Set**

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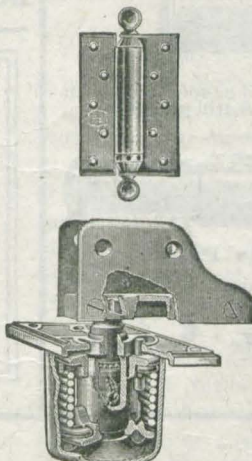
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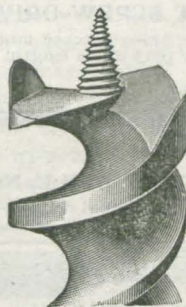
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QUALITY
GOODS**

**BUT COST
NO MORE
THAN
INFERIOR
MAKES**



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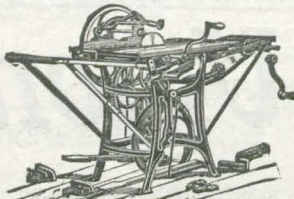
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With Official Emblem of U. B. of C. & J. of A.
Requests for prices will be cheerfully answered.

ENVELOPES, ETC.

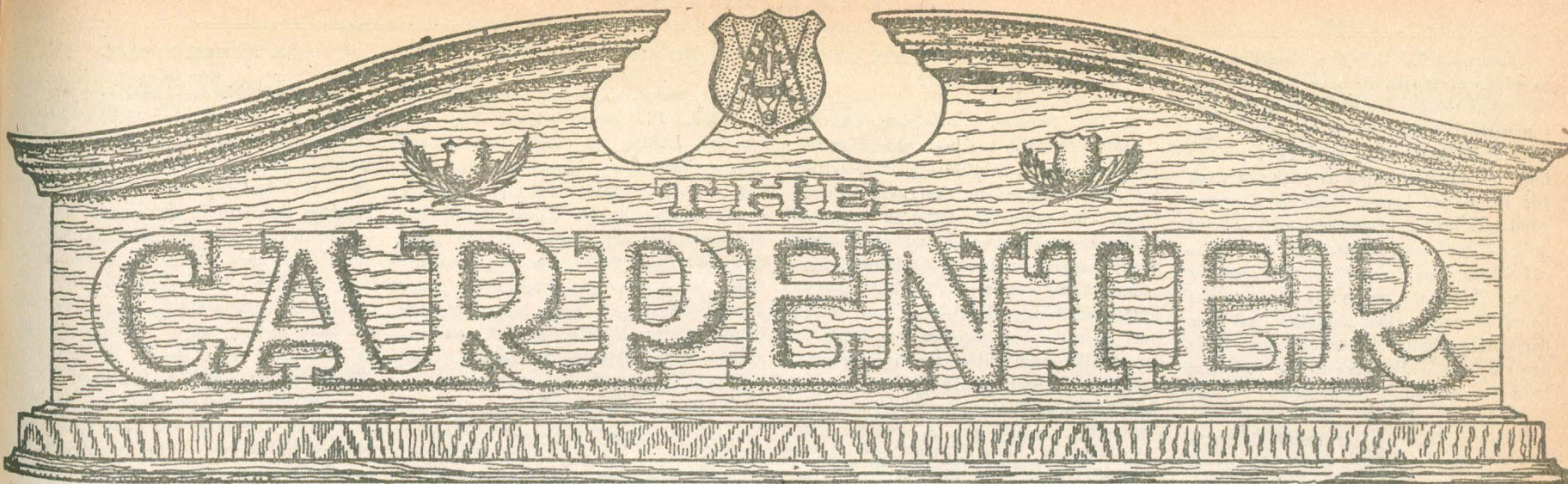
The
Cheltenham
Press

12

Century Building Indianapolis

Improved
Carpenters' Tools

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 13
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



FINDLAY, O.—Our membership at present amounts to about one hundred in good standing. The season now drawing to a close has been one of the most prosperous this city has witnessed in years.

COALGATE, I. T.—Trade is very dull in this place and we would advise all carpenters to remain away and avoid disappointment. On January 1st, 1904, the eight-hour work day system will take effect here.

LASALLE, ILL.—We, the carpenters, are working eight hours in this city and LaSalle is therefore entitled to a place on our eight-hour list. We have placed a Business Agent in the field who is doing good work.

NATCHEZ, MISS.—Anticipating difficulties to arise between our Local Union and the contractors after January 1st and work being very dull, we would call on all carpenters to stay away from this city until further notice.

SEATTLE, WASH.—We would warn all carpenters to remain away from this locality until further notice. Business in the building line is quite slow; there is not work enough for resident carpenters and many of our men are idle. Keep away.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.—Work is scarce here at this time, there is not enough of it in town to keep our own men going during the winter months and so would advise all traveling brothers to keep away from Bernardsville, N. J., pending a revival of trade.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—A great many carpenters are coming here expecting to find plenty of work and big wages only to be disappointed, no job being obtained. Work is very scarce at present and the majority of our members are idle with no prospect of securing employment until after the middle of January, when we hope that spring work will start up.

DOUGLAS, ARIZ.—Trade is very dull in this place and no improvement is in sight. Brothers who have come here from other localities were compelled to leave before their clearance cards had matured. We would advise all carpenters to stay away until further notice.

PASSAIC, N. J.—In looking over the December issue of THE CARPENTER we fail to find name of our locality on the eight-hour list. Passaic, N. J., is and has been an eight-hour city since May, 1902. Please insert the name in the January issue of our journal.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Local Union 783 is getting along nicely. We expect to obtain the eight-hour day the 1st of May. Work is not very plentiful. We have more resident carpenters here than the trade can stand and would ask all carpenters to keep away this season.

OTTUMWA, IA.—Our Local Union is enjoying a steady growth; we have now about 95 per cent of the craft of our city in the organization. The Trades and Labor Council of this city has just completed a very fine assembly hall of five large rooms, which are the finest in the State.

TRINIDAD, COLO.—We would ask all carpenters to remain away from Trinidad this winter. Trade is dull and as a consequence a good number of our men are walking the streets in vain in search of employment. There is not work enough to justify the coming here of more carpenters.

BAKER CITY, ORE.—The eight-hour system is in operation here since our local union voted to make an attempt at its establishment. The new plan works like a charm and we did not have a bit of trouble. We have had plenty of work ever since. At present, however, work is shutting down a little for the winter season.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—In spite of frequent warnings the influx of carpenters still continues. They are coming here in large numbers and the city is flooded with them. What shall become of them this winter is more than we can tell. Our present wage scale and trade conditions are greatly endangered by this influx. Carpenters should at least pay heed to our warning and stay away from Los Angeles.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL.—We would request carpenters to remain away from this locality. Work is very slack. There is not enough of it to occupy our local men. Put no credence in the statements of the local papers; we that live here know the situation. Carpenters, steer clear of Bakersfield at this time.

SAUSALITO, CAL.—Presumably because the General Office was not informed of the eight-hour day having been established in this city its name does not appear on our eight-hour list. We are working eight hours the first five days of the week and four on Saturdays at a rate of 50 cents an hour or \$4 per day.

TRENTON, N. J.—All the big buildings here have stopped operations on account of the cold weather, throwing a large number of our men out of employment. There will be very little doing all through the winter season, and we would urgently call on all carpenters to keep aloof from this city pending a revival of trade.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Carpenters are specially requested to steer clear of this city and vicinity. Work is unusually dull and strike and lockout of Building Trades Council still on. There are at least 1,200 to 1,500 idle carpenters here at present with poor prospect for any employment for some time to come. Remain away.

TAUNTON, MASS.—Local Union 1035 is holding out nicely. We are taking in a few members now and then and have good reason to expect a larger increase in membership in the near future. One of our contractors persistently works nine hours, but we hope to force him in line soon. Work is very quiet just at present, though we have only a few of our men out of employment.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—After being out on strike for a year we are now firmly established as an eight-hour city. All but three or four unfair contractors signed our agreement and these we hope to win over before another season. Under the nine-hour rule we received \$2 per day, now our wages are \$2.50 minimum per day of eight hours, and we are satisfied that builders recognize the reasonableness of our terms. While our men are all at work the outlook for the winter is not very promising and carpenters should remain away from this city for the present.

CORBIN, KY.—Work is rather dull here at this time, while prospects for next spring's trade are more encouraging. Our Local Union 1589 is progressing and new members are being added from time to time. We have established the nine-hour work day and increased our wage scale 5 cents per hour. Our demands for better conditions met with the approval of most all of the best citizens.

TELLURIDE, COLO.—Carpenters are urgently called upon to steer clear of this city. The Citizens' Alliance, backed up by the militia, are giving organized labor a hard fight. They so far have had thirty-two members of different unions locked up and more atrocities may follow. The mine owners are trying to get carpenters to work ten hours while our trade rules call for eight. Keep away.

POTTSTOWN, PA.—The mass meeting recently held here was quite a success. We had a large turnout and Brother D. A. Post was present to help the good cause along. Our contractors having broken their agreement and refusing to live up to our wage scale, we are having a hard fight. They now refuse to recognize our Union and in the anticipation of further complications we would request all carpenters to stay away from Pottstown pending a settlement of the trouble.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.—We would caution the carpenters in general against the advertisements of E. J. Kilburn, a contractor in this place, offering employment for twenty-five men on inside work. This contractor has not work enough for ten men. His design is to create an influx of idle men into this locality and play them out against the union men who insist on working under fair conditions. Carpenters should pay no attention to E. J. Kilburn's ads. and leave him alone.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—It is being circulated that carpenters are needed in this locality, which caused a number of men to come quite a distance and then return without obtaining a job. The fact is that a large number of our own men are walking the streets, idle, while many have left to secure work elsewhere. Our Local Union being yet comparatively young and small numerically, we hope that all carpenters will assist us to get on solid footing by staying away from Greensboro, N. C., until conditions are more favorable.

TRENTON, N. J.—The benefits the members of the U. B. have received may be stated briefly, but they are great just the same. A few years ago the wages were from \$9 to \$12 per week for sixty hours. Today the wages are \$18 per week for forty-four hours. This is a pretty good interest on what the members have paid in for dues, assessments, etc. The old wages were from 15 to 20 cents per hour. Today the wages are 41 cents per hour, or more than double. Ask the carpenters whether unionism pays. There are very few carpenters in the city that have not learned of its benefits.

* * *

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Our Local Union is in fairly good condition and with one exception it controls all jobs in town. Recently a non-union man started a job here with other scab help. When the job was half completed the boss fired the whole bunch and hired union men to finish it. Work is at a standstill at present, the starting of new jobs being delayed until spring. Traveling brothers should shun this place until that time. In November we had the pleasure of a visit from our Second Vice-President, Brother Connolly, who gave us a good lecture on unionism. We shall be glad to have him with us again at any time.

* * *

BERLIN, ONT., CANADA—On December 4th L. U. 553 held a well-attended and lively meeting, the main subject under discussion being the jurisdiction over the men employed in planing mills, whether they belong to the Carpenters or the Wood Workers. Some of our members reporting that the latter claimed jurisdiction over the millmen, we naturally consulted our General Constitution, and, turning to page 13, our President read Section 61, which distinctly states that planing mill bench hands and men running wood working machines are to be admitted to membership in our U. B. We, on our part, claim that these men are doing the work formerly done by the carpenter. Their work is joinery and they should logically come under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters and Joiners. Common sense must tell the mill hands that their adhesion to a dual organization will jeopardize their own interests.

* * *

SALISBURY, N. C.—Our town is right well organized; we have unions of machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, car workers, retail clerks, railroad clerks, typographers and cigar-makers, and a central body which is doing splendid work. Owing to the absence of any organization of the craft until July, 1903, when L. U. 1714 was started, carpenters' and joiners' wages are very low here. We want to get in good working order before we make any demand on our employers; prospects for securing better conditions are certainly in sight. On December 2d the Central Union gave a smoker affording great enjoyment to the large number of union men present. Very appropriate addresses on the efficiency of labor organizations and their aims were delivered, the remarks of the speakers along these lines being highly appreciated by the audience. Such occasions will draw our people closer together and this one will long be remembered by all participants.

* * *

THE capitalists love the workingmen like the farmer loves his fat steers—he loves them for what they are worth to him.

The Owosso (Mich.) City Mill on the Unfair List.

R. N. Parshal, proprietor of the Owosso City Mill, has been placed on the unfair list by L. U. 1077 and their action has been endorsed by the Local Central Body. This concern is doing an extensive business, manufacturing and wholesaling flour, shipping it in carloads to different parts of the country. It has always antagonized organized labor, and whenever Mr. Parshal requires any work to be done he sends out of the city for non-union help. Discriminate against this unfair firm's product.

* * *

Anderson Bros. of Kyser, W. Va., Unfair.

Anderson Brothers, a contracting firm of Kyser, W. Va., have been declared unfair by L. U. 1471 of that locality because of their antagonism toward organized labor, shown by their discrimination against union labor, the low wages paid their help and the ignoring of requests of the Union committees for an amicable adjustment of the points in dispute. In May last we asked for an advance in wages, which request was readily complied with by all contractors except Anderson Brothers. They pay their men from 12 1-2 to 22 cents per hour and these low rates enable them to obtain contracts on very low figures to the detriment of fair contractors.

Anderson Brothers, who hail from somewhere in Pennsylvania, are doing business in Kyser, W. Va., under the name of the House Building Company. Local Union 1471 has withdrawn its members from all of the firm's jobs and would caution all union men to refrain from entering into employment for them and would call on them to discriminate against the firm's material.

* * *

Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Providence, R. I.	Aniston, Ala.
New Haven, Conn.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New York City.
Chicago, Ill.	Albany, N. Y.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Kewanee, Ill.
Houston, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.
Cleveland, O.	Saratoga Spr'gs, N. Y.
Marquette, Mich.	San Antonio, Tex.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Portland, Ore.	Coalgate, I. T.
Trinidad, Colo.	Seattle, Wash.
Danvers, Mass.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Beloit, Wis.	Memphis, Tenn.
Los Angeles, Cal.	

* * *

Discriminate Against Stores Handling Rochester Made Clothing.

The Garment Workers of Rochester, N. Y., being on strike for better conditions for over two months, members are advised to refrain from patronizing any store handling clothing manufactured in that city. Assist the Garment Workers by leaving Rochester goods in the garment line severely alone.

* * *

Liberal Reward to Finder.

A Sterrell double plumb, thirty inches, iron level, has recently been stolen from C. J. Tallman of McKeesport, Pa., whose name is etched in acid on tool, in two places. The finder is offered liberal reward by Local Union 827 McKeesport, Pa.

F. P. BOYD, R. S.

Beware of W. J. Suess.

W. J. Suess, a former member of L. U. 1232, Ft. Smith, Kas., has absconded, leaving the wages due several men in his employ unpaid and defrauding numerous other creditors. He has been expelled by the Local Union for dishonest conduct, in conformity with Sec. 163 (a) of the General Constitution. W. J. Suess is about forty years of age, six feet in height, heavy set, has double upper lip, is smooth shaved, speaks either English or German. Beware of him.

* * *

A Lost Brother.

The undersigned desires to know the whereabouts of his brother, Frank Taggart Corbin, a painter and paperhanger by trade, who, until about eight months ago, resided in Redlands, Cal. I am in poor health, unable to work and would like to communicate with him. Any information leading to my locating him will be thankfully received by

LEWIS N. CORBIN,
(of L. U. 293, Canton City, Ill.)
Yates City, Ill.

* * *

Who Can Locate Joseph Schneider?

Joseph Schneider, formerly a member of L. U. 379, Texarkana, Tex., left that city, wife and child, in August, 1902, and has never been heard of since. He is about 5 feet in height, weighs about 140 pounds, has dark hair, sandy mustache, blue eyes and is of German descent. Members or readers knowing of his present whereabouts are requested to kindly communicate with the General Office.

* * *

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Lakeland, Fla.	Little Rock, Ark.
Strawn, Tex.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Artesia, N. M.	St. Louis, Mo.
Timpson, Tex.	Middletown, O.
Big Springs, Tex.	Dallas, Tex.
Carrier Mills, Ill.	Greenup, Ill.
Hiawatha, Kas.	

Total: Thirteen local unions.

* * *

Local Union 822 Banqueting.

Local Union 822, Findlay, O., on November 24th, held their second annual banquet. Small subscriptions from those who felt disposed to give and a few weeks' work of the committee assisted by brother members and their wives was all to make the evening a rousing success long to be remembered by the boys.

At 8 p. m. the members, their families and friends filled the hall and entertainment began. The welcome address was delivered by our President, A. B. Lovel, followed by Mayor Metcalf of Findlay. Brother Joe Marsh, a member of the Iron and Steel Workers, reviewed the period of unionism from the first union of Adam and Eve to the present state of unionism. The male quartet of the local union entertained the audience with some selections, Miss Berger with a vocal solo, and others with dialogues and recitations. The table was then spread with plenty of roast chicken, and other good things contributed to a glad and magnificent Thanksgiving supper, which was followed by a drawing contest for a fine china cup and saucer, Brother J. P. Alsphah being the winner. At the close of the entertainment, cakes and chickens still on hand were sold to the highest bidder. There were about two hundred persons in attendance and everything passed off in perfect peace and harmony.

A Musical Smoker.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Local Union 1091 of this city, on December 11th, held their annual smoker with a goodly number of members present and it was enjoyed by all. We had expected our Paterson brothers to share in our merry making. Owing to their own business affairs, however, they were unable to attend in a body. After the transaction of our routine business a motion was made that we have supper, never a motion being as cheerfully responded to as that one. All did ample justice to the good things the committee had prepared for us, and in a short time none could say they were hungry or thirsty. The remainder of the evening was spent in speech making, story telling, singing and smoking. Our President, Albert I. Huberschmitt, presided over the festivities like a royal toastmaster. His second term expiring, and, he not believing in any third-term business, all regret his surrender of the gavel at the beginning of the new year. Brother Van Nort of Paterson deserves special mention. He is a right good entertainer and contributed to our enjoyment and the success of the occasion very much. As the hour was growing late and time to close, we came to the conclusion that our committee would make splendid quartermasters and should the general office ever be in need of such functionaries to provide for the army of carpenters and joiners we would advise them to call up Local Union 1091.

* * *

It Helps.

When out of a job and the gray wolf howls
Thro' the winter so cruel and hard,
It helps a man to weather the storm
If he carries a union card.

* * *

WHEN the men who make the State
possible control the State instead of
being controlled by it—then men will be
free.

* * *

To the New Year.

What bringest thou, Oh, New Year, bright,
On thy unsullied page?
Will hand of time in words of light
Contentment bring to age?
What to ambitious youth so fair
Wilt thou, young New Year, bring?
Give youth success beyond compare—
Let hope's fruition ring.

Bringest thou plenty, peace and cheer
To weary hearts that wait?
Thou haste thy blessings, bright New Year;
Oh, grant them not too late!
To toiling hosts both far and near
Throughout this Christian land,
Yield joy's bright recompense for care—
Bring forth with lavish hand.

Twelve months with joy and grief are spent,
The weary past is dead,
Oh, New Year, give us sweet content
Grant all "Our daily bread;"
So when complete thy course is run
Without so much of pain,
All hearts may cherish thee, New Year,
Through sunshine and thro' rain.

Another page of life is gone—
Its record closed at last;
Each blot of sin, each task well done,
Alike is in the past.
As curious mortal mind e'er yearns
Toward the unseen way,
With trusting hope we turn to thee
And leave the yesterday.

Farewell, Old Year, we look before,
And prophesy the best,
May gladness enter every door
And joy fill every breast;
Through all the land from sea to sea
May labor's progress reign,
For all may peace and plenty be
And pleasure banish pain.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL,
Kirkwood, Ga.

CORRESPONDENCE



From Toluca, Ill.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

All outside carpenter work now being suspended for the winter season and for the first time since July being at leisure, I will give you and the readers of our journal an account of the Labor Day celebration in this city.

The members of L. U. 807 turned out on this labor holiday in full force, each man wearing blue striped overalls and jacket, white ribbons around their hats bearing initials and number of our Local Union, and each one carrying a carpenter tool of some kind. All trades were well represented in the parade, the carpenters especially making a splendid showing. Since the World's Fair in Chicago, ten years ago, I have not seen so many carpenters in line of march. Among all the trades, however, there was not one single wood worker.

When the parade was over each one seemed to meet old friends of his craft that he had not seen for years; more so among the carpenters who clustered in tens and twenties, making stump speeches, singing and toasting to the long life of the U. B. and the general officers. Others, in their remarks, were praising the general officers for the hard fight they are putting up against dual organization in our craft. A voice among one of the crowds called on one of the boys to make a speech and say something about a Kidd, but another suggested that this whole thing be laid over until next Labor Day, when he would tell them about a big U. B. ship commanded by a captain named Huber and piloted by Frank Duffy. On the deck of the U. B. ship was one of the big national unions of our craft that was growing in membership while on a fishing tour for a whale that had swallowed a Kidd having his pocket full of little things stolen from the big U. B. ship. The scabs, the speaker continued, were eating up the bait, and the fishers, landing them on deck, washed all the bad old craft out of them. Many more sayings equally amusing could be heard and in each crowd of carpenters a few non-union men from smaller towns, where no union exists, were noticed who had come over to see the parade and enjoyed the fun immensely. Some of these men were anxious to have a local union organized in their own locality and promised to give an organizer a helping hand to that end as soon as spring time arrives.

Fraternally yours,

DAVE FARLEY,

L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill.

From Miami, Fla.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

As this, the southernmost Local in the United States (on the mainland at least), has never been heard from through the correspondence columns of our Journal. I deem it time to say "Hello," to our sister Locals over the country.

Local 993 was organized in April, 1902, with eleven members. We had up hill work for some months. Some were indifferent and many openly avowed themselves enemies to unionism. The or-

ganization of Local 819 at West Palm Beach, where the East Coast Hotel Company had several hundred mechanics at work, had secured for us the nine-hour day instead of ten and an advance of 10 per cent in wages, as the East Coast Company rules govern the whole of this lower east coast. Well, we worked patiently, using sugar principally. Presently we became strong enough to tie up the sugar bag and began to use stronger arguments and in less than a year from our organization we had the city thoroughly organized and "unregenerated scabs" found it convenient to seek other pastures. Our membership at present is over 100 and the influx of carpenters from other places is adding several to our roster every night. Right here I rise to remark that the best place to test a man's union principles is when he is away from home. Union carpenters flock down here every winter, and, instead of bringing their clearance cards and affiliating with us and assisting us, they play the scab by keeping away from us and dodging and evading our Business Agent when he gets after them. Thus we have to make things unpleasant for a great many of them before we receive their clearance cards. Such men deserve the title of "union scabs." We are always ready to respond to appeals from sister Unions for help when they are in trouble. Our dues are but a mite compared to the voluntary donations to brothers in the North when in trouble, and I am sorry to state that the union men who scab on us every winter are from the same latitude. Such treatment at their hands will certainly tighten our purse strings if persisted in. The contractors have formed a Master Builders' Association and are evidently preparing for a fight with us; in fact they threaten us with it. We ask all union men to keep away and give us a clear field and the result will not be long in doubt.

Brother E. L. Connolly, Second Vice-President and Organizer, visited us last week. Through the fault of the postal service we received his notice almost simultaneously with himself. However, we got the boys together that night and Brother Connolly gave us a rousing speech and some good advice. It infused new courage into us. Brother Connolly is the "right man in the right place;" would to God there were more like him in the field. Florida could be belted with locals if we had an Organizer like Brother Connolly to cover the State.

Yours fraternally,

B. SUTTON, Local 993.

A Groan From the South.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Bully for Brother Strickland when he says: "Touch the boys on the importance of fitting themselves to become members in a local union." Our organization today, numbering many thousands of members, would be far better off in every conceivable way if these same members had been taught by precept and example the great importance of labor organization and the vast amount of good derived from it. With a pang of regret I cite L. U. 655, of which, being a sufferer, I am an inefficient and non-attentive member. When we organized, three years ago, all the carpenters of Key West were only too anxious to be with us and for some time were good contributing members. What are we today? About one-third as strong in membership as we were three years ago, and why? Just because

the members who yielded the organization had not received sufficient training in unionism to appreciate the fact that they belonged to one of the best organizations on the face of God's green earth for man's advancement, welfare and earthly satisfaction. But right here I want to say that that one-third who faithfully upheld the banner of unionism is game to the marrow and proposes to keep the colors flying with a right good cheer, fight the opponents of labor to the bitter end and stand victorious in defiance of the plutocrats, hoarded gold and the combined trusts.

In our short career in the field of labor we have in one or two instances made a stand for right and justice and have enjoyed the fruit of our efforts. We have secured the eight-hour work day without any difficulty worth mentioning.

In resuming the incipient subject allow me to advise any local union to pay heed to the old saying, "One rotten apple will spoil a barrel of good ones," and let me further advise them not to rid themselves of a bad member until they have applied every known remedy and failed in reforming the brother. When found beyond all hope, then, and only then, let him go. One man in is better than two out of the Union and if incurable and once out, he is forever lost and N. G. If he applies for readmission when compelled to, in order to obtain a job or for any other reason, he wants the Union for his own use and convenience and he will neither be ornamental nor useful, but rather a detriment to union's cause.

What we need here in Key West is a sort of an old-time camp meeting revival to stir up the spirit of unionism among the carpenters, and if any brother can give me any suggestion along these lines I would be very glad, indeed, to hear from him. Long live unionism.

F. H. MILLER,

L. U. 655, Key West, Fla.

A Carpenter Problem.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Being a carpenter and wage earner myself I have earnestly studied the economical condition of my craft and that of the wage-working class in general. And as it is often claimed by employers of labor and business people that a wage earner has no cause to complain of his condition, and, on the other hand, there being so many wage earners who, judging from their indifference toward the aims of organized labor, coincide with the former, I desire to offer the following proposition in arithmetic for solution.

The average wage of a carpenter in this section of the country is about \$2.25 per day. Now, let us suppose a carpenter has a wife and eight children, which, while it may not be a rule, is neither an exception. He is employed in the average about 250 days a year, his total income thus being \$562.00 per year.

Allowing each member of the family 5 cents a meal to live on and three meals a day for 365 days, or one year, the total expense for meals per year will amount to \$547.00. We will also allow \$5.00 each for clothing, shoes and hats, being a total of \$50.00 per year for the entire family; \$25.00 per year for school books; \$96.00 for house rent at \$8.00 per month, \$24.00 for fuel at \$2.00 per month and lamp oil per year, \$3.00. The carpenter is required to have about \$100.00 or \$150.00 worth of tools for his

work, though we will not consider the cost of tools in this problem. Now, I would like the readers of this journal to find out how much the carpenter could have saved in one year on his income of \$562.50 and what is the amount of his expense? In this problem we have made no allowance for doctor bills, nothing for road tax or preachers, nothing for tobacco, beer or car fare. A solution of the problem will show that somebody has to suffer, who must it be? And if this is the condition of the carpenter what is the condition of the so-called common laborers who receive less wages?

It may be asserted that there is but one carpenter out of ten having as many as eight children. While this is true it is equally true that the father of eight children has to work for the same wages that a single man receives, and how will he provide for his wife and family on an income of \$562.50 per year?

I claim that a single man who underbids a man having a wife and children is driving them into destitution, to insanity and, perhaps, suicide; he is committing a crime. I therefore deem it about time for every non-union man to join the organization of his craft. Let us all together strive for higher wages and shorter hours, for conditions that give all men a chance to work and let us wage war against the wrongs of selfishness and greed, the producers of all crimes.

L. J. SMITH,

L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo.

Successful Trade Movement.

YAZOO CITY, MISS.—Early in November last Local Unions 1706 and 1721 presented an agreement to the contractors of this town embodying the following demands:

1. Employment of union men exclusively; to take effect immediately.
2. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work, the prevailing wage scale to continue under the reduction of hours; to take effect on January 1st, 1904.

The contractors, in their answer to our proposition, under date of November 7th, refused to grant our request. In their meeting they even decided to cut down our wages. Later on, however, and after our men had walked out on several jobs, the contractors asked for a conference with our committee, when considerable discussion took place, resulting in the contractors acceding to all our demands.

Begin Anew.

Make the New Year resolutions—

With God's help begin anew,
He is merciful of error
And His love is over you;
For our failures there is pardon—
Strength in need He will supply,
But no victory or blessing
Comes to him who does not try.

Make the New Year resolutions—

Yes, resolve to start again,
Though the past has shown our weakness
And each effort seemed in vain;
For all human incompleteness
Shall God's righteousness atone—
He directs the passing ages
And He will redeem His own.

All man's boasted high achievement

Springs from wisdom's source supreme,
Mortal paths are lost in error,
But God's mercy shall redeem;
Make the New Year resolutions,
And the strife for right renew—
God instead of man shall justly
Estimate the deeds we do.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

The Eight-Hour Law Upheld.

The United States Supreme Court, on November 30th, affirmed the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of the State of Kansas regulating labor on public works. Justice Harlan said, in handing down the opinion of the court, that if the statute is mischievous the responsibility rests with the legislators and not the courts. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer and Peckham dissented.

The Kansas law, whose validity was called into question in the suit, was enacted in 1891 and provides that eight hours should constitute a day's work for workmen employed by or on behalf of the State, or by any county or city or other municipality in the State. It also prohibits contractors from requiring laborers engaged on work for the State to perform more than eight hours' labor in a day. Both fine and imprisonment are provided for violation of the law.

The case decided was that of *W. W. Atkins vs. the State of Kansas*. Atkins had a contract with the corporation of Kansas City, Kan., for paving and he was charged with requiring a workman named Reese to labor ten hours a day. He was prosecuted in the State courts, where the decisions were uniformly against him. Atkins appealed from the decision of the State Supreme Court to the Federal Supreme Court, alleging that the statute is in violation of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution in that it denied him due protection of the law and deprived him of his property without due process.

THE UTAH CASE.

Referring to the only other decision of the court on the eight-hour question, that of *Holden vs. Hardy*, in which the court sustained the law of Utah, fixing an eight-hour day for miners employed under ground, Justice Harlan called attention to the fact that while in the Utah case private interests were involved, the present case involved employment on public works only. The opinion was based on the theory that all the municipalities of a State are the creations of the State; that work for them is of a public character and does not infringe on the personal liberty of any one. He then added:

"Whatever may have been the motives that controlled the enactment of the statute in question, we can imagine no possible ground to dispute the power of the State to declare that no one undertaking work for it or for one of its municipal agencies shall permit or require an employe on such work to labor in excess of eight hours each in the day and to inflict punishment upon contractors who disregarded such a regulation. It can not be deemed a part of the liberty of any contractor that he be allowed to do public work in any mode he may choose to adopt without regard to the wishes of the State. On the contrary, it belongs to the State, as guardian and trustee for its people, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done. No court has authority to review its action in that respect. Regulations on this subject suggest only considerations of public policy. And with such considerations the courts have no concern."

PUBLIC POLICY.

Taking up the question of public policy Justice Harlan said: "If it be contended to be the right of every one to dispose of his labor upon such terms as

he deems best—as undoubtedly it is—and that to make it a criminal offense for a contractor for public work to permit or require his employes to perform labor upon that work in excess of eight hours each day is in derogation of the liberty of the employes and employer, it is sufficient answer that no one is entitled, of absolute right and as a part of his liberty, to perform labor for the State; and no contractor for public works can excuse a violation of his lawful agreement with the State by doing that which the statute under which he proceeds distinctly forbids him to do.

"So, also, if it be said that a statute like the one before us is mischievous in its tendencies, the answer is that the responsibility therefor rests upon legislators, not upon the courts. No evils arising from such legislation could be more far reaching than those that might come to our system of government if the judiciary, abandoning the sphere assigned to it by the fundamental law should enter the domain of legislation and upon grounds merely of justice or reason or wisdom annul statutes that had received the sanction of the people's representatives. We are reminded by counsel that it is the solemn duty of the courts in cases before them to guard the constitutional rights of the citizens against merely arbitrary powers. That is unquestionably true. But it is equally true—indeed the public interests imperatively demand—that legislative enactments be recognized and enforced by the courts as embodying the will of the people, unless they are plainly beyond all question violation of the fundamental law of the Constitution. It can not be affirmed of the statute of Kansas that it is plainly inconsistent with that instrument, indeed its constitutionality is beyond all question.

On the point of validity of similar statutes affecting private employment. Justice Harlan said: "Whether a similar statute, applied to laborers or employes in purely private work would be constitutional is a question of very large import which we have no occasion now to determine or even to consider."

AFRAID TO ACT.

The Employers' Association of Los Angeles Lacks the Nerve to Carry Out Its Program.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—(Special Correspondence.)—As stated in a recent issue of *THE CARPENTER* the would-be union-wrecking brigade of Los Angeles, calling itself the Employers' Association, held a meeting behind closed doors and decided to raise a fund of \$5,000, after which Arthur A. Hay would immediately be arrested on a charge of criminal libel. Hay is conducting the fight organized labor is waging against the infamous Los Angeles Times, and he was to be charged with libelling Otis, the editor of that despicable sheet. Just as every detail had been perfected by the Otis combination, agents representing W. R. Hearst arrived in Los Angeles, leased a five-story building for a period of ten years and began to install the most complete newspaper plant in the Southwest, preparatory to publishing a Hearst morning paper. Otis and his henchmen literally fell over themselves in their wild scramble for cover. Evidently they have abandoned their conspiracy to railroad to jail the man who is giving Otis the fight of his life.

On top of Hearst's coming it is announced that Otis has further cause to

feel disturbed, as the American Federation of Labor, at its recent convention in Boston, authorized the appointment of an organizer in Southern California for a period of one year, and it is understood that this official will be placed in the field the latter part of January, and will direct the work of organizing every non-union workman the Employers' Association has lured to this section for the purpose of disrupting the unions.

It is easily to be seen that the notorious Los Angeles Times has a stormy voyage ahead, and that unionism is to have its inning.

This can be more speedily brought about by organizing an anti-Los Angeles Times Committee in every central body in the United States. Let the readers of *THE CARPENTER* see to it that such a committee is appointed in your city or town.

And Hay is still doing business at the old stand.



Some Causes and Effects of Organized Labor.

Of all ruinous influences which cause a national decay, a policy which degrades labor is the most destructive. Fleets and armies alone do not determine the real strength of a country, but the manly spirit of the laboring class, its intelligence, comfort and happiness is to be considered a great factor toward the prosperity of a nation.

Of all industrial questions here in the United States the one that most directly affects the general welfare is the relation of labor to capital. In the transaction of business of any magnitude there are three necessities—capital, supervision and labor. Without capital or supervision it is impossible for labor alone to accomplish any great result. Yet labor is entitled to receive a share of the accumulated wealth, in proportion to what it contributes to the accumulation. Although this is a just theory there is great difficulty in finding a satisfactory method of applying it. Indeed, up to this time labor has received a mere pittance and the stern hand of capital has wielded the lash of oppression for the last century. Its trusts and combinations, with capital untold,

Have captured all the sources of industry and trade, And built colossal fortunes on labor poorly paid.

But too long has labor been in this condition of servitude, and another and greater emancipation must take place. To protect itself from the tyrannical hand of capital, labor has formed organizations familiarly known as trade unions. The workingman found himself at a disadvantage in dealing with the combine which employed him, and the purpose of his so-called trades union, was to assist him in maintaining his just rights and privileges on more equal terms. Concerning these organizations the magnates not only murmur among themselves, but make frequent outbursts of passion, calling us socialistic bodies, nests of anarchy, etc. Doctors have their organizations, lawyers have theirs; ministers league themselves together and merchants form their brotherhoods. Are these not trade unions? It is true they are not known as such, their members call them associations. I am not from Missouri, but show me the difference between an association of bankers and an association of miners. But for all that is said against the workingman's organization, it has afforded him a

stimulus for observing and understanding the conditions about him. It has enabled him to suggest and obtain reforms. Indeed, one of the foremost advocates of reforms which have already been secured was organized labor.

A few years ago the wage-earners demanded the secret ballot for their own protection. They obtained it, and now, instead of voting at the dictates of their employers, they make out the ballot according to their own judgments.

One of the most evil practices of our time—the employment of child labor—has been exceedingly lessened by the organized workingman. To rob a child of its school days is bad enough, but to bend its back with a load for which an adult is only fitted is a crime. But what care those huge monopolies for crime? Money talks, and money alone saves them from many a just punishment for their criminal greed.

By what means have over three hundred of our largest cities adopted an eight-hour working day? Or by what means has Uncle Sam been persuaded to work but eight hours? Do you doubt that organized labor has been instrumental in this great accomplishment? The most important reason, no doubt, for its adoption is that it is a necessity. Approximately one-third of the twenty-four hours must be taken for sleep, and, presuming one-third for labor there remain but eight hours for eating, going to and from place of occupation, for the perusal of current news, for mental improvement, recreation, social intercourse and domestic life.

Apparently one of the reasons of the combines for the suppression of an eight-hour day is that the employes become more intelligent and fearless in their struggle for justice and right. They would keep their laborers in the greatest ignorance possible and as long as possible; but the workingman organizations have educated them concerning their just privileges and as a result the eight-hour day has become a universal fact. Now in the matter of arbitration, organized labor has been a consistent and persistent advocate of arbitration, in spite of many assertions to the contrary. It is true there have been many strikes, but they are rapidly decreasing in number, and doubtless the sole reason for the declaration of a strike is the refusal of an employer to arbitrate. It seems that the burden of this reform is thrown upon the laboring man. Surely every employer would be benefited by such a course when in dispute or a disagreement springs up with his employes. From what has been said I would not have it understood that labor is an enemy of capital. The laborer merely asserts his just rights and seeks an opportunity whereby he may elevate himself and family. He does not desire to be a recipient of charity, but to receive a reasonable return for his toil.

I long for the time when this turmoil shall have ceased, when the workingman may stand on the same basis as his employer, when the comparatively low wage scale shall not tend to cause the degradation of labor and thus threaten the destruction of this fair republic.

MILES LITTLE,
L. U. 142, Pittsburg, Pa.



Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none; be able for thine enemy rather in power than use, and keep thy friend under thy life's own key; be checked for silence but never taxed for speech.—*Shakespeare*.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

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General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis
General Treasurer
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Second Vice-President
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CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



REPORT

Of Committee on Tabulation of Referendum Vote on Proposition to Admit Porto Rico Carpenters.

Wm. D. Huber, Gen. Pres. U. B. of C. and J.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your committee appointed for the tabulation of the referendum vote on the proposition to admit the Porto Rico carpenters into our U. B., begs leave to report as follows:

After carefully counting all the votes of Local Unions received by the General Office on and before December 15th, our findings are as follows:

Total number of votes cast, 25,693.

Yeas, 21,362.

Nays, 4,331.

The votes of the following Local Unions were not counted, their returns simply stating that the vote was unanimous, giving no number of yeas or nays: L. U. 184, 269, 1256, 1316, 1387.

The votes of the following local unions were not counted on account of absence of official seal on returns: L. U. 1353, 1359, 1369, 1396, 1456, 1514, 1553, 1571, 1652, 1743.

The returns of the following Local Unions were received after December 15th, and not counted:

L. U. 18, 24, 32, 212, 278, 432, 617, 673, 688, 701, 727, 760, 948, 1220, 1167, 1228, 1279, 1334, 1338, 1339, 1481, 1606, 1719, 1722.

E. W. HIATT,
J. JENSEN,
W. O. SULLIVAN,
Committee.

A Look Backward.

Another year having passed away it is appropriate to take a retrospective glance over the road we have traveled in the past twelve months. The year gone by has been a successful one to our United Brotherhood in many respects. While we had many disputes of various kinds and strikes and lock-outs to contend with, we emerged victoriously in most instances, we are stronger now and more determined than ever to push the good work along to a final issue at some early date in the future.

In our success and in our efforts to elevate our condition we are held in scorn by our opponents and we have not escaped their wrath and hatred on that account. We have been mocked and laughed at; our intentions, no matter how honorable, were jeered and scoffed at; our aims and objects were declared unlawful and our entire make-up unconstitutional.

The men making these assertions have no consideration for the wrongs and evils the wage worker is subjected to, they care little for his welfare so long as they reap enormous profits at his expense.

Many times have we heard the assertions made that we are a detriment to the community in which we live, a drawback to the city in which we are located and a hindrance to the commonwealth.

Yet, in the face of all these assertions, our United Brotherhood neither turned to the right nor to the left, but pushed right ahead, carrying out the principles on which our organization was founded nearly a quarter of a century ago. We hold as a sacred principle that union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers, with credit to themselves and honor to the organization to which they belong. We require that our members give a good day's work in return for a good day's pay; still, no matter how desirous we may be to inculcate this conception of duty in our members many of the employers claim that it is the object of organized labor to do as little work as possible and in return to obtain the highest wages by means of threats of force and tying up work by strikes and boycotts. This assertion is entirely false. We are opposed to strikes and anxious to avoid them where and whenever possible. We only enter into a strike after all other legitimate and honorable means have been resorted to and proven unsuccessful, and not even then until the matter in dispute has been squarely and fairly placed before our employers. When we do enter into any strike it is because our employers compel us to, and then, of course, we do it with a determination not to give up until success has crowned our efforts.

We encourage an apprentice system leading to a higher standard of skill. We cultivate feelings of friendship among the craft; we assist each other in securing employment, we discourage piece work, we endeavor to reduce the hours of daily labor, thus affording an opportunity to the unemployed to earn a livelihood. We furnish aid in cases of death and permanent disability; by legal and proper means we strive for the elevation of the moral, intellectual and social condition of our members and the improvement of the trade. There is certainly nothing wrong in these objects and nothing for us to be ashamed

of. Those who denounce them as being unlawful should have no standing in modern civilization, but should be carted off to "Darkest Africa," among the Apes where they belong.

We have used our best efforts during the year past to avoid strikes; however, fate seems to have been against us in this respect. We had many of them. Yet 98 per cent. of them were successful, and, although it cost General Headquarters the sum of \$130,000, we have a right to be proud of such a favorable result.

In the midst of all this turmoil, strife and trouble our organization has grown in membership at a rapid rate; in fact, far outnumbers any other trade organization in this respect. Our increase during the year 1903 was 500 new local unions with a membership of 45,000, making a total at the beginning of the new year of 175,000.

Our Local Unions and members may well congratulate themselves upon our achievements during the year just closed, but should bear in mind that much work remains yet to be done to attain the goal we are aiming at. It particularly behooves each and every member to be on the alert against any attempt of organized capital to frustrate our efforts to secure what is but just and right. May they be ever ready to maintain and defend the positions we have gained. In the face of the efforts made and to be made by organized capital to disrupt and destroy the organization of wage workers, every individual member must stand firmly by his union, assist us in our work of building up our United Brotherhood to a still higher mark and standing, and lose no opportunity to further labor's cause in general.

REPORT

Of Joint Committee of the Am. Society of Carpenters and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on Umpire Strasser's Decision.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

GREETING—Copies of the decision rendered by the umpire, Mr. Adolph Strasser, in the controversy between the above-named organizations have been mailed to every D. C., Branch and Local Union, and no doubt you have taken advantage of the opportunity to thoroughly discuss the trade agreement provided for the year 1904; also the plan of amalgamation, in your respective meetings. Whilst there may be a number of points in said decision which may not be in complete accord with your views, all members will agree that something must be done to bring about peace and harmony in our trade.

The plan of amalgamation as mapped out by the umpire will be submitted to the conventions of both organizations—the A. S. in June and the U. B. in September, 1904, after which the same will be submitted to you for referendum vote. As it will be nearly ten months before this plan will be sent to you for referendum vote, we urgently request all members to read and make themselves conversant with the plan as submitted. We also urgently request that the District Councils, Branches and Local Unions take this matter up for discussion in their respective meetings so that the members will become familiar with every detail contained therein so that they may be prepared to vote intelligently on the propositions submitted.

The Joint Committee selected from both organizations to present the controversy to the Umpire met again in Buffalo, December 3d, 1903, for the purpose of obtaining a mutual understanding upon the construction to be placed on the various sections of the plan of amalgamation and trade agreement as submitted by the Umpire, Mr. Strasser, so that there might be no contention in the various localities throughout the jurisdiction of the respective organizations. Also to define a general line to be adopted by the various District Councils, Branches and Local Unions.

This Joint Committee have submitted the result of their labors mutually agreed upon for the instruction and guidance of the organizations whereby, in their opinion, the award of the Umpire can best be carried out with a recommendation that the executive officers send out to the D. C., M. C., Local Unions and Branches instructions by which the trade agreement can be put into effect by January 1st, 1904.

The Umpire provides that each organization shall give bonds in the sum of \$25,000 as a guarantee that this trade agreement will be strictly lived up to during the year 1904. Any claims for damages by either organization will have to be paid out of the said sum deposited, and as the carrying out of this trade agreement largely depends on you, the officers and members of the respective D. C.'s, Branches and Local Unions, we urgently and sincerely request that every effort be made to comply with the propositions as mutually agreed upon by your Joint Committee, so that at date of expiration of this agreement there will be no necessity for claims for damages from either party to this agreement.

We firmly believe that by so doing it will be the means of making our organizations the foremost organization in the world and place the carpenter in a condition second to none of those employed in the building trade.

Again urging upon you the necessity of a faithful compliance with the decision rendered, we beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,

[Signed.]

WM. D. HUBER,
E. G. JOHNSON,
W. J. BYRNE,
WM. B. MACFARLANE,
A. M. SWARTZ,
THOS. ATKINSON,
THOMAS BARROW,
HARRY D. THOMAS,
JOHN COLEMAN,
WILLIAM FIFE,
Joint Committee.

TRADE AGREEMENT.

UMPIRE STRASSER having agreed to modify some of the sections in the TRADE AGREEMENT, same have been added to the original agreement which we trust each D. C. and Local Union will strictly adhere to during the following year.

This agreement shall remain in force for one year commencing January 1st, 1904.

I. Each Branch of the A. S. of C. and J. shall pay a per capita tax of not less than 5 cents, nor more than 25 cents per member per month to the District Council of the U. B. of C. and J. to which it is affiliated for every member in good standing on the books. Locals of the U. B. shall pay the same amount.

NOTE—Each organization shall elect their own Business Agent if they so desire. In case the expense of maintaining the A. S. of C. and J. Business Agent

and per capita share of postage, hall rent and other necessary expenses exceed the amount of per capita tax paid by the organization, the A. S. of C. and J. Branches shall contribute an additional amount into the D. C. sufficient to pay the additional expense incurred per capita through the maintenance of their separate Business Agent.

Explanation—Under the present Constitution of the U. B. the per capita tax paid into the D. C. is used to pay Business Agents' salaries and as it is but natural that both organizations should wish to retain these officers, it would be unfair to ask the U. B. to be paying per capita tax to support A. S. Business Agents.

II. In places where no branch of the A. S. of C. and J. exists every member of said organization working in such districts shall pay to the nearest Local of the U. B. 25 cents per month for a working card and comply with all trade rules of the District. For violation of any rules he shall be subject to fines and penalties, payable into the fund of the D. C. or Local Union.

III. One-half of all fines for violation of trade rules imposed by District Councils where a branch of the A. S. of C. and J. is represented shall be payable into the treasury of the D. C. The other half to be retained by the Branch or Union to which the member belongs.

IV. Any Branch or members of the A. S. of C. and J. violating the trade rules of a District in which there is a District Council of the U. B. shall be tried by that body, and if found guilty on a secret ballot by a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be punished in accordance with the rules to be adopted by the D. C. in the month of January, 1904. No appeal shall be permissible from any judgment rendered to a higher tribunal prior to the complete amalgamation of both organizations.

Section 4 has been modified to read as follows:

"Members, Unions or Branches, when they think an injustice has been done, shall have the right of appeal to the General President of the U. B. and the American District Committee of the A. S. of C. and J. In case of a disagreement, matter in dispute shall be submitted to Umpire, or an Umpire selected by said executives."

NOTE—The above section applies to the U. B. members as well as A. S. of C. and J. members.

V. Any question affecting a change of wages or hours of labor, etc., under the jurisdiction of any D. C. shall be submitted to a popular vote of all Union Carpenters represented in the same, and if approved by a two-thirds majority on a secret ballot, shall be binding upon all Branches, Unions and members.

VI. On the last Saturday in December, 1903, a joint District Council shall be organized in all cities and towns where the U. B. has Locals and the A. S. has Branches for the regulation of wages and hours and for the adoption of other rules necessary for the protection of trade.

Section 6 has been modified as follows:

That this Joint D. C., when formed, shall be the only body of this character that shall have jurisdiction as specified in this section.

VII. On and after January 1st, 1904, all traveling cards issued by the A. S. shall be recognized by the U. B. pending complete amalgamation.

Section 7 has been modified as follows:

All members of the A. S. desiring to travel must procure a traveling card showing the member's standing in the Branch he was a member of, same to be renewed monthly. In case a member goes into a locality where there is no Branch of the A. S. of C. and J. he would be required to present his traveling card to the B. A. or Secretary of the D. C. or Local Union within three days, secure working card and comply with all trade rules of the District.

VII. The District Council shall have power, by a two-thirds vote on roll call, to levy assessments, not exceeding one dollar weekly, three months prior to a contemplated strike or lockout; and pending an authorized strike, on every working member represented in the D. C. for the management of strikes and lockouts, and for the payment of benefits; the benefit not to exceed four dollars weekly.

Section 8 has been modified as follows:

That when an affirmative referendum vote is adopted on proposition submitted as per Section 5, said affirmative vote shall be understood as giving authority to the D. C. to levy assessments as defined in Section 3.

To properly carry out the provisions of this agreement, which goes into effect January 1st, 1904, you are hereby instructed to appoint a committee to meet a like committee appointed by the A. S. Branch to arrange for the basis of representation of Branches to said D. C.

We trust you will arrange to carry out the provisions specified in the agreement and that it will be the means of solidifying our craft to such an extent that in the future there will be no dissension when an opportunity presents itself to improve the conditions of our trade.

IX. The A. S. of C. and J. shall have equal representation, in proportion to membership represented in the District, on all Committees conferring or arbitrating with employers about the regulation of wages, hours, employment, trade agreements, etc.

X. Each organization shall deposit, as a guarantee for a faithful compliance of the trade agreement, the sum of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars in savings banks, bearing interest, as follows:

In the City of Indianapolis, Ind., \$5,000 each; in the City of Chicago, Ill., \$5,000 each; in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, \$5,000 each, and in the City of New York, \$10,000 each. The amounts to be deposited in the names of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, as Trustees of said Guarantee Fund. All amounts must be deposited prior to January 10th, 1904.

Section 10 has been modified as follows:

\$25,000 to be deposited by and in the name of the organizations and names of the Trustees mentioned in Section 10. No order for withdrawal of said fund to be honored by depository unless countersigned by Umpire to be selected by Court of Claims as per Section 12.

XI. All claims for damages shall be filed within thirty days after the commission of any act, by either party, in violation of trade rules and trades union principles in general, with the General Officers of each organization. A copy of the same shall be filed with the President of the A. F. of L.

XII. A Court of Claims composed of two representatives from each organization, who shall select an Umpire, shall

convene on the second Monday in December, 1904, at the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the settlement of all claims, which shall be final. The awards to be paid within ten days from the Guarantee Fund deposited in the banks.

Section 12 has been modified as follows:

That all awards made should be paid into the National Treasury of the respective organizations, securing the award, to be distributed by them to the Local Unions or Branches to whom the claim has been awarded.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to formulate a plan of amalgamation and to submit a trade agreement calculated to establish harmonious relations and unity of action in the trade.

At the same time I desire to say that no plan can be evolved which is not capable of improvement.

Trusting that it will help to advance the cause of labor in general, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

[Signed] A. STRASSER,
Umpire.

We urgently request that all our D. C.'s, Local Unions and individual members comply with this temporary agreement, as it is a part of the award and should be strictly lived up to. As you will note we have to deposit the sum of \$25,000 for the faithful carrying out of same, and your General Officers sincerely hope that your actions will be such that at the expiration of said agreement there will be no cause for paying out any of the above amount for violations of the temporary agreement.

Approved by G. E. B. of U. B. of C. and J. of A. and A. D. C. of A. S. of C. and J.

J. FLEETWOOD, Dist. Pres.

F. ATKINSON, Dis. Secty.

WM. D. HUBER, Gen. Pres.

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secty.



Report of Delegates to A. F. of L.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

BROTHERS—We, your undersigned delegates, who represented you at the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Boston, Mass., from November 9th to 23d, 1903, inclusive, beg leave to report to you as to their acts and such matters and things that transpired therein, at least such as most nearly affect our organization.

Upon request of Secretary Duffy that if possible we meet in Boston a few days prior to the date set for the opening of the convention, for the purpose of taking an inventory of the trend of the current sentiment, and to confer with each other relative thereto.

Some of us reached Boston on the 7th and all were there by Monday, the 9th, before the convention convened. The convention had scarcely gotten down to business when it became evident to us that our case vs. the A. W. W. I. U. had been pre-judged, and its closing events, acts and incidents flowing therefrom, seemed to fully justify our early convictions. We were in constant attendance at all sessions, day and evening, but divided our delegation part of the time, allowing Delegates Duffy, Bohnen, Grimes and P. F. Duffy to present our case to the Grievance Committee, and the Committee on Executive Council's report. Brothers Wheeler and Slayton remained in the convention hall to

watch the proceedings and only appeared before the Committee for a short time to answer questions.

The Committee gave a lengthy hearing to both sides; then brought in the following decision, which needs no comment, except to say that it seems to hold individual and verbal agreements as being valid, and that any decision of an Umpire should be lived up to, no matter how inequitable it may be, or under what conditions rendered.

The Committee on Grievances reported as follows:

The subject matter of these resolutions have such a direct bearing on the decision of Umpire P. J. Downey in defining the jurisdiction of the above named organizations, that your Committee decided to hear evidence on all three resolutions.

Every opportunity was given to the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to present evidence in support of the claims of the respective parties to the controversy.

Your Committee, for nearly two days, listened to testimony, and in addition spent considerable time in reviewing documentary evidence that was submitted.

After a careful review of the testimony and evidence, your Committee is of the opinion that the claim of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to have the decision of Umpire P. J. Downey set aside is not well founded for the following reasons:

First—By resolutions the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor provided that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union should submit their grievances and question of jurisdiction to a committee for adjustment.

Second—The proceedings of the New Orleans American Federation of Labor Convention, show that five members of the Committee were to be selected by each of the two organizations, and those ten men were to select the eleventh man, who was to act as Umpire, and in the event of failure to select an Umpire, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor was to select the person to act in that capacity.

Third—The evidence submitted to your Grievance Committee by representatives of the Carpenters and Wood Workers show that they selected five men each, and that there were several names submitted to the Joint Committee, from which one was to be selected to act as Umpire.

Fourth—The evidence shows that there was some difficulty in selecting an Umpire, but that on the final ballot Mr. P. J. Downey, of Albany, N. Y., received six votes, and subsequently his election was unanimously ratified by the Joint Committee of ten members who were selected to define the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

Fifth—The evidence submitted to your Committee also shows that after the Joint Committee had been in session over two weeks in the taking of testimony in regard to the jurisdiction of the respective organizations, it was discovered that Mr. P. J. Downey had attended the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor and had served at least a part of the time on the Grievance Committee. Regardless of this fact the hearing of testimony on the questions at issue and jurisdiction of the organizations was continued with the full consent of the Committee, and the entire case was submitted to Mr. P. J. Downey for a final decision.

Sixth—The evidence shows that Mr. P. J. Downey left Indianapolis to prepare his decision. There was no evidence given that he should remain in that city, but that he should give his decision there. Evidence showed that Mr. Downey was much annoyed in Indianapolis, where the Committee was in session and that is given as a reason why he left and returned four days later and submitted his decision on or about March 15, 1903.

After a careful investigation of the whole subject, we, your Committee, recommend that the twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor ratify the decision of Mr. P. J. Downey in defining the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

CARPENTERS AND WOOD WORKERS.

The Committee does not deem it necessary in this case to report as to whether an appeal can be taken from the award of the Arbitrator. We find, however, the decision of the Executive Council, wherein it is declared that the two organizations in question, through their representatives, did agree to refer to a committee and an arbitrator the question in dispute between them, is substantiated by the evidence; and that the arbitrator, having rendered his award, said award is fully binding upon both parties. We therefore recommend that the decision in the case be sustained and enforced in all localities in which the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union has now established, or in which it may hereafter establish, actual organization.

The following are the resolutions relative to our case, and they are all covered as one in the above report of the Committee.

RESOLUTION No 125—By delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers:

WHEREAS, Under instructions of the Twenty-second Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at New Orleans, La., the question of jurisdiction over men employed in the preparation of building trim and material was referred to a Joint Committee, consisting of five representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and five representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, with P. J. Downey of Albany, N. Y., who was elected by the representatives of the above named organizations as Umpire; and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the Amalgamated Wood Workers voluntarily agreed to submit the entire question of jurisdiction to said arbitration tribunal;

WHEREAS, Mr. P. J. Downey, the Umpire, rendered an award practically conceding to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters jurisdiction over all outside work, and to the Amalgamated Wood Workers jurisdiction over all factory work; and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Umpire has been studiously and persistently ignored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which has been pirating Local Unions away from the Amalgamated Wood Workers and undermining the latter organization whenever the opportunity permitted, and in at least one instance chartering a Local Union whose charter was revoked on account of a flagrant violation of an agreement with an association of employers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are hereby instructed that it must abide by the decision of the Arbitration Tribunal, and that failing to do so, or failure to enforce this decision before February 1st, 1904, that the Executive Council shall revoke the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

RESOLUTION No. 176—By delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held at Washington, D. C., in June, 1903, a demand made by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union for the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on the ground of our refusal to accept the decision of Umpire P. J. Downey, of Albany, N. Y., and also a demand made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for the revocation of the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers was considered and acted upon by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and a decision rendered by that body without notice to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to appear and present their reasons therefor; and further as Secretary Kidd of the Amalgamated Wood Workers was present in his official capacity as a member of the Executive Council, and at the same time represented the Amalgamated Wood Workers and presented their case, therefore the hearing was ex-parte, the United Brotherhood not having the opportunity of presenting its side of the case; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor set aside and annul said decision of

the Executive Council and all action taken in consequence thereof, and be it further **Resolved,** That this Convention instruct the Executive Council to hereafter refrain from taking action in matters of this kind without first giving all parties in interest an opportunity of being present to submit their evidence and present their case.

RESOLUTION No. 178—By delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor held fourteen years ago in the city of Boston, Mass., went on record as being favorable to the establishment of a universal workday of eight hours; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in 1890, selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as being the best disciplined, prepared and determined organization to lead the movement for a reduction in the hours of labor to eight hours per day; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America did lead the fight, and won, at great cost to the organization and enormous sacrifices on the part of its members; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the last thirteen years, have made a fight in nearly every town and city under its jurisdiction for the establishment and enforcement of an eight-hour work day; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union made an agreement with the Manufacturing Wood Workers' Association of Bronx and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., while the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America were on strike for better conditions; and

WHEREAS, Said agreement read that the wages of men working in the mills should be from \$6 to \$18 per week, and the hours of work fifty per week, or nine per day, for the first five days of the week, and five hours on Saturday—which was in direct violation of the conditions established for over two years in those places by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to work forty-four hours per week, or eight hours per day for the first five days of the week, and four hours on Saturday—and as the action of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union is also a direct violation of the instructions of the last Boston Convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the agreement made by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union in Bronx and Mt. Vernon, N. Y., be declared by this, the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, unfair and subversive of the best interests of organized labor, and that said Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union be debarred from placing their label on material manufactured under a nine-hour system, where an eight-hour day had been previously established by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

We desire to call your attention to the difference in the matter of the above resolutions; yet, notwithstanding that fact, it was made to seem as all of a kind. Further comments thereon are unnecessary.

The discussion of the above matters, and, in fact, most all matters of jurisdiction—matters of the most vital importance—did not come up for discussion until the morning of the last day of the convention (all officers having previously been elected).

The anxiety of the delegates to get home prevented us getting more than half a day in which to present thereto the entire matter. Only three of us—Brothers Duffy, Bohnen and Wheeler—got the privilege of the floor, when the "previous question" was called for and carried, thus depriving us of presenting several important points, and, upon roll-call, "the Committee was sustained." The United Brotherhood is, therefore, expected to abide by and live up to the decision or award of P. J. Downey, regardless of any attendant possibilities.

It seems to us that although we pre-

sented, even in the limited time accorded, enough amply supported testimony in support of our claim—that as a labor organization the United Brotherhood was splendidly filling its logical mission, elevating the trade, raising wages and establishing the eight-hour lay. But it seems that to be a "good fellow" and enjoy the friendship of the "powers that be," carries with it such favors and privileges that he need only assert or deny, and the standing at "court" places the stamp of approval thereon, and thus the general policy of an organization that should be followed, having for its object the best interests of the rank and file, is lost sight of, and the "good fellow" "wins."

The entire proceedings were filled with conflicts between organizations, each contending against the other for the right to control this or that division of workers, instead of joining of forces against the common foe.

Trade autonomy and industrial organizations thus become the pivotal point of discussion. The decisions reached often conflicted. In the case of the United Mine Workers industrial organization is upheld; in that of the Brewery Workers, Allied Metal Mechanics, Structural Iron Workers and the Steam Fitters and Plumbers, partial industrial organization was granted, but in our case, the division of the trade was ordered.

Trade autonomy and industrial organization are terms that are construed by each organization as seems to best suit its advocates, and the decisions thereon are, as a rule, rendered according to the possible results that may be gained by those to follow, or in payment for similar favors already conferred.

The real meaning of those terms and their import, are thus little understood by nine-tenths of the delegates, hence the many conflicting decisions.

We desire to call your attention to those organizations that voted against the United Brotherhood. Among them you will note many building trades that we have in the past and in the future may be called upon to support. The roll-call follows and shows as we above indicated, the attitude of the organizations against the United Brotherhood:

Mulholland and Devlin of the Allied Metal Mechanics, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders; Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers; Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Winslow, McGovern and Jennings; Cement Workers, Gengenback; Cigar Makers; Hotel Clerks; Electrical Workers; Steam Engineers, Monaghan; Flour Mill Employes, Larkin; Freight Handlers, Curran; Glass Bottle Blowers; Amalgamated Glass Workers; Granite Cutters; Hatters; Horseshoers; Hotel and Restaurant Employes; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Stationery Firemen, Kirley; Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, Wm. Fyfe; Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; Longshoremen; Butcher Workmen; Metal Polishers; Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers; Iron Molders; Paper Makers, Wilson; Pattern Makers; Printing Pressmen; Street Railway Employes; Sailors, Stage Employes; Stove Mounters; Tailors; Teamsters; Tobacco Workers, Typographical Union; Wood Workers; Upholsterers; Potters.

It must be remembered that the above votes against the United Brotherhood were cast in the face of the fact that we proved beyond question that no agreement as to jurisdiction claimed by the

Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, giving to that organization control of all shops manufacturing carpenter work, ever existed.

Thus the decision virtually says that a carpenter may hang a door or set a store front, but shall not make them.

We appeared before the Committee on Executive Council's report, in opposition to the said report, which declares that a decision given by an Umpire cannot be appealed from and must be accepted, no matter how arrived at—even if in direct conflict with the facts and the evidence, but when brought before the convention it was decided that such an appeal could be made.

Several organizations lodged complaints against the United Brotherhood, notably the Ship Carpenters and the Lathers. The former complaint was referred to the Executive Councils of the two organizations, but in the latter no action was taken.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Labels, and by said Committee it was referred to the Committee on Executive Council's report, without notice to your delegates. Upon ascertaining that fact we requested a hearing thereon, and were informed by the Chairman of the latter Committee that action had already been taken and that its report would cover its action relative thereto.

RESOLUTION No. 177—By delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is now registered in thirty-four different States in this country; and

WHEREAS, Said label is known as an eight-hour label in conformity with the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Boston, Mass., in 1890, and in accordance with the laws laid down by the Twelfth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held in Atlanta, Ga., September 15th-30th, 1902; and

WHEREAS, On June 25th, 1903, an official request was made on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to endorse the label of the United Brotherhood; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council, on October 2d, 1903, refused endorsement of the said label; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this, the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor revoke the action taken by the Executive Council on October 2d, 1903, and endorse the Union Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SLAYTON,
J. F. GRIMES,
F. C. WHEELER,
G. F. BOHNEN,
P. F. DUFFY,
FRANK DUFFY,

Delegates.



Expulsions.

A. M. BORLAND of Local Union 1508, Oelwine City, Ia., has been expelled for misappropriation of monies belonging to the Local Union.

J. W. THOMPSON has been expelled from Local Union 868, Monroe, La., for misappropriation of Local funds.

DAN MAYBE, alias Philip Rosenburger of Local 824, Jackson, Miss., has been expelled by that Local Union for misappropriating part of their funds.



SOME men are color-blind, and the woods are full of men who are truth-blind.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JAN., 1904.

Military Despotism in Colorado.

BY HAL SCRYVER.

GOVERNOR PEABODY of Colorado, in dealing with the strikes of gold miners and coal miners in that State, has outdone even the unsavory record established by Governor Steunenberg of Idaho in 1899 and 1900.

When it became evident that the miners would stand solidly together; that they had the sympathy and support of other workingmen in the vicinity, and that the Western Federation of Miners and the American Federation of Labor had even waived their differences in order to aid them, and that therefore it would be difficult to break the strike by ordinary means—then, as so often happens, a dynamite outrage opportunely occurred, the cry was raised that the strikers were guilty, martial law was declared and wholesale arrests were made "on suspicion," the most active men in the Unions being thrown into the "bull pen" and held without trial, accusation or benefit of counsel.

It is openly admitted that the mine owners advanced the money to put the militia in the field, the Legislature having failed or refused to make an appropriation for that purpose. That is, the Governor of Colorado is hiring out the militia to private interests, exactly as the Hessian princes of the eighteenth century hired out their armies to Great Britain to crush the American "rebels."

Adjutant-General Bell, commanding the militia, is a former "Rough Rider," afterward a mine superintendent, and has an evident delight in playing the part of military dictator. It is no secret that he is still receiving a salary from the mine owners, in addition to his pay from the State.

One of Bell's first acts on assuming command in the strike field was to establish a censorship of the local press. The editor of the only daily in the field was forbidden to publish any statements issued by the miners' executive or to comment editorially on the situation, and was ordered to show proofs of all matter every day to the censor appointed by Bell before going to press.

Bell threatened also to censor all dispatches sent out to papers in Denver or elsewhere, and, judging from the sudden

cessation of any but the most meager dispatches in the Eastern papers after December 7, it seems that his threat has been carried out. It is safe to say that that powerful monopoly, the Associated Press, would gladly co-operate with him in such suppression.

Bell also distinguished himself by issuing a proclamation in which a new definition of treason is set forth. The Constitution of the United States expressly says that treason shall consist only in levying war against the government or assisting those who actually levy such war. This provision was adopted as a safeguard against the arbitrary extension of the law of treason and "constructive treason," a means of governmental tyranny from which Englishmen and American colonists had suffered deeply. Not even King George the Third or Charles the First, however, had ever ventured calmly to propose such a sweeping depiction of treason as this, set forth on December 5, 1903, by Adjutant-General Bell at Cripple Creek:

"Armed or unarmed resistance by citizens of the United States against the lawful movements of the militia is treason and the punishment is death."

So far, this little Muravieff has not ventured to put his lawless and bloody rule into execution, but the fact that he has been allowed to promulgate officially a doctrine so repugnant to the essential principles of the American Constitution without rebuke either from the Governor or from the President, to which, under the new militia law, he is directly amenable—is a striking proof how far we have drifted toward militarist absolutism for the benefit of organized capital. It is announced, in fact, that, so far from disapproving of the drastic measures taken by Bell, the Administration at Washington stands ready to send Federal troops to help him at a moment's notice, if called upon to do so—though it hopes, of course, not to be called upon.

However it may end, there is food for thought in this piece of current history.



The Real Makers of History.

We are in the habit of believing that it is the Caesars and Napoleons who have made the world's history and to forget the multitudes of Roman citizens who made Caesars and the multitude of French citizens who made Napoleons. So in the industrial world, the Rothschilds and Rockefellers have but built upon or appropriated the results of the thought and toil and sacrifice of many millions of numbers of workers. So, too, in the labor movement, the great leaders who loom large in the public eye and are supposed to hold the power of organized labor in their own persons, are, for good or for ill, the products and creations of the rank and file. It is well that the rank and file should realize this and the responsibilities it involves.



"Members One in Another."

The Bible tells that "none of us liveth to himself," but that we are "members one in another." And whether we take it on scriptural authority or not, all history and experience teach the same lesson. So long as there is one child-slave in the mills, so long as there is one man unwillingly unemployed, so long as there is one sweat shop or one disease-breeding tenement in the land, so long even the best-paid and best-organized mechanics will suffer the reflex and evil effects of such injustice.

The Liquor Traffic—Cause, Effect and Remedy.

BY G. W. AVERY, KALISPELL, MONT.

THE drinking habit has been passing from sire to son for more than six thousand years, until it has become a fixed part of human nature.

The inheritance of this habit, with man's love of excitement and natural sociability prompts him to drink and invite his fellow men to drink with him.

Look at the condition of the great mass of the working men of the West. Homeless as a rule, packing their blankets from place to place, living in railroad or lumber camps and kindred institutions, practically outcasts from society or any institution that tends to elevate and ennoble human life, lacking all the comforts of nineteenth century life, denied the opportunity to develop their minds by reading or study, simply plodding through each hard day's work, spending their evenings at cards and games and their Sundays washing and mending their clothes, sleeping in overcrowded and poorly ventilated bunk-houses.

Is it any wonder that after months of this kind of life the sight of a city sets them wild, and, throwing off all restraint they spend their hard earnings in debauchery and drink.

Troubles and sorrows, hardships and poverty, disappointments and failures, the coldness of the world, the greedy, grasping struggle for wealth and scores of other reasons drive untold thousands to drown sorrow and trouble in the deadly cup.

THE EFFECTS.

Who can describe them. Show me the man or woman who with tongue or pen can tell the fearful story. It is all around us on every side and in every condition. Look for yourselves and see.

THE REMEDY.

The social, moral, intellectual and spiritual condition of the human race is not going to improve very rapidly, until there is some radically different method adopted for the more equitable distribution of the world's wealth.

The presence of one millionaire means the presence of a large number of paupers. Concentration of capital and condensation of poverty is the tendency of the times. The two extremes are inseparable, the one causes the other.

Look about you and see the vast number of people who are non-producers, who fill no useful place in the industrial economy of their day and age, but yet they live, and live well, too. Who supports them? It is the people in every walk of life who are filling some place of usefulness in the world's industrial system.

These industrious people are gathering honey for themselves and the drones. It is not more work they want, but some arrangement whereby the man who insists on resting his hands and brain must rest his stomach, too. Not more work, but more time to develop their minds and intellects, for after all the only solution of these great moral problems lies in the development of the human mind to a higher and nobler plane of thought and action.

Let us go back for a moment to our friends in the lumber camp and tell me, what are the chances of improving their condition morally, intellectually and spiritually without first improving their condition industrially?

Laborious work, long hours, small pay

and generally an unsatisfactory condition of life, crowd mankind down to the level of mere animal life. It dulls his tastes, dwarfs his intellect, and makes of him a mere working machine. One will rise above these conditions while ninety-nine will cower in submission.

The Christian creed teaches that the blood of Jesus Christ and the loving power of the Holy Spirit are the remedies for the world's evils. Theoretically they are right. If all the world were true Christians, civilization would be perfect and the golden rule would control the actions of humanity, and before a perfect civilization the liquor traffic would vanish like dew before a summer sun. But you can not successfully talk Christianity to a hungry man, and the tired worker, realizing as he does that circumstances beyond his control are putting part of his hard earned honey into the mouths of idlers; that his rent is coming due; that the frosts of many winters are whitening his temples, whilst his savings for old age are distressingly small, fills his mind with worldly cares and leaves him in poor condition to accept the graces of Christianity. The first thing to do toward improving a man's condition morally and spiritually is to place him within reach of the material things of life.

Theoretically we are all equal, but the man without a dollar has a poor show to compete with the man of millions, unless he has a gigantic intellect, which is capital in itself.

The resources of the earth are ample to provide for all, no one need be cold or hungry, a few short hours of work on the part of all will provide plenty for all and time enough would be left after the cares of this world are attended to, to look to a higher and a better life beyond.

Improved conditions socially and industrially for the great mass of the people would make a great improvement mentally, morally and spiritually, and slowly but surely it would drive the saloon, the brothel and the gambling den from our land and enthrone the power of home and Christianity.

Whatever reasons may be advanced in other nations, it is plain that in this the land of the universal franchise, where the people rule supreme, prohibitory laws are not enacted and enforced because the liquor traffic, as it exists, is not repulsive to a majority of the people. The people have the power, and if the traffic was offensive to them they would wipe it out of existence. To deny this theory is to deny the success of majority rule—to deny that America is a land of free politics and a free people.

When we improve the condition of the industrial classes and advance the cause of a higher civilization to a point where morality, virtue and Christianity control our actions, the saloon and its attendant train of evils will pass away.

Natural Wonders.

"Why is a river the greatest freak of nature?"

"Didn't know it was. Why is it?"

"A river has a head, but no feet. Its mouth is where its feet ought to be."

"Pretty good. A mountain is somewhat freakish also. We have all seen the foot of a mountain, but we never heard of a mountain's head."

"That's so. Still it must have a head for it has ears."

"Has ears? How's that?"

"Certainly. Did you never see a mountaineer?"—Kansas City Journal.

Not "Socialism" but Experience.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

ALL wealth does not by right belong to labor. Other resources and other agencies are productive factors of capital, and not every sufferer from existing conditions that dares to protest should be accused of plotting destruction to the foundations of society.

Thousands and thousands of sober, industrious toilers, through no personal folly or extravagance are now face to face with the abstruse problem of meeting the expense of winter's demands.

How many have been able to live clear of debt, and save anything for the exigencies of increased expenses? Not many who live by the sweat of their brow, we may be sure.

Then it is small wonder that from this class comes a murmur for improved conditions. Toil without adequate recompense has caused repeated remonstrance, until thoughtful and conservative leaders of finance would give heed to the note of unrest sounding throughout the industrial world. Impractical judges do not hesitate to condemn the financial system that piles up unlimited fortunes while the working population grows more and more impoverished. There would not be the disquiet of strike disturbances without cause for discontent.

If organization had not intended benefit to those whose condition appealed to humanity for justice and mercy, it would certainly have never sprung into existence, and flourished as the labor union has done. Labor does not claim the right of ownership to the immense capital of the country, as the reward of labor, the means to afford comfort; it craves a sufficiency from the surplus that capital has amassed—not seeking indolence nor means for extravagance, labor craves the home-shelter from winter's storms, sufficient fuel for otherwise cheerless firesides, warm clothing and plenty of wholesome food for families of growing children, decent surroundings and a chance to educate the youth of the masses, and who shall say that the "laborer is not worthy" of the ordinary comforts of life as reward of unremitting toil? The accusation of envy and covetousness is an unjust libel on those who, becoming discouraged by the daily grind of life that brings only scant means of existence, cry out against the power that closer and tighter grips the throat of labor. Some may call it "Socialism," but it is experience—sad experience—continued and long suffering experience, that speaks the courage of its convictions. We know it is human nature—"The more one has the more he wants," but that rule works for the landlord as well as tenant.

"Can wealth give happiness?
Look around and see

What gay distress! What splendid misery!
Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,
The mind annihilates, and calls for more."

Perhaps, if the poor mechanic who can barely meet the expense of grocer and butcher bills from week to week, should find his wages so increased that the pinch of want would not make the call for new shoes a hardship to the household, he would naturally begin to crave the luxury of extravagance never aspired to in less prosperous days.

Reason argues, however, that a cause has produced the effect, generally recognized as industrial discontent. No fanatic ever served his cause advantageously. Vituperation, mud-slinging and calling bad names has never improved the situation in the labor struggle

with the manufacturers or the Mine Investigation.

"We know the world is dark and rough,
But time betrays that soon enough."

If a part of the nation's population through the misfortune of poverty and continued contact and intimate acquaintance with hard work, have become so uncouth as to forfeit the respect of fortune's favorites, it seems only a just dispensation of the Christian law that pity rather than contempt should regulate the dealings of strength with weakness. "From him who hath much shall much be required." It is a destructive policy that maintains prosperity on the misery and privation of others.

This state of affairs is responsible for the industrial unrest agitating commercial interests. And it is this evil that organized labor seeks to hold in check. For all to enjoy wealth is utterly impracticable, and not all who realize a need of improved conditions for those who toil and suffer, are endowed with abnormal propensities of selfishness.

The cause of humanity is the cause of Christ. Espousing that cause leads always upward.

"No soul can soar too loftily whose aim
Is God-given truth and brother love of man."

There is no room for hatred and prejudice in the righteous settlement of differences. This Government is for men—equally—for the rich and the poor, and its laws, rightly understood and conscientiously administered, will ultimately find peaceable adjustment of a threatened strife. Equity shall ultimately rule. The trend of public opinion is toward reform. Love and sympathy are entering the struggle against avarice and oppression, and their benign influence will yet prevail.

The public is aroused and interested. It insists on the investigation of the sweat-shop system and child labor, and, as never before, demands humane methods and "clean and wholesome conditions." (Emblem of the Consumers' League.)

May the crusade never stop until right and wisdom shall be the rule rather than the exception, and wrong yields its sway in the political economy of the country.

Glad Tidings.

The waiting world is wrapped in calm repose,
Where lowly sheep herds watch on Judea's plain

As heaven stoops low, glad tidings to proclaim;

Bright in the East the star resplendent glows,

Whilst melody of angels earthward flows—

"Good will to men," the loving message came,

The Christ is born—all glory to His name—
The joyous choral back to Heaven arose.

The King of Kings—incarnate Son of God,
In humble life the paths of sorrow trod;
Alone He wept in drear Gethsemane,
In patience bore the cross on Calvary—
Yet, down through ages floats that song of peace

To calm earth's strife and bid sin's tumult cease.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

THE working class, with its limited opportunities for education, is able to produce men competent to manage affairs so large, so difficult and so delicate as those of our great unions and federations is enough to assure the workingmen, collectively, of their ability to carry to success any right project that they may undertake.

The Cause of Hard Times.

BY HAL SCRIVER.



A GREAT deal is heard about hard times" just now. What is worse, we are beginning to feel the hard times already. It looks very much as if we were in for a great industrial depression, like that of the early nineties. For many decades past, periods of prosperity and of hard times have alternated like the crest and the trough of the wave, or like day and night or summer and winter.

For some seven years, we have been enjoying a period of "unexampled prosperity." Is it to be followed by a depression proportionately great? Many think so, and the events of the last two months are not reassuring.

Ninety thousand cotton mill workers in New England have had their wages cut 10 per cent., and their wages were already miserably low. Many silk mills in New Jersey and Connecticut are shut down or have laid off half their force. Shut downs of the Southern cotton mills are talked of, if they have not begun. The woolen and shoe industries are similarly affected, though not so extensively. A number of the "independent" iron and steel mills have shut down; others are running half-time or half-force; in several a wage-cut of from 5 to 15 per cent. has been enforced. The steel trust, employing two-thirds of the men in this industry, has just, at the present writing, announced its intention to insist on a reduction of the wages of all its employees, ranging from 5 to 30 per cent., and has, besides, laid off several thousand men. During the month of October three railway systems discharged 4,000 men and many smaller systems contributed their quota of recruits to the army of the unemployed; since then still further reductions of force have been made. Several thousand glass workers have lost their jobs during the last eight months—due, in this case, to the introduction of new machines. During the last week of November about 1,500 metal workers in Chicago and Milwaukee were discharged, the molders of New England were notified of an intended wage-cut of 10 per cent. and nine tenths of the zinc miners of Missouri were indefinitely laid off. A little later 30,000 coke workers of Pennsylvania suffered a wage reduction averaging 17 per cent. The soft-coal miners have been threatened with a reduction of 10 per cent., and as I write—a few days before Christmas—it is announced that many of the anthracite mines will be closed for a time in order that the "operators" may advance prices. According to the reports in "Bradstreet's," only six months in the last ten years equalled October of 1903 in the number and extent of business failures, and this November was the worst in that respect since 1899. From Washington, Minnesota and other States come reports that the charity organizations can not find any kind of work for anything like the number of unemployed who apply to them. Mr. Morgan's name is appended to an appeal for charity in which it is stated that very special distress will prevail among the working class this winter, and pawnbrokers of New York are quoted as saying that the existence of such distress is shown by the number of people who apply for even the smallest loans on articles of clothing which they evidently need on their backs.

What is the cause of this? Why must a period of industrial activity be fol-

lowed by a period of unemployment and poverty?

Among uncivilized peoples, if men go hungry, it is always because of some disaster that has destroyed the fruits of their labor, such as untimely frosts or drouth or flood. Not so with us. Our civilization is so arranged that widespread suffering exists especially when there is the greatest abundance of those products of labor which their needs demand—not only when, but because there is such abundance. Workers go ragged because we have woven too much cloth, shiver because we have dug too much coal, pine with hunger because we have ground too much flour. Over production, the economists tell us, is the cause of depression and unemployment and consequent misery.

Absurd as it sounds, it is true—if the word "over-production" be rightly understood. It is not that the textile workers have made more cloth than the people could wear, not because the miners have dug more coal than the people need to keep their houses warm, not that the farmers have raised and the millers ground into flour more wheat than the people can comfortably eat—but that they have made more of these things than the owners can profitably sell.

The reason is that the people who work and make things do not own the means of production and therefore do not control the industry they carry on and do not own the things they make. A few people, comparatively—a smaller and smaller proportion every year—own practically all the means of production and control industry; it is they who decide whether or not the rest of the people, the worker, shall be allowed to carry on industry, to work and produce things. They own the things the workers produce—be it flour or cloth or shoes or steel rails or cigars—because they own the machines and materials and have bought for wages the labor-power of the propertyless workers. They have things produced for sale, not primarily for use. The owner of a shoe factory does not ask, "Do the people need more shoes?" but, "can the people buy more shoes at a price that will give me a satisfactory profit?" Many people may need shoes and many skilled workers may be willing to make shoes, but if the owner of the shoe factory can not sell them at a profit that suits him, the shoe workers must stand idle and the other people must go "on their uppers."

The owners of the means of production, I have said, buy the worker's labor power for wages. These wages, in the aggregate, are at present less than half the value of the product the workers create. Moreover, while the working class, year by year, becomes numerically larger, the workers' share of the value of their product becomes ever smaller and the average money wages, even of the whole working class, has fallen in recent years; on the other hand, the possessing and controlling class grows numerically smaller year by year, but their share of the workers' product grows ever greater and their increased incomes increase by leaps and bounds.

Now the share of their various products which the workers can buy back in the market is evidently limited with the share of the value they create which comes back to them as wages. If they get wages equal to only half the value they create they can not buy more than half of the things they have made; if they get less, still less can they buy. The purchasing power of the capitalists, on the other hand, is limited by their small

and diminishing numbers and the natural limits to the amount of food, clothing, fuel and other goods that even a rich man cares to consume.

So long, therefore, as this system of private ownership and control for profit by one class of the means of production operated for wages by another class continues to prevail, so long there will be a constant tendency to overproduction in this sense—to the production of more things than the poverty of the workers and the limited numbers of the masters will furnish a market for the production of more goods than the possessors can sell at a profit. For a time the opening of foreign markets provides an outlet, but the world-market is limited and new competing nations are coming into it. For a time the transformation of a part of the surplus into "fixed capital"—the extension of the industrial "plant," the building of new railways and tunnels and canals and mills, and the equipment of factories with new machines—provides an outlet, but such improvements increase the productive power of labor, reduce the proportionate demand for labor, and so increase the profit-share and reduce the wage share of the product, and so bring on "overproduction" again.

Then we have a depression or period of hard times, during which many of the workers are kept in complete idleness and more in partial idleness and the amount of production is restricted. During this period the savings, such as they are, of the better paid part of the working class are spent in maintaining life during unemployment; many small merchants and manufacturers fail and many independent farmers have to sell or mortgage their land, and so a large part of the property of the middle class is transferred to the hands of the great financial and industrial capitalists; the surplus goods are thus gradually disposed of, partly paid for with the year-long or life-long savings of working men and middle-class men, partly consumed by the great capitalists in increased luxury. Then, after several years of stagnation, "prosperity" begins again, the workers are allowed to get a "full dinner-pail" on condition of working harder than ever before, and we go again through the same weary round.

The professors of political economy in the subsidized colleges say this is all natural and necessary and eternal. What do I think? I think it is as natural as smallpox, as necessary as the burning by which a child learns not to meddle with fire, and that it will continue until we, the workers, do the right thing to stop it. And what is the right thing to stop it? The reader may answer for himself. If I have described the cause, he ought to be able to find the cure.

MR. VANDERBILT has closed his beautiful North Carolina palace, nailed up the windows, discharged the servants and has announced that it will not be opened for a year. The estate consists of 125,000 acres upon which millions of dollars have been spent. More than four millions have been spent on the house alone. That's the spectacle which capitalism presents to view. Magnificent palaces closed while the men who built them and furnished them are sweltering and freezing on the streets of the cities. Funny arrangement, isn't it?—*Coming Nation*.

A WORKINGMAN who bets his money on the election of an old party office seeker loses when he wins.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

SOME HINTS TO APPRENTICES.

"Laying Off" a Frame.

BY W. C. B. RANDOLPH.

HAVING leveled and squared up the sills, the next step is to space for the joists. Begin at the end of the building having the fewest jogs, or corners, and mark off for two joists together at the end so as to give extra strength to carry the walls, and space fifteen inches for first space, that is, for two studs, and all the rest sixteen inches on centers. The width between joists or studs, if spaced for lathing, is obtained by using the blade of the square on the plate, marking on both sides of the blade for studs or joists. This gives the correct spacing for lathing, and all studs and joists for each story should be placed directly over each other so as to leave the space between them open and straight, all the way from basement to garret, so that all plumbing and heating pipes can be put in without obstruction. Now, having spaced through the entire house, take a strip of 1 by 3 or other light stuff (you may have to nail two pieces together to get them long enough) and lay it on the sill that is laid off and transfer the space marks to it, and then from this strip put them in like manner on the sill on the other side of the house, and also on the center bearings. This will give you the joists all the same distance apart and square with the building, and you will thus avoid the possibility of spacing differently if you try to space each sill separately with the square. Be careful to not change ends with your strip, this would spoil your spaces.

If the specifications require double joists under cross-partitions it is better to cut pieces of joist stuff the length the studs are wide, and spike between the joists to separate them, as there may be pipes to go up through the partition, and you would have a pretty hard time getting them in if the joists are spiked tightly together.

The reason for using joist stuff to nail in between, is that it will shrink the same as the joists do, whereas, in using a piece of stud, cut as long as the joist is wide, will have its grain running differently from the joist, and as it will not shrink endwise, it will leave a hump in the wall as the house grows old.

When the joists are all spaced off, then place a header, of the same material as the joists, the entire length of the house, and on both sides, nailed flush with the outside of the sills.

Square up on the outside of the header the space-marks on the sills, so as to set your joists plumb. The joists should be cut the exact length that the building is wide, less twice the thickness of one header, and may now be put in place and spiked into the headers and sills.

Now lay out your chimney openings, leaving room enough for a double-header, and one and one-half inches on each side of the brick for safety from fire, and also the basement stairs, if any, and using great care in seeing that you have head-room enough, as it will give you considerable trouble to change after the floor is laid.

In deciding on head-room, it is a good plan to lay out the treads and risers below, and cut your joists far enough back so that you have about six feet six inches to the tread plumb under the header.

You are now ready for the bridging. There should be two rows in a span of over twelve feet, but less than that one row will be sufficient.

To get the length and bevel of the bridging, take the width of the joists on the tongue of the square, and the distance between the joists on the blade, say these figures are 9 1/4 and 14 inches, and place the square on the stuff as

The stop is shown in Fig. 2. When you put the bridging-cuts in a box for one thickness of stuff, it will not do to cut other stuff of different thickness in the same box, for, as all thicknesses are the same length, from point to point, it follows that the thicker the stuff the farther down from the top of the joist the bevel will reach, and, also, the farther up from the bottom, and so the bevel will grow flatter as the stuff grows thicker.

The truth of this can be seen by supposing it to be exactly as thick as the joist is wide, it will then have no bevel at all, but will be cut square. So, if you must use two thicknesses, you will have to make two cutting-boxes.

To put the bridging in place, stretch a line through, at the center of your span, and nail the top ends, but leave the bottom ends until the floor is down, for the floor will strain the joists straight, and then you can nail the bottom ends.

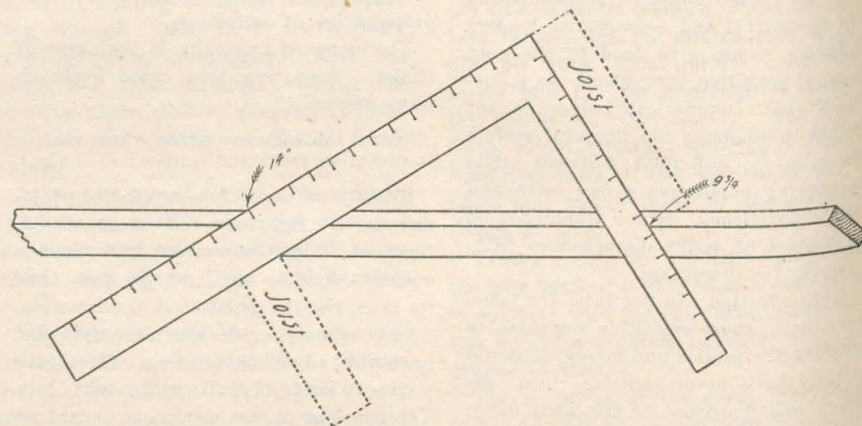


Fig. 1

shown in Fig. 1, and mark down the tongue for the bevel and put a check-mark at 14 on the blade, for the length, and then move the square to the left, keeping square at the same figures, and put the same bevel at your check-mark, and you will have the correct length and bevel to fit the joists, provided you have them spaced properly, which should be done by spacing a light piece and tacking it over the joists, near where your row of bridging runs through.

Having obtained a pattern for the bridging, make a cutting-box by spiking a piece of joist stuff on the edge of any kind of plank, and place the pattern on the edge of the box and mark both length and bevel, square these marks down and saw them out as an ordinary miter-box is made.

Put two cuts in your box, for then you can cut two pieces before you have to move your stuff along, this will give added speed in cutting. Of course you will have to place a stop to give you the length of one of them.

And the best stop now used is made by cutting a piece of stud stuff off square and then cutting off a corner of it to leave room for the accumulation of fuzz or other small particles, that, were the stop without the corner taken off, would gradually build up and shorten the distance to the cut and so cause the piece to be cut too short.

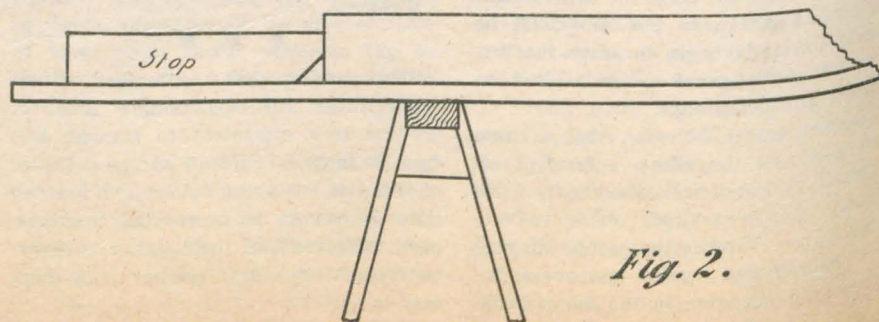


Fig. 2.

flush with the outside of the sills. Make your corners by spiking three studs together so that the middle one will project out half its width, as shown in Fig. 4, and it should be spaced for as

a lath stud unless it is in the right place for it.

Figure out the width and length of your windows as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. For all practical purposes, you will

side walls, as shown in Fig. 4, to be used for backing, and spiked together.

Having thus spaced all the studs and openings on both top and bottom plates take the top plate up and put it

to the double-headers, nail them in, which will give you the height of the window, then take all three of the headers and lay them off by the plate, so as to properly space them, and spike in the top one of the double header to your short pieces, then the other double-header. Now put in the cripples, butting them against the double-headers, then put in the bottom-header and the window is complete, except the short pieces at the bottom, which it is well to leave out, as they are within easy reach after the wall is up.

If you have not tried this plan of putting your openings in on the floor before you raise the wall, you will scarcely realize what a help it is over the way of nailing in all the studs, raising up the wall and then getting on high horses and sawing out the studs. The openings should be completed before the rest of the studs are nailed in the plate, as then you can get at it better to spike in the headers while there are no studs in the way. In putting a door in, spike in the cripples first, then the double-headers, then the short pieces over. A truss should be placed over all openings that have to carry the weight of joists, and should be put in while you have it on the floor. Square the studs with the plate, tack the studs down to the floor and put in your truss.

In raising the walls it will be safe enough, unless there is a hard wind, to nail the bottoms of the studs and let it stand without bracing, until you have raised all the partitions and walls that you intend to at that time as if you brace them, it is difficult to work around the braces. As you nail your top plates together, take advantage of the plumb-marks you put on the plates, for if you get your outside walls plumb, these marks will make the inside ones come right.

If you are in a special hurry to get your house inclosed, you may leave out all the inside partitions except those that carry the joists, and put them in afterward. This also has the advantage of allowing you to use studs for outside staging until the outside of the house is completed after which they can be used for the inside partitions.

When the walls are up, go round and nail a brace down each way from every outside upper corner, and, with assistance and a good plumb-rule or level, plumb up all the walls at one job.

Double the plates and let them lap over each other where the walls meet so as to firmly bind the house together.

In laying out for the other stories make your joists and studs come directly over those below, and in spacing for inside partitions place them directly over the joists, which should always be properly spaced for lath, and this will straighten the joists through the house, besides giving a firm bearing for all joists.

It is believed that the beginner, by studying these suggestions and a little practice, will find them very helpful and far simpler than it appears when being described.

"EACH for all and all for each," is both the noblest ideal and the most practical rule of conduct for any labor organization.

EVERY man's reason is, and must be his guide; and I may as well expect that every man should be of my size and complexion as that he should reason just as I do.—*Chesterfield*.

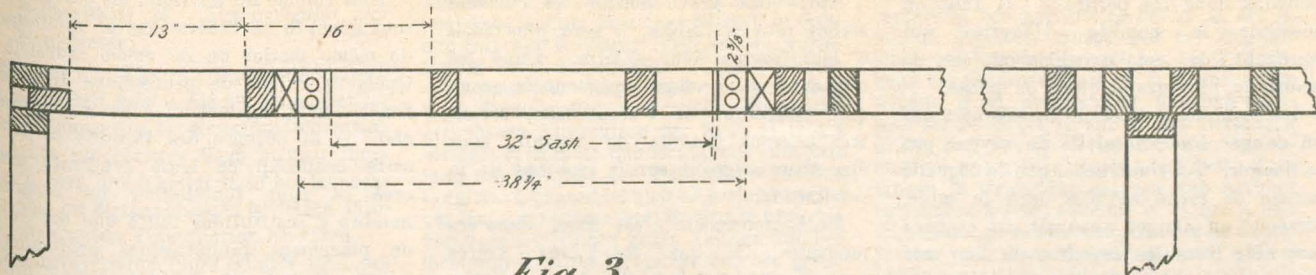


Fig. 3.

though there were two studs that cornered with each other on the inside. Now locate the inside partitions that abutt this outside wall and put the marks on both top and bottom plates, so that when you have raised the partition, the plumb-marks are there. Be careful to always cut the top and bottom plate the same length, for it often happens that when a partition is raised, it is not easy to tell just how it goes, but if you cut them both the same, you only have to look on the floor at the bottom plate and you have it.

So cut your top plate and place it on the floor beside the bottom plate already put down, and space them off together by squaring across both at once, placing the studs directly over the joists on the sides of the building, and spacing them according to the same rule on the ends. Also, after you have spaced through, locate your windows and doors and mark them on both plates. Try to make one side of the openings come to a regularly spaced stud, if it does not vary too much from the plan, or if there is nothing else in the way, as this saves lumber and causes fewer marks on the plates, but sometimes you cannot do this, and so you lay off the opening where it comes, regardless of the regular spaces. Cut

be right if you add 11 inches to the height and width of the glass given, that is, if there are to be pockets.

It is always better to have a little too much room than not enough, as the casing will be sure to cover, whereas, if there is not room enough it is quite annoying to cut out for it after the plaster is on. Double the studs at all openings, as shown in Fig. 4, and put a cross on the short one from corner to corner and never put this cross on any but a short stud, as it is only used for that and to put it elsewhere always causes confusion. Now measure in between your cripples the whole width of the rough opening, including pocket-space, pulley-stile 2 inches for sash, the width of glass given on plans, another two inches for sash, another space for pulley-stile and pocket-space again.

The reason for having a full stud on each side of each opening is that it gives greater strength, takes little or no more lumber, and by this means you may know before hand what the length of all your headers are, and cut them in a cutting box with a stop, giving you the length. It is much better to cut your short stuff in a box as it is nicer done, quicker and more accurate, and provides you with all the pieces you need

on top of the one on the floor, and the laying off is completed, and you can tack it there temporarily. Take the next longest wall you have and lay it off in the same way, and so on, all around the house. The main thing to bear in mind is that the marks can not be too plainly made, and nothing should be left out to be guessed at or for other carpenters to puzzle over, or to be put on at some other time. Finish your plate absolutely while you are at it. Some carpenters put the marks on the edge of the plates, but this is not so legible as on the face and does not secure the squaring across the plate, without going over it again.

For doors, the same marks are used to indicate the cripples, but it is well, in spacing up to a door, to turn the square so as to use the tongue across the plate, and measure the exact thickness of the cripple and regular stud, for if you use the blade of the square for this purpose, your marks will be too far apart to show just right for stud thickness, and in nailing in the studs, you may vary the width too much, if you want to be accurate. The length of the headers is found by measuring with a short rod between the full-length studs on each side of the opening, disregarding the cripples, and the length of the door cripples is always two inches longer than the height of the door. And by allowing three inches more than the width of the door you will have plenty of room to get the frame in.

Now, for getting the height of the windows, take a regular stud and lay out the entire window, as shown in Fig. 4. Your details may show the height desired from the floor, but if not put the inside sill about two feet from the floor, according to the height of your ceiling. Allow $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches for the window sill, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches for bottom sash, then the length of the bottom glass, 1 inch for meeting-rail, then the length of the top glass, 2 inches for the top sash, 1 inch for the head of the pulley stile, and 1 inch to come and go on, and there you mark two headers, and with one header at the bottom of your sill, the opening is correctly laid off. The length of the cripples is found by rodding between the top and bottom headers, a rod is better than to try to remember feet and inches. And by measuring the distance from the top of the double-header to the top of the regular stud, you have the length of the pieces that go over the windows, which should all be cut in a box at one time. When you are ready to nail the studs in, take the plate and lay it on the floor as far back as the length of the studs, so that the studs will butt against the bottom plate, thus holding it firmly while being nailed, and put in the studs on each side of the windows first. Then get the short pieces that go over the window from the plate down

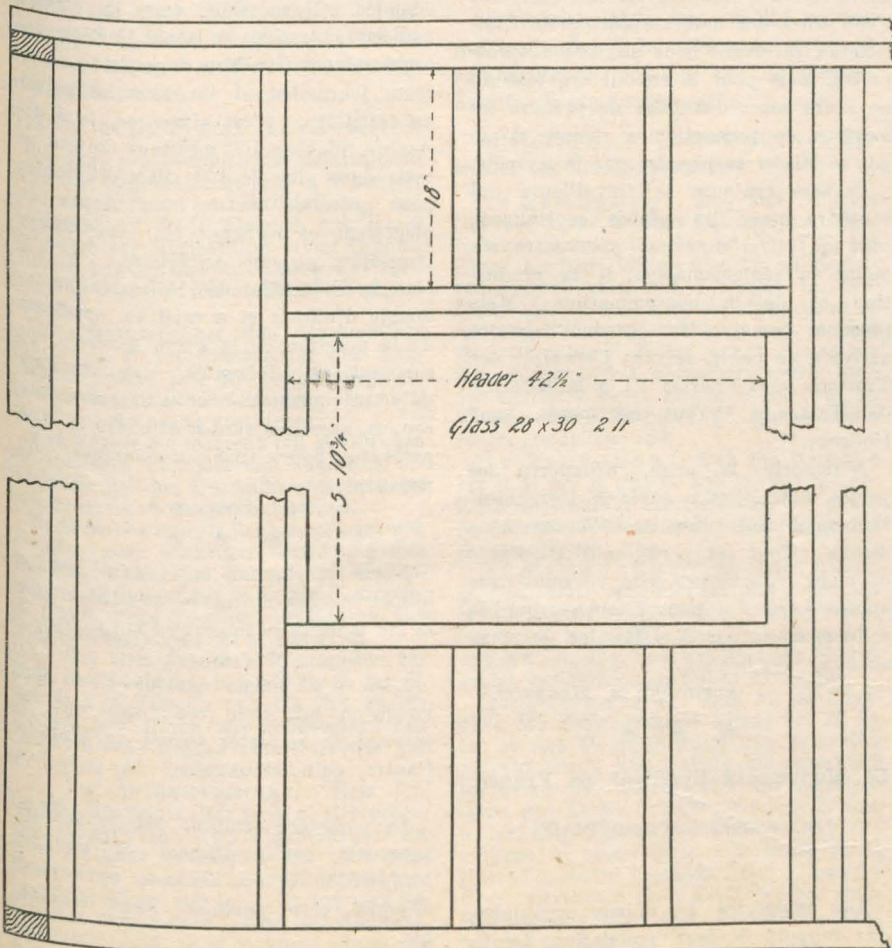


Fig. 4.

a full stud on each side of all openings, whether it comes right with the lath spaces or not, but do not let it count for

in the partitions before you start to raise. Place two studs at the intersection of all inside partitions with the out-

La Crise Industrielle S'Approche.

I.

Nous ne sommes ni prophète, ni fils d'un prophète, ce qui ne saurait nous empêcher de pousser le cri d'alarme: "Il se prépare une crise commerciale et industrielle dans les Etats Unis, qui se fera sentir plus lourdement sur les épaules de la Classe ouvrière que celle de 1893. Tous les éléments précurseur se réunissent déjà, annonçant fatalement se qui ne manquera pas de les suivre. Les grands trusts, qui absorbent parfois les deux tiers de leur valeur en eau pure," (watered stock) commencent à se défaire de cette substance, et c'est par millions de dollars que cette épuration s'opère quotidiennement sur le marché des valeurs, dans Wall str., New York. Les obligations (preferred stock) du trust des Aciers sont fondus de 200 doll. à 32, dans l'espace de six mois, et ce que l'on appelle commun stock, "c'est à dire les actions ordinaires, se vendait à la bourse la semaine dernière à 16 doll. après avoir coûté 100 doll. pairé. Le trust des constructions navales est voué à la banqueroute, ses livres se trouvent entre les mains d'un "Receveur." Quand aux banques de quelque importance c'est par douzaines que le journal commerciale "Bradstreet" compte les faillites, plus ou moins honnêtes. Les petits établissements, qui jusqu' alors ont survécu dans leur lutte avec les trusts, commencent à fermer les uns après les autres, et la prospérité tant vantée est en pleine voie de disparaître. Aux Acieries de Sault St. Marie, aux locaux des grands lacs, 5,000 ouvriers ont été mis à pied, par suite de la cloture de ces établissements, tandis que les chantiers de constructions navales à Elisabethport, N. J., font chômer plus de 3,600. Nous qui avons eu l'occasion d'étudier la crise commerciale de 1894, avec ses précurseurs, avons eu à souffrir de leurs suites, nous ne sommes pas aveugle sur ce qui se passe en ce moment. La concentration monstrueuse des grands capitaux amènera forcément un écoulement aussi terrible, car plus haut le voyageur montera sur le rocher, de plus haut se mesurera sa chute.

Une autre cause de notre future crise, peut être plutôt résultat que cause, sont les difficultés que notre diplomatie rencontre dans la défense de nos débouchés, au marché du monde. Comme une meute de chiens, se battant et se mordant pour un os, que chacun voudrait posséder, et que chaque chien cherche à arracher à l'autre, nos diplomates essaient de s'assurer ou de maintenir notre place sur ce marché du monde. Nous produisons plus que nous permettons à notre Classe moyenne et classe ouvrière à racheté. Nous produisons plus que nous avons les moyens de consommer, ce qui fait que notre demande reste au dessous de l'offre et nous ne savons donc quoi faire avec notre surplus. Le capital qui amasse des produits qu'il ne peut écouler en Amérique cherche à les vendre aux Chinois, Japonais aux Indiens, et même si possible, aux Européens. Malheureusement, ces divers autres nations sont bény également avec ce même genre de capitalistes, qui font les fautes mathématiques dans la somme nécessaire de la production, et de cette concurrence sur le marché du monde naîtra la future guerre industrielle; dont seul les classes basses et moyennes seront appelés à payer les frais.

Il y a quelques jours, donnant une conférence dans le New Jersey, nous avions ce thème pour les débats. Un

ouvrier dans l'Auditoire nous dit "Qu'est ce que cela peut nous faire, nous ne possédons ni stock préféré dans les trusts et nous n'avons aucune sorte d'obligations dans une banque; nous ne pouvons donc les perdre." Il faut en convenir le nombre d'ouvriers, qui souffrent de cet aveuglement, est de beaucoup plus grand que l'on pense.

Parceque leur place de travail n'est pas en danger immediate, ils ne voyent pas le danger. Tel l'autruche, que la légende accuse de caché sa tête dans le sable, lorsque un danger apparait, ils cachent leur tête dans les copeaux, ou leur nez dans un journal capitaliste qui n'en sait rien lui même, ou qui à un intérêt peuniér à ne pas écrire la vérité.

Nous le répétons, c'est une faute irréparable que commit la classe ouvrière organisée, si elle ne se rend pas compte à temps de ce qui se passe dans le monde, capitaliste ou autre. Comme cette guerre devra se faire sur notre dos, si nous qui en tout cas payeront les frais; il est donc de notre devoir de prévenir le mal qui nous menace dans la mesure du possible. Si nous sommes bien préparé, nous limiterons le mal, nous en déchargerons une plus grande partie sur les épaules du Capital, et avant tout, nous sauverons notre Union, notre organisation ouvrière, qui nous tient à coeur, et qui nous a coûté tant de peine et de sacrifices, pour la mettre en mesure d'être une défense, une protection contre les abus d'une société égoïste et injuste.

Si cette future crise nous trouve bien préparé, le mal quelle nous fera sera moindre. Et il nous faudra que peu de temps pour recouvrir notre ancienne force, quand cette crise sera passé. Cette question étant de grande importance, nous y reviendrons dans un prochain article.

II.

La crise signalée dans notre premier article n'a fait que s'accroître d'avantage. Non seulement les divers industries du bâtiment souffrent, mais encore les fabriques qui s'occupent des articles d'hiver, et dont la bonne saison est à l'approche des jours de fête, se trouvent dans la même calamité.

Encore n'est ce que le commencement de la crise. Messieurs les patrons et tous les bons bourgeois accusent la voracité ouvrière d'être la cause de cette crise approchante. Les grèves, les hauts salaires, les heures trop courtes pour l'exploitation patronal sont autant de causes qui doivent fatalement amener cette crise. Une ignorance incroyable leur ferme les yeux et les empêche de voir la cause vraie et principale de ce malaise industriel. L'impossibilité pour la classe productive de consommer ses produits bouche le marché, c'est à dire cause une surproduction et il n'est pas donnée à la classe ouvrière d'obvier à cette mauvaise réglementation du marché. En même temps les vivres surencherissent, depuis la guerre avec l'Espagne leur prix a augmenté de 40 à 50 pour cent. et le petit nombre d'ouvriers assez favorisés d'une minime augmentation de salaire ont à peine pu tirer quelque profit de cette amelioration.

Mais combien grand est le nombre de ceux qui sans avoir reçu un sou de plus que par le passé, ont du restreindre leur manière de vivre (standard of life) parceque l'augmentation des salaires n'a nullement tenu le pied égal à l'augmentation des nécessités de la vie.

Puisque les patrons accusent la chambre syndicale d'être la cause de la crise à venir il n'y a donc rien d'étonnant à ce qu'ils essaient de faire dis-

paraître la cause du mal. Tous les moyens sont bons pour arriver à ce résultat. Un de ces grands moyens consiste à provoquer la grève, aussitôt que l'occasion se présentera.

Après une grève perdue les ouvriers seront plus traitables, il sera plus facile à leur rogner leur salaire. Dans les moments de panique, pensent-ils, ceux qui trouveront de l'occupation, seront très heureux d'avoir du travail, sans être trop exigeant sur le montant de la retribution.

Malheureusement c'est aussi dans ces moments là que les faux frères tourneront le dos à la chambre syndicale, leur égoïsme les mettant d'accord avec les patrons plutôt qu'avec leurs camarades. C'est pour cela que nous recommandons de la prudence et de la patience.

Il ne faudra pas se laisser provoquer. Mais avant tout faudrait-il fortifier l'Union, ne rien négliger, ni les paiements ni les meetings. Si au bout de la crise l'Union n'a pas souffert il n'y aura que demi mal. Même une réduction de salaire ou tant autre désavantage sera facile à reparer si l'organisation est resté intact. Surtout pas d'imprudence en posant les demandes dans un moment inopportun.

Tout que l'hiver va durer il est du devoir des officiers des chambres syndicales de bien contrôler les membres et collecter les cotisations, et sitôt la saison des travaux à l'extérieur commence, c'est à dire au printemps prochain agir avec prudence et ne pas se laisser entraîner par quelques têtes chaudes. Nous voulons pour plus grande sûreté, rappeler aux plus anciens de l'Union les mauvaises années de 1893-96. La débacle que le capital réserve à ses adhérents sera peut-être plus terrible cette fois ci; peut-être aussi ne sera ce qu'une bonne purge qui nettoiera les intestins des grands canaux de Wall street ou de Bond street à Londres; et une fois tout l'eau sorti des mauvais entreprise capitalistes, reverrons nous une ère de prospérité, mais pour le travail organisé on ne saura assez conseiller de prendre les mesures de precaution à temps, et ne pas se laisser surprendre par la tempête.

Ce sera toujours le travailleurs qui souffrira pour les péchés capitalistes, tant qu'il n'aura pas près entre ses mains la réglementation de la production et de la consommation. Mais puisque nous n'en sommes encore arrivé à ce point, suivant l'exemple des Français sous Charles VI à la bataille de Fontenoy "Tout est perdu sauf l'honneur."

N'importe la crise, n'importe les pertes matérielles à subir si l'organisation nous reste intacte avec eux nous dirons "Tout est perdu sauf l'Union" et nous regagnerons vite ce que nous aurons perdu, si nous restons groupée solidement autour de l'étendard de notre chambre syndicale.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

PAR GEORGE GUENARD, PARIS.

(Suite.)

Les catégories les mieux organisées, par rapport à leur population totale, sont les produits chimiques avec 48 syndicats, 7,303 syndiqués (72.57 pct.); les industries polygraphiques, 83 syndicats, 5,866 syndiqués (58.88 pct.); les mines, 4 syndicats, 1,166 syndiqués (31.95 pct.). L'organisation la plus faible se rencontre chez les agriculteurs,

avec 135 syndicats, 166,933 syndiqués (0.54 pct.); dans les carrières, 4 syndicats, 115 syndiqué (1.89 pct.); et le vêtement, 124 syndicats, 6,986 syndiqués (4.51 pct.).

Tout comme les ouvriers, les patrons se sont groupés en fédérations de syndicats de même métier ou de même industrie. Quelques unions de professions diverses fonctionnent également chez eux, et à côté de la défense des intérêts corporatifs beaucoup de leurs syndicats ont créé et font fonctionner un certain nombre d'institutions telles que bureaux de placement, bibliothèques professionnelles, caisses de secours, écoles professionnelles, laboratoires d'analyses ou d'expertises, etc.

Ajoutons, pour terminer, qu'entre l'armée ouvrière et l'armée patronale on a essayé d'implanter une variété d'associations assez bigarrées, inventées, paraît-il, pour amortir les coups, mais dont le plus clair résultat, dans l'esprit de leurs inventeurs, serait surtout d'empêcher l'un des belligérants d'en recevoir; ce sont les syndicats mixtes, composés d'ouvriers et de patrons et dirigés par ces derniers. Le sort de leurs adhérents est de se déclarer toujours satisfaits et de trouver que tout se passe pour le mieux dans le meilleur des mondes. Malheureusement pour les patrons, ce genre de syndicats est loin de faire fureur et ils ont peine à se développer; leur nombre, au 1 Janvier, 1903, était de 756 avec 33,431 adhérents. au point de vue général, leur influence est absolument nulle.

LES BUREAUX DE PLACEMENT.

La question des bureaux de placement en est encore au point où je l'avais laissée lorsque j'ai expédié ma dernière correspondance. Le Sénat, saisi du projet de loi voté par la Chambre des députés, a ouvert une enquête auprès des intéressés; placeurs et ouvriers, comme si la question n'était depuis longtemps élucidée. Il ne faut voir là qu'une manœuvre destinée à lasser l'action des organisations ouvrières, laquelle se manifeste journellement sur tous les points du territoire. C'est ainsi que, le 5 décembre, plus de 100 meetings doivent se tenir dans plus de 100 villes différentes pour protester contre les bureaux de placement et réclamer leur suppression immédiate et sans indemnité. De son côté, la Fédération de l'Alimentation redouble d'efforts et a saisi ses syndicats de la question de la grève générale des corporations adhérentes. Les résultats de cette consultation ne sont pas encore connus, aussi ne faut-il attendre le mois prochain pour vous communiquer du nouveau.

(A continuer.)

Notre propagande a et aura, comme alliées et ausiliaires la desillusion que la vie journalière apporte au travailleur.

L'on n'a jamais quelque chose que lorsqu'on sait oser, ceux qui ont le courage de le tenter auront un jour ou l'autre, gain de cause.

La puissance syndical des travailleurs augmente continuellement et malgres l'opposition et les attaques du capital organisé, cette puissance serat irrésistible.

Il est un fait irréfutable que les ouvriers non-organisés sont obligés de peiner plus que les ouvriers organisés et de produire une plus grande somme de travail pour une plus petite somme d'argent.

Bericht der Delegaten zur Bostoner Convention der American Federation of Labor.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder der Verbrüderung der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner!

Brüder: Die unterzeichneten Delegaten zur 23sten, vom 9. bis 23. November tagenden Convention der American Federation of Labor unterbreiten Euch hiermit ihren Bericht über ihre Tätigkeit in der Convention und die Verhandlungen derselben insoweit diese unsere Organisation betreffen.

General-Sekretär Duffy ersuchte uns, womöglich einige Tage vor Zusammentritt der Convention in Boston, zum Zwecke der Besprechung der Situation und Meinungsströmungen, zusammenzutreffen. Diesem Rufe Folge leistend, trafen einige von uns bereits am 7. November in Boston ein, und am 9., vor Eröffnung der Convention, waren alle unsere Delegaten anwesend. Die Verhandlungen der Convention hatten kaum begonnen, als wir zu der Ueberzeugung kamen, daß über die Streitfrage zwischen der B. B. und dem Am. Woodworkers schon ein vorgefaßtes Urtheil vorherrschte, und die späteren Verhandlungen der Convention zeigten, daß wir uns nicht geirrt hatten.

Die Delegaten waren in jeder Tages- und Abend-Sitzung der Convention anwesend, doch war es zeitweilig notwendig, daß sich die Delegaten Duffy, Bohnen, Grimes und B. J. Duffy dem Beschwerde-Comite und dem Comite für Bericht des Executiv-Councils zur Verfügung stellten, während die Brüder Wheeler und Slayton den Conventions-Verhandlungen ihre Aufmerksamkeit schenkten und nur vor dem Beschwerde-Comite erschienen, um an sie gestellte Fragen zu beantworten. Dieses Comite erlaubte beiden Seiten längere Zeit, um ihre Aussagen zu machen und traf dann nachstehende Entscheidung, welche keines Commentares bedarf. Doch möchten wir hervorheben, daß diese Entscheidung so aufzufassen ist, daß zwischen Personen mündlich eingegangene Verträge Gültigkeit haben und irgend eine Entscheidung eines Schiedsrichters befolgt werden soll, gleichviel wie ungerecht dieselbe sein mag, oder unter welchen Umständen dieselbe gefällt wurde.

Bericht des Beschwerde-Comites.

Die den, uns überwiesenen Resolutionen zu Grunde liegende Frage steht in so direkter Verbindung mit der Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters B. J. Downey und seiner Definition der Jurisdiktion beider Organisationen, daß das Comite beschloß, Aussagen bezüglich aller drei Resolutionen entgegenzunehmen.

Den Vertretern der Am. Woodworkers und der B. B. der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner wurde jede Gelegenheit gegeben, Beweismaterial zur Bekräftigung ihrer beiderseitigen Ansprüche vorzulegen.

Das Comite hat während fast zwei Tagen die Aussagen angehört und außerdem beträchtliche Zeit der Durchsicht unterbreiteter dokumentarischer Angaben gewidmet.

Nachdem wir nun die Zeugenaussagen und Angaben einer ernstlichen Erwägung und Durchsicht unterzogen, sind wir der Ansicht, daß das Verlangen der B. B. der J. und B., die Entscheidung Downey's aufzuheben, aus folgenden Gründen nicht berechtigt ist:

1. Die New Orleans'er Convention der A. F. of L. beschloß, daß die B. B. der J. und B. von Amerika und die Am. Woodworkers Int. Union ihre Beschwerden und Jurisdiktions-Fragen einem Comite zur Beilegung unterbreiten sollten.

2. Die Verhandlungen der New Orleans'er Convention der A. F. of L. ergeben, daß jede der beteiligten Organisationen ein Fünfer-Comite auswählen und diese zehn Leute einen ersten Mann als Schiedsrichter ernennen sollten, und im Falle, daß man sich hierüber nicht einigen konnte, daß Gompers, Präsident der A. F. of L., einen Mann zur Uebernahme der Funktion eines Schiedsrichters ernennen sollte.

3. Das von den Vertretern der B. B. und der Woodworkers unterbreitete Material zeigt, daß beide das Fünfer-Comite auswählten und in dem gemeinschaftlichen Comite verschiedene Namen von Personen für das Amt des Schiedsrichters in Vorschlag gebracht wurden.

4. Das Beweismaterial zeigt, daß die Wahl eines Schiedsrichters auf Schwierigkeiten stieß, daß aber schließlich B. J. Downey von Albany, N. Y., sechs Stimmen erhielt.

5. Aus dem, dem Comite vorgelegten Material geht ferner hervor, daß das gemeinschaftliche Comite über zwei Wochen in Sitzung war und Aussagen bezüglich der Jurisdiktion der betreffenden Organisationen entgegennahm. Dabei entdeckte man, daß B. J. Downey der in Scranton, Pa., stattgefundenen Convention der A. F. of L. als Delegat beizuhöhen und wenigstens eine Zeit lang als Mitglied des Beschwerde-Comites fungierte. Ohnegachtet dieser Thatsache wurde die Entgegennahme der Aussagen über die vorliegenden Fragen unter Zustimmung des Gesamt-Comites fortgesetzt und der ganze Fall B. J. Downey zur endgültigen Entscheidung überwiesen.

6. Das Beweismaterial ergibt, daß B. J. Downey Indianapolis verließ, um seine Entscheidung auszuarbeiten. Aus ersterem geht nicht hervor, daß er in dieser Stadt verweilte und dort zu einer Entscheidung kommen mußte. Wie das Beweismaterial zeigt, wurde B. J. Downey in Indianapolis, wo das Comite tagte, sehr belästigt, welcher Umstand als Grund seiner Abreise angegeben ist, sowie seiner vier Tage später erfolgten Rückkunft, um am 15ten oder einem diesem Datum naheliegenden Tage seine Entscheidung zu unterbreiten.

Nach sorgfältiger Untersuchung der ganzen Angelegenheit empfiehlt das Comite, die dreißigjährige Jahres-Convention der A. F. of L. möge die Entscheidung B. J. Downey's und seine Definition der Jurisdiktion der B. B. der J. und B. von Amerika und der Am. Woodworkers' Int. Union gutheißen.

Carpenters und Woodworkers.

In diesem Falle hält es das Comite nicht für notwendig, zu berichten, ob gegen eine schiedsrichterliche Entscheidung Berufung eingelegt werden kann oder nicht. Doch finden wir, daß die Entscheidung des Executiv-Councils, welche erklärt, daß die Vertreter beider beteiligten Organisationen übereinkamen, die Streitfrage einem Comite und einem Schiedsrichter zu unterbreiten, durch das Beweismaterial erhärtet wird, und daß, nachdem der Schiedsrichter seine Entscheidung gefällt, dieselbe für beide Theile bindend ist. Deshalb empfehlen wir, daß diese Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten und an allen Orten, wo die Am. Woodworkers thatächlich Organisationen gebildet haben oder bilden werden, ausgeführt wird.

Nachstehend folgen die sich auf unseren Fall bezüglichen Resolutionen, auf welche in vorangehendem Berichte des Beschwerde-Comites Bezug genommen ist:

Resolution No. 125, unterbreitet von Delegaten der Am. Woodworkers:

In Erwägung: Daß laut Instruktion der 23ten, in New Orleans, La., abgehaltenen Convention der A. F. of L. die Frage der Jurisdiktion über die an Begleitungsgegenständen und Material für Gebäude beschäftigten Arbeiter einem gemeinschaftlichen Comite, bestehend aus je fünf Vertretern der B. B. der J. und B. und der Am. Woodworkers überwiesen wurde und die Vertreter dieser Organisationen B. J. Downey von Albany, N. Y., zum Schiedsrichter erwählten; und

In Erwägung: Daß die Vertreter der B. B. der J. und B. und der Am. Woodworkers freiwillig übereinkamen, die ganze Jurisdiktions-Frage diesem Schiedsgerichte zu unterbreiten; und

In Erwägung: Daß Schiedsrichter B. J. Downey eine Entscheidung abgegeben hat, in welcher der B. B. der J. und B. über alle Arbeit in den Gebäuden (outside work) und den Am. Woodworkers über alle Fabrikarbeit Jurisdiktion zuerkannt wird; und

In Erwägung: Daß die Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters seitens der B. B. der J. und B. geüffentlich und beharrlich ignoriert wurde und dieselbe, wo immer sich ihr Gelegenheit bot, den Am. Woodworkers ihnen angehörige Lokal Unions kaperte und letztere Organisation unterminierte, und wenigstens in einem Falle eine dieser Lokal Unions aufnahm, deren Freibrief (Charter) wegen Verletzung eines Vertrages mit einer Arbeitgeber-Association widerrufen war; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen: Die 23ste Convention der A. F. of L. instruiert hiermit die B. B. der J. und B., daß sie sich der Entscheidung des Schiedsgerichtes fügen muß und daß, sollte sie dies nicht thun, oder sollte sie es unterlassen, die Bestimmungen dieser Entscheidung vor dem 1. Februar 1904 auszuführen, der Freibrief der B. B. der J. und B. widerrufen werden soll.

Resolution No. 176, unterbreitet von den Delegaten der B. B. der J. und B.:

In Erwägung: Daß in einer, im Juni 1903 in Washington, D. C., stattgefundenen Sitzung des Executiv-Council der A. F. of L. von den Am. Woodworkers die Widderrufung des Freibriefes der B. B. der J. und B. gefordert wurde, mit der Begründung, daß sich dieselbe weigere, die Entscheidung des Schiedsrichters, B. J. Downey von Albany, N. Y., anzunehmen, und daß ebenfalls die B. B. der J. und B. das Verlangen stellte, daß der Freibrief der Am. Woodworkers widerrufen werde; daß beide Verlangen in Erwägung gezogen und darüber entschieden wurde, ohne die B. B. der J. und B. hiervon zu benachrichtigen oder sie aufzufordern, vor dem Executiv-Council zu erscheinen, um Gründe für ihre Handlungsweise anzugeben; und weiter, daß Thos. Kidd, Sekretär der Am. Woodworkers, in seiner Eigenschaft als Mitglied des Executiv-Councils dieser Sitzung beizuhöhen und in dem Falle die Seite der Am. Woodworkers vertrat, die Verhandlungen daher einseitig waren und die B. B. keine Gelegenheit hatte, ihre Sache zu vertreten; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen: Daß die 23ste Jahres-Convention der A. F. of L. in dieser Sitzung getroffene Entscheidung des Executiv-Councils und alle damit in Verbindung stehenden Maßnahmen wirkungslos macht und annullirt; und sei es ferner

Beschlossen: Daß diese Convention den Executiv-Council instruiert, fernerhin derartige Maßnahmen zu unterlassen und über derartige Fälle nicht zu verhandeln, ohne alle Beteiligten vorher davon zu verständigen und ihnen Gelegenheit zu geben, anwesend zu sein, um ihre Sache zu vertreten.

Resolution No. 178, unterbreitet von den Delegaten der B. B. der J. und B.:

In Erwägung: Daß sich die vor vierzehn Jahren in der Stadt Boston, Mass., stattgefundenen Convention der A. F. of L. zu Gunsten der allgemeinen Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages erklärt hat; und

In Erwägung: Daß der Executiv-Council der A. F. of L. in 1890 die B. B. der J. und B., die best disziplinierte, best vorbereitete und entschlossenste Organisation, auswählte, um in einer Bewegung für die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden den Kampf zu eröffnen; und

In Erwägung: Daß die B. B. der J. und B. diesen Kampf thatächlich eröffnete und unter großen Ausgaben seitens ihrer Organisation und unter enormen Opfern seitens ihrer Mitglieder den Kampf gewann; und

In Erwägung: Daß die B. B. der J. und B. während der letzten dreizehn Jahre an fast jedem Ort und in fast jeder Stadt unter ihrer Jurisdiktion einen Kampf für die Einführung und Durchsetzung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages geführt hat; und

In Erwägung: Daß die Amalgamated Woodworkers' Int. Union mit den Eigentümern der Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken im Bronx Borough und Mt. Vernon, N. Y., einen Vertrag eingegangen ist, während die Mitglieder der B. B. der J. und B. in diesen Fabriken zur Erringung besserer Arbeitsbedingungen im Auslande waren; und

In Erwägung: Daß dieser Vertrag bestimmt, daß der Arbeitslohn in diesen Fabriken von sechs bis achtzehn Dollars und die Arbeitszeit fünfzig Stunden per Woche oder neun Stunden an den ersten fünf Tagen der Woche und fünf Stunden am Samstag betragen soll, welches eine grobe Verletzung der von der B. B. der J. und B. in diesen Fabriken eingeführten und während mehr denn zwei Jahren durchgeführten Arbeitsregel war, die eine wöchentliche Arbeitszeit von 44 Stunden oder acht Stunden per Tag an den ersten fünf Tagen der Woche und vier Stunden am Samstag vorsah; und da die Handlungsweise der Am. Woodworkers' Int. Union zugleich eine direkte Verletzung der Instruktionen der vorherigen Bostoner Convention involvirt; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen: Daß der Vertrag, den die Am. Woodworkers' Int. Union im Bronx Borough und Mt. Vernon, N. Y., eingegangen ist, von der 23sten Jahres-Convention der A. F. of L. als unbillig und die besten Interessen der organisierten Arbeiter untergründend erklärt wird, und daß es der Am. Woodworkers' Int. Union untersagt ist, in Fabriken, wo vorher die achtstündige Arbeitszeit eingeführt war, das Material, welches bei neunstündiger Arbeitszeit hergestellt wurde, mit ihrem Label zu versehen.

Wir wünschen unsere Mitglieder auf die wesentliche Verschiedenheit der, diesen Resolutionen zu Grunde liegenden Fragen aufmerksam zu machen; aber trotz dieser Verschiedenheit wurden die Fragen alle über

einen Kamm geschoren. Wir halten weiteres Commentar hierüber für überflüssig.

Obige Angelegenheit und thatächlich alle Jurisdiktions-Fragen, also Sachen der größten Wichtigkeit, kamen erst am Vormittage des letzten Tages der Convention zur Verhandlung (die Beamtenwahl hatte vorher stattgefunden) und die Delegaten erwarteten so sehnüchtig den Schluß der Convention, um die Heimreise antreten zu können, daß uns nur ein halber Tag zur Verfechtung unserer Sache zu Gebote stand. Nur unserer drei, Bohnen, Duffy und Wheeler, war es vergönnt, zu Worte zu kommen, und dann wurde der Antrag auf Abstimmung gestellt und angenommen, womit uns die Gelegenheit genommen war, uns über sehr wichtige Punkte zu verbreiten. Bei der Abstimmung durch Namensaufruf wurde der Bericht des Beschwerde-Comites gutgeheißen und angenommen.

Es wird nun von der B. B. erwartet, daß sie sich der Downey'schen Entscheidung fügt, gleichviel, ob dies möglich ist oder nicht.

Es erscheint uns, daß wir, trotz der beschränkten Zeit, die uns zu diesem Zwecke zur Verfügung stand, genügend Beweisführung zur Bekräftigung unserer Ansprüche und der Behauptung, daß die B. B. als Arbeiterorganisation ihre Mission voll und ganz erfüllt, die Gewerklage gehoben, die Löhne erhöht und wo immer möglich, die Achtstundens-Arbeit eingeführt, geliefert haben. Doch es scheint, daß man ein „guter Kerl“ sein und mit den herrschenden Gewalten auf freundschaftlichem Fuße stehen muß, um solche Privilegien und Vergünstigungen zu erlangen. Ist dies der Fall, so braucht man nur einen dahingehenden Wunsch zu äußern und es wird ihm der Stempel der Willfährigkeit und Billigung aufgedrückt. Auf diese Weise verfaßt eine Organisation, deren Aufgabe es ist, die Interessen der Mitgliedschaft im Großen und Ganzen zu fördern, einer Taktik, welche diese Interessen hinten an setzt und den „guten Kerl“ gewinnen läßt.

Die Verhandlungen bestanden zum großen Theile in Debatten und Maßnahmen über Streitigkeiten zwischen Organisationen, deren eine die andere befehde und die über diesen oder jenen Arbeitszweig Controlle zu erlangen suchte, anstatt gemeinschaftliche Sache gegen den gemeinsamen Feind zu machen.

Gewerks-Autonomie und Industrie-Verbände bildeten den Cardinalpunkt, um den sich alle Diskussionen drehten. Die Entscheidungen hierüber standen sich häufig gegen einander im Widerspruch.

Im Falle der Vereinigten Minenarbeiter wurde zu Gunsten eines Industrie-Verbandes entschieden; in den Fällen der Brauereiarbeiter, Metallarbeiter, Struktur-Eisenarbeiter und Steam Fitters and Plumbers wurde auf theilweise Industrie-Organisation erkannt; in unserem Falle wurde eine Theilung des Gewerkes angeordnet.

Gewerks-Autonomie und Industrie-Organisation sind Begriffe, die von jeder Organisation gedeutet werden, wie es ihren Befürwortern am besten zusagt, und bei den Entscheidungen wird entweder auf das Resultat Rücksicht genommen, welches möglicher Weise durch spätere Entscheidungen erzielt wird, oder diese Entscheidungen kommen zu Stande, weil man sich für vorher erhaltene ähnliche Vergünstigungen zu Gegenleistungen verpflichtet fühlt. Die wirkliche Bedeutung obiger Begriffe wird kaum von neuem Zehntel der Delegaten erkannt und daher die widersprechenden Entscheidungen.

Wir möchten die Mitglieder auf diejenigen Organisationen aufmerksam machen, welche gegen die B. B. ihre Stimmen abgegeben haben. Unter diesen sind viele Baugewerke zu finden, denen wir früher Hülfe geleistet haben oder die uns in der Zukunft um Hülfe anrufen mögen:

Mullholland und Devlin, Allied Metal Mechanics; Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders; Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers;

Tile and Terra Cotta Workers; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; Winslow, McGovern und Jennings, Cement Workers; Gengenbach, Cigarmakers; Hotel Clerks; Electrical Workers; Monaghan, Steam Engineers; Varlin, Flour Mill Employees; Curran, Freight Handlers; Glass Bottle Blowers; Amalgamated Glass Workers; Granite Cutters; Patters; Horse Shoers; Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; Kirley, Stationary Firemen; Wm. Rife, Amal. Carpenters and Joiners; Wood, Wire and Metal Pathers; Bongshoremen; Butcher Workmen; Metal Polishers; Amal. Sheet Metal Workers; United Metal Workers; Iron Molders; Wilson, Paper Makers; Pattern Makers; Printing Pressmen; Street Railway Employees; Sailors; Stage Employees; Stove Mounters; Tailors; Teamsters; Tobacco Workers; Typographical Union; Woodworkers; Upholsterers; Votters.

Es darf hierbei nicht außer Acht gelassen werden, daß obige Stimmen gegen und abgegeben wurden, trotzdem wir nachgewiesen haben, daß niemals ein Vertrag eingegangen wurde, welcher der Am. Woodworkers' Int. Union Jurisdiction über Shops zuerkannte, in welchen Carpenter Arbeit hergestellt wird.

Kraft der in unserer Angelegenheit gefällten Entscheidung ist es einem Carpenter erlaubt, eine Thüre anzuschlagen oder Ladenfront aufzustellen, die Befestigung dieser Gegenstände aber ist ihm untersagt.

Wir erschienen vor dem Executiv-Council-Bericht-Comite, um gegen die Stelle des Berichtes Einwand zu erheben, welche besagt, daß die Entscheidung eines Schiedsrichters nicht angefochten und dagegen nicht appelliert werden kann, gleichviel ob die Entscheidung den Thatsachen und dem Beweismaterial entspricht oder nicht. In der Verhandlung über diese Frage entschied jedoch die Convention, daß eine Appellation zulässig sei.

Mehrere Organisationen erhoben Klage gegen die V. U., besonders die Ship Carpenters und die Pathers. Die von Ersteren erhobene wurde dem Executiv-Council zur Schlichtung überwiesen, über die letztere wurde keine Verfügung getroffen.

Nachfolgende Resolution wurde dem Label-Comite überwiesen, welches dieselbe an das Executiv-Council-Bericht-Comite verwies, ohne uns davon zu verständigen. Als wir von dieser Manipulation Kenntnis erhielten, ersuchten wir um Gehör in dieser Sache, erhielten aber von dem Vorsitzenden des Comites den Bescheid, daß letzteres in der Angelegenheit bereits Verfügung getroffen und der Comite-Bericht Bezug hierauf nehmen werde.

Resolution No. 177, unterbreitet von den Delegaten der V. U. der J. und V. von Amerika:

In Erwägung: Daß das Label der V. U. der J. und V. von Amerika nun in 34 verschiedenen Staaten dieses Landes registriert ist; und

In Erwägung: Daß besagtes Label als „Achtstundens Label“ bekannt ist, welches in Uebereinstimmung mit den Beschlüssen der in 1880 in Boston, Mass., abgehaltenen Convention der A. F. of L. und den von der 19ten im September 1902 in Atlanta, Ga., abgehaltenen Convention der V. U. der J. und V. angenommenen Label-Gesetzen gehandhabt wird; und

In Erwägung: Daß der Executiv-Council der A. F. of L. unter'm 25. Juni 1903 seitens der V. U. offiziell um Indossament dieses Labels ersucht wurde; und

In Erwägung: Daß der Executiv-Council am 2. Oktober 1903 die Indossament verweigerte; deshalb sei es

Beschlossen: Die 23ste Jahres-Convention der A. F. of L. widerruft hiermit den am 2. Oktober 1903 gefaßten Beschluß des Executiv-Councils und indossiert das Label der V. U. der J. und V. von Amerika.

J. W. Clayton,
J. F. Grimes,
B. C. Wheeler,
G. J. Bohnen,
F. J. Duffy,
Frank Duffy,
Delegaten.

Verhandlungen

der Vierten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1903 des General-Executiv-Board.

12. Oktober.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Meyers, Post, Wellman, Ogletree, Workman, Sullivan und Ainey.

Der G. S. unterbreitet die in letzter Zeit eingelaufenen, auf die Streitfrage zwischen der V. U. und den Am. Woodworkers bezüglichen Mitteilungen und Dokumente, sowie Abschrift einer Appellation gegen die Entscheidung des Executiv-Councils der A. F. of L. über den verlangten Widerruf des Charters letzterer Organisation wegen Verletzung der Achtstundens-Regel in Bronx Borough und Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Alle Papiere werden sorgfältig geprüft und die Handlungsweise des G. S. indossiert.

Gesuch des Chicago, Ill., District Council um finanziellen Beistand im Interesse der in den Viehhöfen beschäftigten Mitglieder der V. U. 1507. Der G. S. wird instruiert, weitere Auskunft zu verlangen und Beschlußfassung verschoben.

Gesuche der Local Unions 983, Sioux City, S. D., und 770, Amarillo, Tex., um Gewährung des Union Labels. Da die Arbeitsverhältnisse an diesen Orten nicht den Vorschriften unserer Label-Gesetze entsprechen, werden die Gesuche abschlägig beschieden.

Dem Newark, N. J., T. C. und der V. U. 235, Milwaukee, Cal., wird das Label gewährt, nachdem allen diesbezüglichen Vorschriften Genüge geleistet wurde.

Da V. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., ein Circular auslieferte, welches um finanzielle Unterstützung eines nicht zu Beruf berechtigten Mitgliedes ersuchte, ohne die Genehmigung des G. S. eingeholt zu haben, wird der G. S. angewiesen, Nummer und Lokalität dieser Local Union und aller anderen Local Unions, welche die betreffenden G. S. Beschlüsse verletzen, im CARPENTER zu veröffentlichen.

Gesuche der V. U. 924, Manchester, Mass.; 1410, Boston, Mass.; 992, Marblehead, Mass.; 901, Gloucester, Mass.; 950, Danvers, Mass.; und 878, Beverly, Mass., um Erlassung des 50 Cent Affidavits werden nicht gewährt.

Schreiben des North Shore, Mass., T. C., Protest gegen die Ausschreibung des 50 Cent Affidavits erhebend, sowie Antwort des G. S., werden verlesen. Der Board heisst das Antwortschreiben gut und wünscht zu konstatieren, daß das Affidavit nicht von District Councils, sondern von den Local Unions zu entrichten ist.

Gesuche der V. U. 387 und 476, New York City; 1508, Baltimore, Md., und 398, New York News, Co., um Frist in der Entrichtung des Affidavits. Frist bis zum 15. Januar 1904 gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 1387, Girardville, Pa., um Sanctionierung eines Circulars, die Local Unions zur Beteiligung an der Verlosung einer Schlaf, immer Ausstattung einladend, deren Ertrag zur Bildung eines Reserve-Fonds bestimmt ist. Abschlägig beschieden.

Protest des Pittsburg, Pa., T. C. gegen die Entsendung von G. S. V. Mitgliedern als Organisatoren. Die Antwort des G. S., dahingehend, daß derartige nicht stattgefunden, wird indossiert.

Gesuch der V. U. 1588, Wilmer, Minn., um Sanctionierung eines Circulars, zur finanziellen Unterstützung der Hinterbliebenen eines verstorbenen Mitgliedes auffordernd, wird abgewiesen.

Der vierteljährliche Bericht des Ersten Vice-Präsidenten Warren wird verlesen und angenommen.

Ein von Santiago Iglesias in San Juan, Porto Rico, eingelaufenes Schreiben erneuert das Aufnahmengesuch der organisierten Carpenter Porto Rico's. Der Board beschließt, diese Angelegenheit einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten.

Gesuch des Greater New York T. C. um Bewilligung der Summe von \$50,000 zur Tilgung der durch ihren letzten Zustand entstandenen Schuldenlast. Wird abschlägig beschieden.

Gesuch der V. U. 1198, Newport News, Va., um Bewilligung von \$100, da ihre Kasse in Folge des letzten Zustandes erschöpft ist. Wird nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., um Genehmigung einer am 5. Oktober 1903 in Kraft tretenden Gewerkschaftsordnung. Wird abgewiesen und der G. S. ersucht, einen Organisator nach Norfolk zu senden, um die dortige Lage zu untersuchen.

Gesuch der V. U. 176, Newport, N. J., um Bewilligung von \$3,000 zur Unterstützung ihrer am letzten „Lockout“ beteiligten Mitglieder. Nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 327, Cincinnati, O., um Sanctionierung eines Circulars, zu Subskriptionen im Interesse eines verunglückten Mitgliedes einladend. Abgewiesen.

Gesuch des Monroe County (Rochester, N.

Y.) T. C. um weitere finanzielle Unterstützung anstehender Mitglieder. Die Summe von \$400 bewilligt.

13. Oktober.

Schreiben des Washington, D. C., District Council betreffs der, das fünfjährige Lebensjahr überschrittenen, ehemaligen Mitglieder der Knights of Labor. Der Board beschließt auf seiner früheren Entscheidung, welche diese Mitglieder als zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigt erklärt.

Gesuche der V. U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; 1090, Philadelphia, Pa., und 503, Lancaster und Trepew, N. Y., um weitere Frist in der Entrichtung des 50 Cent Affidavits. Frist bis zum 15. Januar 1904 gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 533, Jeffersonville, Ind., um Vergütung der im Schiffhof Strife entstandenen Ausgaben. Abgewiesen.

Gesuch des Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., T. C. um Bewilligung einer zur Organisation der Arbeiter der Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken des Boroughs zu verwendenden Geldsumme. Nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 536, Vater City, Ore., um Gutheißung einer Gewerkschaftsordnung. Beschlußfassung bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information verschoben.

Schreiben der V. U. 391, Hoboken, N. J.; 4, Kansas City, Mo.; 55, Denver, Colo.; 701, St. Louis, Mo.; 948, Sioux City, Ia.; 112, Vutte, Mont.; 850, Leadville, Colo.; East St. Louis, Ill., T. C. und St. Louis, Mo., T. C., den Anschluß der V. U. an den National Building Trades Council befragend, und ein Schreiben des Sekretärs dieses Councils, die von letzterem gefaßten Beschlüsse in dieser Frage mittheilend. Alle Schreiben zurückgelegt und beschlossen, vorerst weitere Auskunft in der Angelegenheit einzuholen.

Das von dem G. S. zur Vertretung der V. U. in der in Indianapolis abgehaltenen Building Trades Konferenz ernannte Comite unterbreitet seinen Bericht. Bis zum Eintreffen der Constitutions-Vorlage zurückgelegt.

Gesuch des Newark, N. J., T. C. um Bewilligung einer Summe, die dem, den Local Unions dieser Stadt während des letzten Ausstandes geliehenen Betrag gleichkommt. Wird abgewiesen.

Gesuch der V. U. 1132, Dayton, O., um Erlassung des Affidavits. Nicht gewährt.

Der Bericht des G. S. über seine Thätigkeit während der letzten sechs Monate wird unterbreitet, die Erwägung desselben jedoch verlagert.

Ein Schreiben läuft ein, welches der V. U. ein Gebäude in Washington Str., Indianapolis, für Hauptquartier geeignet, zum Ankauf anbietet. Zurückgelegt.

14. Oktober.

Der Bericht des Zweiten Vice-Präsidenten Connelly wird angenommen und dessen Veröffentlichung im CARPENTER angeordnet.

Gesuch der V. U. 940, Sandusky, O., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer am letzten Ausstande beteiligten Mitglieder, unter der Begründung, daß obige Local Union ihren gehörigen Antheil an der V. U. 1207 angewiesenen Summe nicht erhalten habe. Der Board beschließt, in Anbetracht, daß es die Local Unions in Sandusky verurteilt haben, einen District Council zu bilden, wie es die Constitution vorschreibt, dem Gesuche nicht zu willfahren.

Gesuch der V. U. 547, Cripple Creek, Col., um finanziellen Beistand für ihre durch den Western Federation of Miners Ausstand in Witleidenschaft gezogenen Mitglieder. Die Summe von \$500 bewilligt.

Appellation der V. U. 168, Toledo, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. von Frank Schoble beanspruchtes Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der V. U. 33, Boston, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld der Ehefrau des Bruders Kersten zurückweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der V. U. 255, Knoxville, Tenn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher er die Forderung auf Sterbegeld im Falle J. D. Bradley's nicht anerkennt. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der V. U. 126, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld William C. Eiminger's abweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation W. A. V. Perry's gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des Appellanten gegen V. U. 1109, St. Louis, Mo., in dem ersterer gegen den Gebrauch der deutschen Sprache in den Versammlungen besagter Union Einwand erhebt. Die Entscheidung bleibt zu Recht bestehen und die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation J. C. Wells und Robert Braun's gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle der Appellanten gegen V. U. 420,

Los Angeles, Cal., in dem es sich um die Herausgabe von \$50 für einen deforirten Wagen bei einer Parade handelt. Da die Local Union gegen die Appellation nicht reagiert hat, wird dem G. S. beigegeben und der Fall für erledigt erklärt.

Appellation der V. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., die Suspension eines ihrer Beamten unkonstitutionell erklärend. Der Board hält die Entscheidung des G. S. aufrecht und nimmt folgende Resolutionen an:

„Kein Beamter kann suspendirt werden, es sei denn, daß Klagen gegen ihn anhängig gemacht wurden, und nur für Vergehen, wie sie in Sect. 167 der General-Convention vorgehoben sind.“

„Wenn Klagen gegen Beamte oder Mitglieder erhoben werden, so müssen dieselben, wie in Sect. 170 vorgeschrieben, suspendirt werden.“

„Bei gesetzlicher Suspension kann kein Anspruch auf Gehalt erhoben werden. Unangesehentlich suspendirte Beamte sind zu Gehalt berechtigt.“

„Ein Präsident kann einen Beamten laut Sect. 145 und Sect. 167 suspendiren, ohne Anklage gegen denselben zu erheben.“

Appellation Wm. Edmonson's gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des Appellanten gegen V. U. 722, Birmingham, Ala., eine dem ersteren wegen Nichtentfernung um eine Preisliste auferlegte Geldstrafe betreffend. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation Wm. M. Davis' gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des Appellanten gegen V. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., die beanstandete Wahl eines Schachmeisters betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation John A. Becker's gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des Appellanten gegen V. U. 76, New Orleans, La., Ersterer weil als Briefträger angeheilt, weigerte sich daraufhin, ein Affidavit zu entrichten. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation V. A. Phelon's gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., welche die Verlegung des Appellanten seitens des Hudson County T. C. mit einer Geldstrafe wegen Verletzung, dem Geschäftsgangenen die Arbeitskarte zu zeigen, als ge ephlich erklärte, wird abgewiesen.

Appellation Chas. D. Gave's gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., bezüglich Ansprüche auf Kranken-Gehalt, welche V. U. 264, Brodton, Mass., nicht anerkannte. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation W. V. Gerdieon's gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle des Appellanten gegen V. U. 224, Jacksonville, Fla., wobei es sich um eine Klage über Aufhebung handelt. Abgewiesen.

15. Oktober.

Appellation der V. U. 766 gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle der V. U. gegen den San Francisco T. C., die Aufrechterhaltung von Gewerkschaften betreffend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der V. U. 476, New York City, gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Geo. Schaal's u. A. gegen die V. U., die Verlegung von Arbeitszeit betreffend während eines Ausstandes für das Recht des Streikens im Shop. Eine notariell beglaubigte Abschrift des Protokolls der betreffenden Versammlung liegt vor. Appellation abgewiesen.

Gesuch der V. U. 77, Port Chester, N. Y., um weitere Frist in der Entrichtung des 50 Cent Affidavits. Frist bis zum 15. Januar 1904 gewährt.

Mittheilung derselben V. U. über die Verlesung der Interstate Manufacturers' Association, das Empfehlungskarten-System einzuführen. Der G. S. wird instruiert, diese Angelegenheit durch den CARPENTER bekannt zu machen.

Gesuch der V. U. 1082, Santa Barbara, Cal., um Genehmigung eines Ausstandes, um einem von der Citizens' Alliance geplanten „Lockout“ zuvor zu kommen. Zurückgelegt, bis weitere Einzelheiten vorliegen.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General Office wird in Angriff genommen und bis zum Schluß der Sitzung fortgesetzt.

16., 17., 19. und 20. Oktober.

Die Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt und beantragt die ganze Zeit dieser Sitzungen.

21. Oktober.

Der G. S. unterbreitet seine von der V. U. Liberty and Guaranty Co. in Baltimore ausgestellten Bürgschaftspapiere für den Betrag von \$20,000. Gebilligt und letztere dem Präsidenten des Board, Wm. Meyers, zur Aufbewahrung übergeben.

Gesuche der V. U. 1022, Parsons, Kan., und des Pittsburg, Pa., T. C. um Gewährung des Union Labels. Nicht berücksichtigt, da die Arbeitsverhältnisse in diesen Lokalitäten nicht den Constitutions-Bestimmungen entsprechen.

Gesuch des Memphis, Tenn., T. C. um Genehmigung einer Gewerkschaft. Da der vorliegende Fragebogen Mangel an Interesse an der Bewegung seitens der Mitglieder konstatirt, wird Genehmigung abgelehnt.

Gesuche der V. U. 473, New York City; 260, Waterbury, Conn.; 277, Westerly, R. I., und 8, Philadelphia, um weitere Frist in der Entrichtung des Affschments. Frist bis zum 15. Januar 1904 gewährt.

Der V. U. 774, New York City, wird zum selben Zwecke auf Verlangen 30 Tage Frist gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa., um Erlassung des Affschments. Abgewiesen, jedoch Zahlungsfrist bis zum 15. Januar 1904 gewährt.

Dem Los Angeles, Cal., T. C. wird das Union Label gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 343, Winnipeg, Can., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für acht Stunden und Lohnerhöhung. Zurückgelegt, bis der ausgefüllte Fragebogen vorliegt.

Schreiben der V. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y., den Anschluß an den National Building Trades Council empfehlend. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation D. V. Currie's und John Monahan's gegen die Entscheidung des W. B., die Anfertigung einer Geldstrafe seitens des Konfers, N. Y., T. C. billigend. Entscheidung aufrechterhalten.

Appellation G. Bauer's im Falle des Manhattan, N. Y., T. C. gegen Appellanten. Der W. B. wird angewiesen, die Appellation zurückzuweisen, da gegen die Entscheidung des W. B. keine Appellation seitens des T. C. eingelaufen ist.

Die Frage des Anschlusses an den National Building Trades Council wird abermals erörtert und dieselbe zur Erwägung in der Januar-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Ueber die Frage des Anschlusses an die Structural Building Trades Alliance wird diskutiert und Beschlußfassung verschoben.

22. Oktober.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur Structural Building Trades Conferenz wird angenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Ebenso nachfolgender Bericht der Rechnungs-Experten:

Herrn Wm. T. Huber, W. B. der V. U. der V. und W.:

Wir haben die Ehre, zu berichten, daß wir die Finanzen Ihrer Organisation und die Einnahmen- und Ausgaben-Contos für die mit dem 30. September endenden drei Monate geprüft und für richtig befunden haben.

Eine Zusammenstellung aller während des verflossenen Quartals und des mit dem 30. Juni endenden Jahres ausgezahlten Sterbegelder, für welche die Entlassungsformulare seitens der Local Unions noch nicht retournirt wurden, ist hier beigefügt.

Wahrhaft die Ihrigen.

Wybrand, Hoff Bros. & Montgomery.

Der Vorschlag, ein Gebäude zur Errichtung eines Hauptquartiers anzukaufen, wird nochmals diskutiert und verworfen.

Der Bericht des Comites zur Schlichtung der Philadelphia'er Streitigkeiten wird entgegengenommen und zwecks späterer Verwendung zu den Akten gelegt.

Schreiben von sechs Mitgliedern in San Francisco, Schwierigkeiten mit dem Building Trades Council dieser Stadt betreffend. Da das Schreiben nicht offiziellen Charakters ist, steht der Board von jeder Maßnahme ab, beauftragt jedoch den W. B., das Schreiben zu beantworten.

23. Oktober.

Der Bericht des W. B. wird diskutiert und zu den Akten gelegt.

Schreiben der V. U. 1014, Warren, Pa., empfehlend, die Frage des Anschlusses an den Nat. Building Trades Council einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch der V. U. 1244, Montreal, Can., um Frist in der Entrichtung des Affschments. Frist bis zum 15. Januar 1904 gewährt.

Der V. U. 1198, Stamford, N. Y., wird die Summe von \$200 zur Unterstützung ihrer von der National Paper Co. ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder bewilligt.

Schreiben der Western Miners' Federation, mittheilend, daß sie Jurisdiktion über Carpenter an Minenarbeiten beansprucht. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Die Entscheidung A. Stroffer's über die Streitfrage zwischen der V. U. und Am. Society of Carpenters wird unterbreitet, angenommen und beschloffen, den darin spezifizierten, an die General Office gestellten Anforderungen Genüge zu leisten.

Beschlossen: Im Falle der Notwendigkeit sind die General Beamten ermächtigt, in der Stroffer'schen Entscheidung festgesetzten Betrag von der Bank zu ziehen.

24. Oktober.

Der Board instruirte den W. B., von wenigstens vier Union-Druckereien Angebote für den Druck des CARPENTER einzuholen, einschließlich der Firma, welche gegenwärtig den Druck des Journals besorgt, und von anderen Union-Druckereien, wenn ihm dies im Interesse der V. U. erscheint, und diese Angebote der Januar-Sitzung des Board vorzulegen.

Der W. B. wird ferner beauftragt, eine Zusammenstellung aller vorhandenen Verkaufsartikel zu machen und ein System detaillirter und übersichtlicher Verzeichnung aller Einkäufe und abgesetzten Artikel einzuführen, welches es ermöglicht, Gewinn und Verluste genau festzustellen.

Finanzbericht für das am 30. Juni 1903 endende Quartal.

Einnahmen:

Kassenbestand am 30. Juni 1903.	\$87,496.38
Einnahmen im Juli.	74,278.11
Einnahmen im August.	42,576.31
Einnahmen im September.	35,088.01
Voranweisung No. 47 retournirt und widerrufen.	104.20
Unrichtige Anweisung von V. U. 1374.	4.00
Unrichtige Anweisung von V. U. 1920.	17.20
	\$239,635.71

Ausgaben:

Juli.	\$24,248.27
August.	32,524.82
September.	27,678.38
	\$84,451.47

Gesamt-Kassenbestand am 30. September 1903. \$155,184.24

Depot und an Hand:

Penn. Nat. Bank, Interessenträger.	\$50,121.20
Capital Nat. Bank, Interessenträger.	20,237.27
American Nat. Bank, Interessenträger.	40,061.37
American Nat. Bank, Umfay-Conto.	44,576.49
In Händen des Schatzmeisters.	187.90
	\$155,184.24

Hierauf Vertagung.

Franz Duff, T. M. Voss, Gen.-Sekr. Zentr. des W. B. V.

Old Time Tools.

During a residence of two years, in a tomb at Gizeh, Wilhelm M. Flinders Petrie collected evidence showing that the tools used in working 4,000 years ago were made with the jeweled cutting edges, as is their modern custom. He gave his reasons for coming to these conclusions, and proved in a very satisfactory manner that the pyramid builders used solid and tubular drills, straight and circular saws, and many other supposed modern tools in erecting that greatest of buildings. He also showed that their lathe tools were set with jewels, and that they did work with them that would puzzle the modern artisan. In one place he found that the line of cutting on a granite core made by a tubular drill from a uniform depth throughout, showing that the cutting point was not worn as the work advanced. The regular taper of the core would also go to prove that the drill was set with jewels on the inside and on the outside alike, thereby facilitating its removal. In some specimens of granite he found that the drill had sunk 1-19 in, at each revolution, the pressure necessary to accomplish this having been at least two tons. The capacity of the tools and the skill of the workmen are illustrated by the clean cut they made through soft and hard material alike, there being no difference in the width of the groove when it passes through soft sandstone and granite as hard as iron. Nothing is known concerning the material of which their tools were made or how the jewels were set. The diamond was very scarce at that time, therefore the only logical conclusion is that they used corundum.—National Builder.

Seasoning Wood by Electricity.

The property of electricity of causing liquids to penetrate any porous body and to carry with them any salts which may be in solution has just been turned to material advantage in seasoning wood. It is claimed that no amount of pressure can force chemical solutions into the heart of a big stick of hardwood, though electricity not only accomplishes that end, but does it quickly. The ordinary method at present used to preserve timber is known as "creosoting," which is usually effected in closed cylinders under steam pressure, but the process is said to fail in the case of large pieces of hardwood.

But by electricity timber can be impregnated throughout, no matter what the thickness, as has been shown by chemical analysis of samples taken from the very centre of logs 8 or 9 inches thick after treatment by this process.

It is found that if green, or newly-felled, timber is impregnated with certain salts it is possible to dry it quickly without its splitting or warping, so that it may be used for furniture or any other purpose a few weeks after felling, instead of as many years if left to season naturally in the air. The quality of the timber is in no way impaired, and it is at the same time rendered far less liable to decay, owing to the preservative action of the salts employed. The application of the process is particularly valuable in the case of hardwoods, such as ash, oak, beech, and even karri and jarrah, all of which are being successfully treated.—Illustrated Carpenter and Builder.

Airships Coming.

Wireless telegraphy has not yet reached the name of perfection, although messages are readily sent and received by this wonderful system. And yet the world already takes the invention of wireless telegraphy as a matter of course. In this age of great achievement and discovery it seems as if nothing is too stupendous for man to undertake, and that failure to evolve something useful as well as wonderful is the exception, not the rule. Some things that have been attempted have not been brought to perfection yet, but there is nothing discouraging in this. Obstacles serve only to spur human genius to renewed action and greater exertion. We travel by land and sea at a rate of speed that 100 years ago would have been called the result of witchcraft. We do not travel through the air with equal facility at present, but we may do so within a few years, as the efforts of men of brains along this line are certain to gain the mastery of the air as they have of the land and sea.

Those who scoff at the student of aerial navigation and scout the idea of success attending the efforts of the men who seek to discover the secret of flying may live to see the heavens dotted with ships sailing as placidly through the air as vessels now navigate the seas. In the opinion of the United States Commissioner of Patents, the dirigible balloon or the aeroplane will be successfully evolved during the year 1904. This prediction may be based on false premises, but there can be no gainsaying the fact that great strides in the direction of aerial navigation will be made during the present year. The spirit of inventors will be quickened by the offers of a large reward by the St. Louis Exposition managers for the most successful exhibition of a flying machine. There will be many competitors for this prize, and

Yankee ingenuity will vie with foreign in an effort to produce an airship that will not only travel at a good rate of speed with the wind, but be perfectly controllable.—Aeronautical World.

Lime in the Eye.

Lime in the eye should be washed out quickly with vinegar and water, squeezing some drops on the eyeball. Then place a soft pad soaked in vinegar over the closed eye and secure it to the head by a bandage.

Labor's Critics.

"I believe in labor unions," said the college president.
"But I think I could improve upon their rules.
If with what the masters chose to give the members were content,
If they handed the non-unionist their tools
And patted him, like brothers, where his backbone ought to be
And said: 'Pray, take our jobs for what you'll get,
For our rights are nonconflicting in this country of the free:
We're just as free to starve as you to sweat!
If they strained their every nerve to turn out piecework by the heap
Till the masters in alarm cut down the rate,
If they welcomed in apprentices to do work on the cheap,
Why, then, I think trades unions would be great!
With these few and slight restrictions which are well and wisely meant,
I approve of labor unions!" said the college president.
"I believe in labor unions," said the bishop to his flock.
"Provided that they do not go too far,
For the violence that boycotts and does injury to stock
Is only fair in military war.
Let nation threaten nation (if the last's of smaller size):
Let them righteously maraud and murder, too.
But unionists should never let their angry passions rise,
For that is such a naughty thing to do!
They should strike in white kid gloves and patent leather dancing shoes
And take little mincing steps to gain their ends.
If they'll behave like gentlemen, of course I'll not refuse
To be among the staunchest of their friends.
If there's nothing in their actions that our Christian nerves will shock,
I approve of labor unions," said the bishop to his flock.
"We believe in labor unions," say the editors of fact,
"Provided they are always nice and good.
For the workman's an angel; like an angel he must act
And not like ordinary flesh and blood.
Although his sick wife freeze, he must be silent as a clam:
Strong words, of course, would never be polite.
He must bear the worst injustice with the meekness of a lamb
That so he may be always in the right.
If the widow's mite be grabbed from her, she must not make a fuss,
For that is hardly ladylike, you know!
She must show an equanimity such as you see in us,
As cheerfully we bear our neighbor's woe!
If they never make mistakes and will always take a hint,
We approve of labor unions," say the editors in print.
If the president had logic and the bishop had more sense
And the editor's remarks were never trite,
They might help to solve the problem as to how, in self-defense,
The workers' labor unions ought to fight.
Still they are but fellow mortals, and no doubt they've done their best,
I approve of college presidents and bishops and the rest!
—Annie C. Muirhead, in Outlook.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Dec. 31, '03, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$462.80	133	\$20.00	266	\$40.10
2	1.00	134	203.55	267	8.00
3	65.00	135	25.00	268	36.30
4	183.85	136	38.75	269	11.40
5	95.00	137	31.00	270	21.40
6	285.40	138	20.80	271	30.00
7	96.00	139	42.45	272	41.00
8	198.60	140	38.15	273	34.45
9	141.40	141	175.00	274	130.80
10	82.30	142	22.80	275	21.70
11	5.00	143	22.20	276	22.40
12	38.80	144	23.45	277	91.15
13	92.80	145	70.30	278	21.70
14	22.70	146	68.40	279	1.50
15	23.40	147	31.40	280	13.60
16	289.40	148	9.80	281	3.80
17	34.60	149	9.80	282	22.00
18	31.80	150	34.25	283	28.60
19	4.25	151	14.20	284	60.35
20	35.40	152	20.40	285	12.00
21	45.20	153	41.80	286	44.35
22	87.40	154	3.60	287	24.60
23	63.55	155	27.50	288	23.00
24	59.20	156	14.50	289	3.50
25	90.40	157	2.20	290	8.80
26	10.00	158	21.00	291	25.20
27	67.40	159	13.80	292	26.60
28	45.40	160	21.30	293	14.20
29	162.40	161	21.00	294	63.95
30	24.60	162	70.00	295	19.00
31	29.00	163	23.00	296	32.90
32	278.80	164	91.15	297	27.60
33	31.90	165	22.40	298	40.40
34	17.40	166	75.10	299	32.40
35	29.40	167	9.40	300	20.20
36	34.00	168	133.30	301	113.25
37	28.50	169	23.20	302	17.00
38	96.20	170	4.75	303	45.20
39	13.20	171	84.00	304	459.40
40	93.20	172	80.80	305	9.00
41	74.18	173	40.40	306	15.60
42	102.00	174	15.00	307	3.10
43	5.80	175	27.00	308	4.40
44	10.20	176	16.40	309	82.20
45	187.20	177	6.00	310	4.00
46	52.20	178	62.00	311	8.40
47	72.20	179	62.00	312	45.00
48	32.00	180	72.00	313	23.60
49	65.60	181	6.20	314	26.20
50	284.80	182	8.40	315	12.20
51	30.40	183	13.40	316	84.80
52	11.40	184	47.80	317	67.30
53	180.80	185	107.80	318	6.80
54	26.10	186	21.40	319	12.00
55	14.20	187	6.80	320	66.60
56	74.60	188	23.40	321	7.20
57	166.80	189	21.20	322	51.40
58	20.15	190	8.20	323	26.80
59	27.80	191	17.60	324	7.50
60	36.80	192	59.40	325	15.00
61	18.20	193	50.80	326	14.80
62	86.80	194	56.80	327	101.60
63	18.00	195	70.70	328	16.20
64	13.00	196	81.05	329	18.60
65	84.20	197	3.20	330	12.40
66	276.80	198	41.60	331	4.00
67	12.20	199	54.10	332	4.20
68	52.00	200	19.00	333	46.60
69	102.55	201	10.40	334	63.20
70	27.40	202	33.80	335	82.00
71	41.05	203	41.00	336	137.00
72	61.00	204	169.20	337	7.00
73	85.00	205	8.40	338	9.20
74	11.60	206	12.60	339	8.20
75	20.20	207	14.00	340	19.80
76	19.00	208	19.00	341	72.00
77	24.10	209	26.40	342	16.10
78	25.80	210	32.50	343	9.40
79	6.40	211	20.50	344	16.20
80	166.30	212	2.25	345	7.20
81	10.60	213	2.00	346	4.20
82	15.80	214	12.40	347	62.80
83	62.80	215	31.00	348	14.25
84	28.20	216	14.00	349	17.60
85	20.80	217	8.60	350	10.20
86	18.00	218	31.80	351	66.00
87	80.80	219	23.80	352	19.00
88	49.80	220	26.30	353	90.15
89	100.20	221	22.00	354	78.00
90	12.80	222	37.80	355	30.80
91	18.40	223	21.30	356	13.80
92	2.20	224	22.95	357	4.40
93	16.40	225	23.20	358	20.60
94	82.40	226	22.28	359	21.00
95	60.45	227	18.65	360	80.00
96	91.80	228	84.55	361	18.00
97	8.40	229	29.30	362	62.40
98	5.00	230	27.80	363	114.80
99	48.60	231	53.60	364	101.45
100	66.60	232	51.20	365	9.00
101	15.80	233	45.40	366	10.20
102	69.00	234	2.40	367	19.15
103	13.40	235	24.95	368	21.60
104	78.90	236	49.60	369	19.40
105	75.00	237	47.15	370	27.50
106	44.55	238	6.60	371	18.00
107	5.00	239	10.40	372	10.00
108	23.00	240	12.80	373	42.80
109	44.00	241	21.00	374	35.65
110	9.40	242	7.00	375	30.70
111	19.80	243	21.20	376	22.90
112	39.10	244	29.40	377	38.20
113	29.40	245	10.40	378	41.40
114	27.40	246	168.20	379	80.00
115	61.70	247	87.40	380	25.20
116	20.60	248	10.40	381	27.65
117	6.00	249	59.25	382	8.60
118	41.15	250	64.00	383	1.50
119	5.30	251	55.80	384	2.00
120	21.20	252	19.60	385	27.20
121	68.00	253	36.70	386	10.20

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
400-	\$3.20	561-	\$33.00	728-	\$13.75	896-	\$5.60	1063-	\$10.40	1242-	\$20.40	1431-	\$5.40	1543-	\$8.40
401-	20.80	562-	36.40	729-	2.40	897-	28.40	1064-	7.80	1243-	10.20	1432-	21.35	1544-	5.40
403-	12.00	563-	46.00	730-	17.00	898-	8.20	1065-	15.00	1244-	26.80	1433-	7.10	1545-	3.20
404-	12.20	564-	27.15	731-	10.40	899-	8.80	1066-	7.10	1245-	10.00	1434-	11.20	1546-	9.60
405-	12.60	565-	15.05	732-	9.85	900-	40.20	1067-	10.80	1246-	19.30	1435-	10.20	1547-	8.00
406-	6.40	567-	30.40	733-	5.05	901-	23.50	1068-	19.50	1247-	9.60	1436-	13.00	1548-	6.20
407-	26.60	568-	9.30	734-	9.90	902-	7.40	1069-	5.00	1248-	5.25	1437-	9.20	1549-	8.60
408-	37.80	569-	8.70	735-	9.20	903-	22.00	1070-	36.60	1249-	10.80	1438-	7.60	1550-	5.20
409-	20.60	570-	5.60	736-	6.20	904-	13.80	1071-	29.65	1250-	9.60	1439-	25.40	1551-	8.75
410-	10.70	571-	27.60	737-	2.80	905-	4.60	1072-	13.60	1251-	18.20	1440-	7.80	1552-	9.20
411-	2.60	572-	3.05	738-	8.60	906-	15.60	1073-	7.15	1252-	8.40	1441-	12.60	1553-	6.80
412-	7.20	573-	20.10	739-	20.60	907-	3.00	1074-	18.20	1253-	7.60	1442-	10.80	1554-	20.10
413-	25.05	574-	20.75	740-	4.20	908-	15.00	1075-	5.60	1254-	22.40	1443-	12.55	1555-	4.00
414-	9.90	575-	180.20	741-	8.20	909-	33.50	1076-	34.80	1255-	22.85	1444-	4.10	1556-	3.80
415-	4.00	580-	14.00	743-	8.80	910-	12.30	1077-	7.60	1256-	16.25	1445-	13.85	1557-	11.20
416-	78.30	581-	12.40	744-	4.60	911-	8.50	1078-	4.00	1257-	10.25	1446-	9.17	1558-	3.80
417-	8.00	582-	4.60	745-	8.80	912-	21.55	1079-	7.60	1258-	17.50	1447-	7.00	1559-	10.00
418-	67.30	583-	11.00	746-	25.70	913-	38.70	1080-	13.20	1259-	4.60	1448-	8.00	1560-	7.20
419-	2.80	584-	14.30	747-	30.00	914-	9.20	1081-	7.60	1260-	6.65	1449-	2.40	1561-	11.90
421-	13.40	585-	24.65	748-	16.60	915-	14.40	1082-	13.20	1261-	10.25	1450-	1.50	1562-	4.80
422-	114.20	587-	26.40	749-	15.05	916-	3.40	1083-	7.60	1262-	17.50	1451-	3.40	1563-	6.20
424-	9.00	588-	9.45	750-	52.60	917-	4.95	1084-	4.40	1263-	17.50	1452-	8.00	1564-	10.00
425-	19.00	589-	8.40	751-	19.40	918-	10.80	1085-	11.70	1264-	8.30	1453-	8.00	1565-	10.00
426-	173.80	590-	16.00	753-	5.60	919-	10.80	1086-	11.70	1265-	17.50	1454-	8.00	1566-	10.00
427-	42.15	591-	18.25	754-	8.80	920-	10.80	1087-	11.70	1266-	17.50	1455-	8.00	1567-	10.00
428-	13.80	592-	33.95	755-	33.80	921-	10.80	1088-	11.70	1267-	17.50	1456-	8.00	1568-	10.00
429-	68.00	593-	13.80	756-	47.00	922-	10.80	1089-	11.70	1268-	17.50	1457-	8.00	1569-	10.00
430-	41.20	594-	12.60	757-	10.60	923-	10.80	1090-	11.70	1269-	17.50	1458-	8.00	1570-	10.00
431-	23.15	595-	10.40	759-	24.60	924-	10.80	1091-	11.70	1270-	17.50	1459-	8.00	1571-	10.00
432-	76.00	597-	18.10	760-	8.80	925-	10.80	1092-	11.70	1271-	17.50	1460-	8.00	1572-	10.00
433-	42.65	598-	7.50	761-	16.00	926-	10.80	1093-	11.70	1272-	17.50	1461-	8.00	1573-	10.00
435-	7.80	599-	20.20	762-	36.20	927-	10.80	1094-	11.70	1273-	17.50	1462-	8.00	1574-	10.00
436-	17.05	600-	22.90	763-	14.40	928-	10.80	1095-	11.70	1274-	17.50	1463-	8.00	1575-	10.00
437-	23.75	602-	13.25	764-	11.20	929-	10.80	1096-	11.70	1275-	17.50	1464-	8.00	1576-	10.00
438-	41.10	603-	40.10	765-	2.40	930-	10.80	1097-	11.70	1276-	17.50	1465-	8.00	1577-	10.00
439-	5.70	604-	12.95	766-	22.80	931-	10.80	1098-	11.70	1277-	17.50	1466-	8.00	1578-	10.00
440-	82.30	605-	13.00	767-	15.40	932-	10.80	1099-	11.70	1278-	17.50	1467-	8.00	1579-	10.00
441-	6.45	607-	17.70	768-	54.00	933-	10.80	1100-	11.70	1279-	17.50	1468-	8.00	1580-	10.00
442-	7.00	608-	10.80	769-	14.00	934-	10.80	1101-	11.70	1280-	17.50	1469-	8.00	1581-	10.00
443-	20.00	609-	10.00	770-	7.30	935-	10.80	1102-	11.70	1281-	17.50	1470-	8.00	1582-	10.00
444-	50.75	610-	16.60	771-	13.50	936-	10.80	1103-	11.70	1282-	17.50	1471-	8.00	1583-	10.00
445-	4.40	611-	5.80	772-	18.30	937-	10.80	1104-	11.70	1283-	17.50	1472-	8.00	1584-	10.00
446-	16.00	612-	24.60	773-	35.40	938-	10.80	1105-	11.70	1284-	17.50	1473-	8.00	1585-	10.00
447-	17.70	613-	16.60	774-	69.20	939-	10.80	1106-	11.70	1285-	17.50	1474-	8.00	1586-	10.00
448-	27.80	614-	8.70	775-	14.80	940-	10.80	1107-	11.70	1286-	17.50	1475-	8.00	1587-	10.00
449-	34.80	615-	8.70	776-	6.40	941-	10.80	1108-	11.70	1287-	17.50	1476-	8.00	1588-	10.00
450-	16.20	616-	13.60	777-	10.10	942-	10.80	1109-	11.70	1288-	17.50	1477-	8.00	1589-	10.00
451-	18.60	617-	85.00	778-	4.00	943-	10.80	1110-	11.70	1289-	17.50	1478-	8.00	1590-	10.00
452-	10.00	618-	9.60	779-	16.40	944-	10.80	1111-	11.70	1290-	17.50	1479-	8.00	1591-	10.00
453-	61.80	619-	18.40	781-	22.90	945-	10.80	1112-	11.70	1291-	17.50	1480-	8.00	1592-	10.00
454-	29.80	620-	22.80	783-	16.60	946-	10.80	1113-	11.70	1292-	17.50	1481-	8.00	1593-	10.00
455-	11.80	621-	45.80	784-	4.40	947-	10.80	1114-	11.70	1293-	17.50	1482-	8.00	1594-	10.00
456-	6.60	622-	19.80	785-	7.20	948-	10.80	1115-	11.70	1294-	17.50	1483-	8.00	1595-	10.00
457-	133.00	623-	4.80	786-	10.50	949-	10.80	1116-	11.70	1295-	17.50	1484-	8.00	1596-	10.00
458-	7.60	624-	50.25	787-	25.40	950-	10.80	1117-	11.70	1296-	17.50	1485-	8.00	1597-	10.00
459-	49.20	625-	32.00	788-	4.60	951-	10.80	1118-	11.70	1297-	17.50	1486-	8.00	1598-	10.00
460-	15.05	626-	66.30	789-	7.60	952-	10.80	1119-	11.70	1298-	17.50	1487-	8.00	1599-	10.00
461-	11.80	627-	27.50	790-	8.80	953-	10.80	1120-	11.70	1299-	17.50	1488-	8.00	1600-	10.00
463-	10.80	628-	20.80	791-	9.60	954-	10.80	1121-	11.70	1300-	17.50	1489-	8.00	1601-	10.00
464-	48.70	629-	21.80	792-	33.15	955-	10.80	1122-	11.70	1301-	17.50	1490-	8.00	1602-	10.00
465-	40.40	630-	3.80	793-	3.40	956-	10.80	1123-	11.70	1302-	17.50	1491-	8.00	1603-	10.00
467-	20.15	631-	8.60	794-	11.10	957-	10.80	1124-	11.70	1303-	17.50	1492-	8.00	1604-	10.00
468-	54.00	632-	219.20	795-	5.20	958-	10.80	1125-	11.70	1304-	17.50	1493-	8.00	1605-	10.00
469-	23.05	633-	88.20	797-	4.60	959-	10.80	1126-	11.70	1305-	17.50	1494-	8.00	1606-	10.00
470-	83.00	634-	3.80	798-	3.20	960-	10.80	1127-	11.70	1306-	17.50	1495-	8.00	1607-	10.00
471-	51.00	635-	21.75	799-	6.25	961-	10.80	1128-	11.70	1307-	17.50	1496-	8.00	1608-	10.00
472-	14.20	636-	16.55	801-	40.00	962-	10.80	1129-	11.70	1308-	17.50	1497-	8.00	1609-	10.00
473-	35.80	637-	82.20	802-	10.20	963-	10.80	1130-	11.70	1309-	17.50	1498-	8.00	1610-	10.00
474-	11.40	638-	35.20	803-	2.80	964-	10.80	1131-	11.70	1310-	17.50	1499-	8.00	1611-	10.00
475-	6.80	639-	30.60	804-	14.80	965-	10.80	1132-	11.70	1311-	17.50	1500-	8.00	1612-	10.00
476-	78.40	640-	5.20	805-	4.20	966-	10.80	1133-	11.70	1312-	17.50	1501-	8.00	1613-	10.00
477-	8.80	641-	9.75	807-	6.50	967-	10.80	1134-	11.70	1313-	17.50	1502-	8.00	1614-	10.00
478-	65.75	642-	22.15	808-	13.80	968-	10.80	1135-	11.70	1314-	17.50	1503-	8.00	1615-	10.00
479-	28.75	643-	6.80	810-	32.00	969-	10.80	1136-	11.70	1315-	17.50	1504-	8.00	1616-	10.00
480-	2.60	644-	15.20	811-	6.00	970-	10.80	1137-	11.70	1316-	17.50	1505-	8.00	1617-	10.00
481-	29.80	645-	13.30	812-	18.40	971-	10.80	1138-	11.70	1317-	17.50	1506-	8.00	1618-	10.00
482-	24.60	647-	5.20	813-	21.00	972-	10.80	1139-	11.70	1318-	17.50	1507-	8.00	1619-	10.00
483-	174.00	648-	7.05	814-	16.95	973-	10.80	1140-	11.70	1319-	17.50	1508-	8.00	1620-	10.00
484-	5.00	649-	10.00	815-	7.00	974-	10.80	1141-	11.70	1320-	17.50	1509-	8.00	1621-	10.00
486-	29.60	650-	7.40	816-	4.00	975-	10.80	1142-	11.70	1321-	17.50	1510-	8.00	1622-	10.00
487-	26.00	651-	36.60	817-	7.60	976-	10.80	1143-	11.70	1322-	17.50	1511-	8.00	1623-	10.00
489-	9.60	652-	6.80	819-	72.30	977-	10.80	1144-	11.70	1323-	17.50	1512-	8.00	1624-	10.00

Plunkett, J. F., Fitchburg, Mass.	20.00
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey	194.28
Shields, W. J., New Eng. Sts.	320.20
Guertin, T. M., New York	351.16
Heerford, E., Middletown, O.	14.43
Cameron, T. A., Michigan	126.00
Grace, C. E., Bould, Ill.	17.55
Cunningham, S. G., Ind. and Ill.	219.85
Post, D. A., Pennsylvania	85.27
Ainey, Jos., Massachusetts	51.37
Adams, J. W., St. Louis, Mo.	24.50
Arcand, N., Canada	98.10
Sullivan, T. J., Stamford, Conn.	6.70
Fowler, Hiram, Zeigler, Ill.	16.45
Byrne, W. J., N. Y. City	100.82
Macfarlane, W. B., Pa.	143.00
General Office—	
Salary and Clerk Hire	1,513.90
Postage and Stamped Envelopes	238.53
Rent (for December)	100.00
Telegrams	45.72
Sundries	18.35
Official Journal—	
Printing and Mailing	2,954.43
Special Writings	49.00
Supplies for Locals—	
Books, Ledgers and Constitu-	
tutions, Etc.	1,469.59
Seals and Daters	10.50
Pins and Badges	48.00
Prepaid Expressage	87.95
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, Wm. D., (trav. exp's.)	138.25
Duffy, Frank (trav. exp's.)	44.85
Structural Building Trades Al-	
bance	25.00
	\$38,472.43

Claims Paid in December, 1903.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	A'MT.
908	Harriet E. Plant	3	50.00
909	Mrs. Mary Kraus	5	50.00
910	J. R. Orr	10	200.00
911	James Walsh	10	200.00
912	Richard Kropp	10	200.00
913	Mrs. Anna Mary Kendig	20	25.00
914	Nelson Ross	26	50.00
915	Alfred Stokell	27	200.00
916	Thomas Lannon, (disability)	33	400.00
917	Mrs. Katherine McArthur	33	50.00
918	James W. Hare	42	200.00
919	J. A. Sandberg	43	200.00
920	Francis Godbout	43	200.00
921	Mrs. Maggie Hermle	45	50.00
922	Carl Hensinger	45	200.00
923	Mrs. Ada Stowell	46	50.00
924	Mrs. Catherine Convery	49	50.00
925	Matvey Kotesovec	54	200.00
926	Andrew Spengler	56	200.00
927	Chas. Edward Furry	61	200.00
928	Benjamin Leech	87	200.00
929	Mrs. Marie Erickson	87	50.00
930	Mrs. Anna Homrich	90	50.00
931	Mrs. Amy A. Lumsden	102	50.00
932	A. T. Pugh	110	50.00
933	John N. Daily (balance)	119	150.00
934	Frank Carter	119	200.00
935	Mrs. Mary Bockman	125	50.00
936	E. G. C. Thompson	131	50.00
937	Mrs. Bertha M. Cummings	131	50.00
938	Mrs. Pamela Lavigne	134	50.00
939	Frank Fausch	141	50.00
940	Mrs. Hattie E. Pohlman	142	50.00
941	Albert M. Geckel	156	200.00
942	Victor Christom	171	200.00
943	Mrs. Ellen Maher	176	50.00
944	John O. Mandahl	181	50.00
945	Mrs. Eva Erickson	181	50.00
946	Gust Anderson	181	200.00
947	W. M. Grimes	186	200.00
948	Mrs. Mary Alice Range	225	50.00
949	Emil Stiehrs (disability)	240	500.00
950	Adam Harding (disability)	254	100.00
951	Mrs. Maxie Oelrich	255	50.00
952	Mrs. Mary Ellen Lyons	261	50.00
953	C. W. Mead	266	200.00
954	Israel Ross	268	50.00
955	Mrs. Maggie Pritchard	269	25.00
956	Mrs. Mary Griffith	278	25.00

1017	Henry Back	273	50.00
1018	Wallace Folger	277	200.00
1019	Mrs. Virginia F. Mogle	281	50.00
1020	Frederick Haller (balance)	291	150.00
1021	Mrs. Martha A. Thigpen	292	25.00
1022	William Pelkonen	299	100.00
1023	Mrs. Catherine Keane	306	50.00
1024	James Higgins	314	200.00
1025	Luke J. Malone	322	200.00
1026	Peter Root	335	200.00
1027	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Lennox	340	50.00
1028	Joseph Jewett	351	50.00
1029	Henry A. Mix	352	200.00
1030	Chas. L. Morgan	359	200.00
1031	Mrs. Louisa Gibbins	359	50.00
1032	W. R. Fairchild	362	50.00
1033	Gottlieb Boehm	363	200.00
1034	Gossweld Gassner	375	200.00
1035	Conrad Lauer	375	200.00
1036	Jacob Wenner	375	200.00
1037	Mrs. Bertha Begasse	375	50.00
1038	August Peterman	402	200.00
1039	Mrs. Rosanna Cote	408	25.00
1040	H. Brooks Andrews	414	200.00
1041	Albert A. Mitchell	416	200.00
1042	Henry Schultz	416	200.00
1043	Thomas Berry	423	50.00
1044	Mrs. Anna M. French	425	50.00
1045	Charley Benson	426	100.00
1046	Mrs. Hulda Holberg	430	50.00
1047	J. B. Morin	434	200.00
1048	Mr. Hakan Jorgensen	457	200.00
1049	Mrs. Amanda S. Olson	457	50.00
1050	Gus Norquist	483	200.00
1051	Mrs. Ella Quimby	490	50.00
1052	Mrs. Margaret Murtaugh	509	50.00
1053	Herman C. Pook	513	200.00
1054	Daniel Savage	515	50.00
1055	Mrs. Catherine Weber	543	50.00
1056	Mrs. Isabella S. Blacklock	560	50.00
1057	N. L. Whedon	562	50.00
1058	Mrs. Floy L. Grant	599	50.00
1059	Mrs. Estelle K. Sterling	606	25.00
1060	Horace F. Widrig	614	50.00
1061	Mrs. Edith Bell Morse	624	50.00
1062	J. W. Bowman	627	200.00
1063	Mrs. Ella Anderson	639	25.00
1064	Mrs. Nellie Vernon Chick	639	50.00
1065	Will P. May	641	200.00
1066	Samuel W. Hartman	661	200.00
1067	W. H. Scott	699	200.00
1068	Wm. Irvin	712	50.00
1069	Albert Ruffner	773	200.00
1070	John McCord	827	200.00
1071	Mrs. Mary E. Mayhew	844	50.00
1072	B. A. Pacetti	864	50.00
1073	Mrs. Adelaide Entwisle	884	50.00
1074	Mrs. Clara E. Kemp	887	50.00
1075	G. B. Mooney	893	50.00
1076	E. S. Parks	894	50.00
1077	Mrs. Josephine Han- yon	895	50.00
1078	David P. Pickett	958	200.00
1079	Geo. A. McElheny	991	50.00
1080	Theodore A. Hall	1030	50.00
1081	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Brooks	1102	50.00
1082	J. H. Brown	1198	50.00
1083	Charles Mayer	1255	100.00
1084	Chester A. Crull	1272	200.00
1085	Mrs. Annie Croken	1297	25.00
1086	Mrs. Catherine Ru- mohr	1301	50.00
1087	Mrs. Christie Laven- ture	1354	25.00
1088	Albert L. Kurts	1387	100.00
1089	E. A. Smoak	1510	100.00
1090	John J. Welsh	8	200.00
1091	Joseph Wald	12	200.00
1092	Jacob Erkenbrack	73	50.00
1093	James E. McGovern	112	200.00
1094	J. L. Ogden	142	200.00
1095	Robert Richter	231	200.00
1096	Lars Pearson	247	200.00
1097	Mrs. Christina Bach- mann	671	50.00
1098	Lewis F. Langley	716	50.00
1099	Wm. V. Orton	1330	100.00
1100	Mrs. Ulla Field	16	50.00
1101	Thomas Hicks	416	50.00
1102	Richard Alexander Mackey	884	200.00
1103	John Dushane	958	200.00
1104	Peter Kansfield	1110	200.00
1105	C. Aaron Southard	1222	200.00
1106	T. J. Ritchie	4	200.00
1107	A. G. Morgan	4	200.00
1108	J. R. Morrison	75	200.00
1109	Horace Strois	134	100.00
1110	Curtis C. Biddlecome	448	200.00
1111	Mrs. Eliza H. Elliott	515	50.00

1112	Mrs. Elva E. Oster- houdt	605	50.00
1113	Eugene P. Cook	990	200.00
1114	Mrs. Karen E. Svens- wold	181	50.00
1115	Mrs. Randina Olson	181	50.00
1116	Lewis Joy	274	50.00
1117	Johann Kessler	303	200.00
1118	Mrs. Elizabeth Rob- erts	365	50.00
1119	L. E. Larsen	483	100.50
1120	James W. Powers	606	200.00
1121	John O. Thompson	708	50.00
1122	Eugene L. Smith	747	200.00
1123	Mrs. Rachael Ella Shultz	1070	50.00
1124	Theo. Maday	1100	160.00
1125	Mrs. Magdeline Hoff- man	87	50.00
1126	Mrs. Margaret La- montague	192	50.00
1127	John W. Still	301	200.00
1128	Mrs. Mary Schall	333	50.00
1129	Franklin E. Smith	380	200.00
1130	Charles Crowwell	715	200.00
1131	Mrs. Olga R. Morton	938	50.00
1132	H. H. Kaster	1130	50.00
1133	Geo. W. Hedfeld	1369	100.00
1134	Mrs. Annie G. Turner	1	50.00
1135	William Morrow	11	200.00
1136	Patrick Donnelly	167	200.00
1137	Henry C. Bohrick	448	200.00
1138	Emerson Gkey	586	50.00
1139	Edward W. Yount	719	50.00
1140	J. W. Holsapple	1163	200.00
1141	Mrs. Theresa Wuest	1598	25.00
1142	Anron B. McKinzie	16	200.00
1143	Mrs. Sarah McQuoid	72	50.00
1144	Mrs. Letha Hall	110	50.00
1145	William Buetow	201	200.00
1146	William McNamara	451	200.00
1147	Mrs. Lena W. Erick- son	457	50.00
1148	John Weiss	497	200.00
1149	Mrs. Mary Hato	958	50.00
1150	A. Liston	1101	200.00
1151	Geo. W. Worthington	151	50.00
1152	John D. Loyd	215	200.00
1153	C. E. Lankins	1040	200.00
1154	Gustav Stein	1108	200.00
1155	George Beardsley	115	200.00
1156	Mrs. Cora Mabel Graham	211	50.00
1157	Henry Etch (disa- bility)	493	400.00
1158	Herrman Runte	664	100.00
1159	C. M. Sprull	696	200.00
1160	Daniel T. James	936	50.00
1161	Andrew Clyde	327	200.00
1162	Mrs. Elizabeth Hogan	7	50.00
1163	David Harris	8	200.00
1164	J. A. Hadley	55	200.00
1165	Albert Ortelb	56	200.00
1166	John McNeill	67	100.00
1167	Alexander Biddle	72	200.00
1168	Geo. W. Orr (disa- bility)	73	400.00
1169	Mrs. Burrie Irene Ray	75	50.00
1170	Alexander Sidney	92	200.00
1171	Mrs. Lollie Mattheros Grady	111	50.00
1172	Ernest W. Calvert	114	200.00
1173	W. H. Kofoed	162	200.00
1174	Mrs. Minnie Erhard	171	50.00
1175	John Stolberg	176	200.00
1176	Mrs. Anna E. Cypher	203	50.00
1177	J. C. Snow	206	200.00
1178	Mrs. Eva L. Keppel	212	50.00
1179	Lorenz Unterreiner (disability)	238	100.00
1180	Mrs. Mary Killeen	240	50.00
1181	D. S. Huycke	278	200.00
1182	Peter M. Young	306	200.00
1183	Henry Funk	309	200.00
1184	John McKee, Sr.	323	50.00
1185	Adam Nunley, Sr.	353	50.00
1186	Frank Riesenberger	433	50.00
1187	Hartwig Horn	521	200.00
1188	Herman Schlotmann	667	200.00
1189	Mrs. Ida Wheeler	844	50.00
1190	Geo. J. Marden	921	200.00
1191	Mrs. Cyrena Ann Coleman	982	50.00
1192	Joseph Tintera	1346	100.00
1193	Mrs. Rosa B. Cul- ligan	1443	25.00
Total			\$27,534.50

THE union is the most potent factor in the struggle for the emancipation of la-
bor.

THE good things of life never coun-
terbalance the evils, though they may
equal them in number.—Pity.

Virtue of Water.

The habits of people in general do not seem so bad when one considers the average individual's limitations as to knowledge and thought. The fact is that most people don't know, don't think, and hence don't care. Let them read more science, think more sensibly and act more seriously, then their habits will be more satisfactory.

The alimentary receptacle, the stomach or vat in which food and liquids are received and mixed, is habitually converted by many persons into a chemical retort for all sorts of drugs and remedies with the view of reaching and relieving the ills of the various organs of the body, from dandruff to corns. The writer believes that he can give no more and better reasons for his confidence in the therapeutic value of remedies than most other physi-
cians, but he wishes to emphasize here the transcendent element of common sense in their administration. Before and above all things, however, what is wanted is a clean gastro intestinal capacity, and his claim is that water properly used is the best agent to effect that cleansing. On a par with this canal in importance are the eliminative tissues and organs of the system—the kidneys, mucous membrane and skin. What therapeutic agent properly used is better than water? After all the assimilative and eliminative organs and tissues have been thoroughly rinsed with pure, soft water, then, if it be still necessary to administer a chemical agent, one may be selected that will, with these organs and tissues in better condition, work wonders. If you are so foolish as to allow yourself to become foul from head to foot, cleanse yourself with water before resorting to chemicals.—Health.

"Hang Together."

Since President Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been laid away in the "Silent City of the Dead," there has been a movement started with the object in view of consolidating all the railway brotherhoods into one organization. This proposed movement has been met with considerable opposition on the grounds that such an amalgamation would bring about an era of sympathetic strikes. The words "sympathetic strike" has a terror for a vast number of men in the ranks of organized labor, who have as yet, a limited grasp of the industrial problem. It is a well-known fact that every journal that represents the interests of the capitalist class, denounces the "sympathetic strike," and this very position taken by the organs of capitalism is a sufficient argument to prove that the "sympathetic strike" is a powerful weapon, when judiciously used, to overthrow the tyranny that is born under present economic conditions. A strike is war, and in the language of Sherman, "War is hell." When labor declares war, labor should appropriate to itself every lawful weapon under the constitution of State and Nation in order that labor may come out of the struggle victorious. When the Declaration of Independence was signed, which signalized the birth of this Republic, one of the revolutionary patriots declared: "We must all hang together or hang separately." This utterance from the lips of a hero of the days of '76 should have a significant meaning for the wage-slave of the twentieth century. If the labor organizations of this country fail to "hang together they will hang separately."—Miners' Magazine.



LOCAL UNION 56, New York City.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our circle and taken from us our esteemed brother, Andrew Spengler; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our local union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen; one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for the inscription of these resolutions and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

ERNEST L. FOSTER,
EMIL ISLON,
A. H. SCHILLING,
WM. PHELPS,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 1272, Davenport, Ia.

WHEREAS, Death has again invaded the ranks of our Local Union and removed from our midst our brother, C. A. Crull, a charter member of this Union, and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in this, their hour of affliction; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and surviving family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and tender to them all assistance in our power; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the journal of this Union; that a copy be presented to the family of the departed; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. H. HITCHCOCK,
W. T. GALLAHER,
O. M. STOUTON,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, James Hare, and

WHEREAS, We sincerely mourn our loss and feel that this Local Union has been bereaved of a faithful member, therefore be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK BRADY,
PATRICK MURPHY,
LOUIS KREITLER,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 695, Sterling, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom removed from among us the wife of one of our worthy and esteemed laborers, Mrs. Eva Oosterhout, and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with him in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life out of our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be realized by all that knew her best;

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with him and the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of the organization, a copy be printed in the local papers and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. DEETS,
G. W. MEHAFFEY,
C. E. REIGER,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 715, New York City.

WHEREAS, Our Lord, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has removed from our midst and from those nearer and dearer to him, our beloved brother, Chas. Craswell, and

WHEREAS, This Local Union has cause to regret the loss of this brother, who in life was always a faithful union worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his widow and family our sincere sympathy in this hour of loneliness and bereavement; may they feel that their sorrow is our sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for thirty days; that a page in our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions; that a copy be presented to the widow and family of our deceased brother and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, so that those who read may know that our beloved brother lived and died a union man, and thus contributed his mite toward the uplifting of his fellow craftsmen.

JOHN CARLSON,
P. M. WALSH,
S. D. MCGIBNEY,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 43, Hartford, Conn.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove suddenly from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, John A. Sandberg, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death the Carpenters and Joiners' Local Union 43 suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest, upright and industrious citizen, ever ready to help and succor those in distress. With his wise counsel and courteous manner he won the respect of all whom he came in contact with; therefore be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been called from his labor to rest; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his widow in her irreparable loss of a kind and loving husband and to the children in the loss of a dear and loving father and commit them, in this sad bereavement and affliction, to the infinite mercy and kindly consolation of the Most High, who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother; that a copy be presented to his widow and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. C. WALZ,
A. BROWN,
WM. S. ARNOLD,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION, 1028 Ardmore, I. T.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from among us our esteemed and worthy brother and warden, W. S. Paller, to the great beyond, where the sound of saw and hammer is heard no more and where we all, sooner or later, must join him. And, one and all, we join in the sentiment of the poet when he said:

"Quietly sleep, beloved one,
Rest from thy toil, thy labor's done—
Rest till the tramp from the opening skies
Bid thee from dust to glory arise;"

therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply mourn the death of our worthy brother, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of which he was ever a kind and obedient son; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter, and chair occupied by the deceased, be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to each of the daily city papers and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, with the request that they be published.

D. N. FERGUSON, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 747, Oswego, N. Y.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world our beloved brother, Eugene L. Smith, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. E. FISH,
C. E. HUNTLEY,
W. H. SMITH,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 641, Central City, Ky.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst, on November 15th, 1903, our esteemed brother, Will P. May; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother May our Local Union has lost a faithful and efficient member, the community a good citizen, his family a kind and indulgent husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, and sincerely mourn the death of our brother, we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our record book; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the city papers for publication.

L. N. JENKINS,
J. R. WILSON,
G. W. DOWS,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 839, Bellows Falls, Vt.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from among us our esteemed brother, E. W. Rush, and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, losing in him a good member, one who was respected by all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed that we express our regret at his removal from our midst, and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his family on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That this testimonial of our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that we devote a page of our records to these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and also to our local paper, the Bellows Falls Times, for publication.

W. S. CHAFFEE,
O. H. RILEY,
P. M. O'CONNOR,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 1,000, Greenville, Pa.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our Union and taken our esteemed brother, Robert McAuley, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother McAuley, the Union loses a most faithful member and the craft an efficient workman; and be it also

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 1,000, extend to the relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a page of our minutes be devoted to these resolutions; that a copy of the same be presented to the relatives of our departed brother, and a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

DAVID HILL,
MILFORD DUNN,
O. H. FOULK,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 380, Texedo, N. Y.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world and the busy cares of life, our beloved brother, Franklin Smith, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to two of the local papers for publication.

J. C. KORTRIGHT,
F. SLAWSON,
H. BUCKAFT,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 1150, Deckertown, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Wm. E. Pierce, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to His holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be entered on our minutes as a testimony of our respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. B. FULLER,
W. H. BUCHANAN,
A. T. SWARTS,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 438, Brookline, Mass.

WHEREAS, A great affliction has fallen on our esteemed brother, William H. Moore, in the loss of his beloved wife, Leah Moore, who passed away to the great beyond November 13th, 1903, be it

Resolved, That we, the brother members of L. U. 438, Brookline, Mass., sincerely condole with our brother in his affliction and extend to him the fraternal hand of sympathy in this trying hour when the light of his home is gone; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted in the records of our Union; a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication and an engrossed copy presented to our afflicted brother, William H. Moore.

LOYD J. SMITH,
SWEENEY MCKENNIE,
ANDREW D. DAGLE,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 835, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother Benny O'Hair, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother in his affliction; may God, in His infinite mercy, comfort him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for one month and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect.

WM. W. MATTHESON,
MARTIN FLANIGAN,
A. E. BURROWS,

Committee.

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LOCAL UNION 255, McKees Rocks, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, James Craig, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local Union, tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union; that a copy be presented to Brother Craig and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. A. YOUTZ,
H. A. STACK,
GEO. W. NUNN,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 595, Jonesboro, Ark.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our friend and brother, S. S. Onweiler, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his co-workers of Local Union No. 595, extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved widow and family and share in their hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. CLARK,
J. F. WINCHELL,
M. D. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 1711, Van Wert, O.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Patrick McIntire, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local Union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of the Union; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved relatives; that they be spread on the records of this Union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

T. E. WHITMAN, R. S.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 1369, Louisville, Ky.

WHEREAS, On the 12th day of November, 1903, Brother G. W. Heffeld, after a short illness, passed into everlasting life. Recognizing the power that controls such occurrences, we humbly bow in obedience to that power, the will of God, and

WHEREAS, We know that His will be supreme and though an allwise Providence has seen fit to take from us our brother, we prayerfully and fervently murmur. Thy will be done, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother his wife lost an affectionate husband, the community a peaceable, quiet and useful citizen and the Union a faithful brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minute-book; that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. H. CASH,
M. L. TERRY,
Ed. STOW,
Committee.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 1402, Newbern, N. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His infinite love and mercy, to remove from our midst Mrs. Victoria Caroline Toler, the wife of Brother J. A. Toler, one of our fellow workmen, be it

Resolved, That the intimate relations held with him in this fraternal order makes it eminently befitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be felt by all who knew her best; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for all the bereaved we express our hope that so great a loss may prove a blessing by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of our Local Union and a copy be presented to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Newbern Daily Journal and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. D. HAMILTON,
S. B. TAYLOR,
C. P. ARNOLD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 278, Watertown, N. Y.

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite mercy, has called from us our beloved brother, David S. Hyncke, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Local Union tenders to the afflicted family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and condolence in their hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect for our departed brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

P. J. DOOLEY,
L. W. CHORLETON,
R. MAGEE,
Committee.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 921, Portsmouth, N. H.

WHEREAS, God, in His divine wisdom, has taken away from us and the care of life our esteemed brother, George J. Marden, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things for the best, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and fellow-worker and tenderly sympathize with those who are nearer and dearer, devoutly commending them to Him who has promised to care for the widow and fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a page of our record-book be devoted to these resolutions; that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother and a copy be sent to our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

THOS. D. SPINNEY,
J. MILTON HARVEY,
BENJ. REDDEN,
Committee.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 255, McKees Rocks, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Mazie Gelrich, the beloved wife of our esteemed Treasurer, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our worthy Treasurer and brother our deepest sympathy in this hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with him and the bereaved relatives of the deceased and express our hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our record-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed; that a copy, properly engrossed, be presented to the bereaved husband; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

C. A. YOUTZ,
G. W. NUNN,
H. A. STRACK,
Committee.

* * *

LOCAL UNION 523, Keokuk, Ia.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from this earth to a higher throne the beloved wife of our brother, Emil Lindstrand, who while in life was all that a fond and loving wife and mother could be, having the love and confidence of her helpmate and children, and in passing away she has gone before them to a higher sphere of blessedness, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in the loss of a wife and helpmate and his dear children in the loss of a mother, one who can never be replaced. May God, in His infinite mercy and wisdom, help our brother and his dear children to bear their great loss and sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of this Union; that a copy be sent to Brother Emil Lindstrand and family, and that they be caused to be printed in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

H. L. BREITENSTEIN,
JOHN F. MARTIN,
JOHN WHIL,
Committee.

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Electrician	Ornamental Designer
Railroad Engineer	Bookkeeper
Marine Engineer	To Speak French
Civil Engineer	To Speak German
Municipal Engineer	To Speak Spanish
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Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

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Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
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Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
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Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 268 Highland ave.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Hartford, Conn.—P. C. Wals, 247 Putnam st.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
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Ilion, N. Y.—B. A. Mixer.
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Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
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LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Quidia, 426 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Saxon and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 79 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 355 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felch, 1026 26th st.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 8th st., Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 184, 2d. Berthiaume, 187 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. M. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; P. P. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bow-ers st., Newtonville.

New Haven, Conn.—P. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
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Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Martin, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
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Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
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Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Benta.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
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Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 290.
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San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Savannah, Ga.—B. P. Smith.
Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.
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Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka-wanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope st.
Summit, N. J.—Albert Snook, Glenwood Place.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1806 Olive st.; E. R. Kuhle, 211 S. Gar-ri-son ave.; Jas. Tranter, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Rein-hard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Puella (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Chas. B. Leslie, 204 N. 5th.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Hachew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1808 17th st., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clin-ton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. B. Saltzman, 508 1/2 Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 46.
Troy, N. J.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—D. F. Grover, 219 N. River.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Head st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 556 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. P. Bert, 217 Scott st.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 879 Ashburton avenue.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aberdeen, Wash. Bar Harbor, Me.
Alameda, Cal. Bay City, Mich.
Albany, N. Y. Bayonne, N. J.
Allegheny City, Pa. Beaumont, Mass.
Alexandria, Ind. Bedford Park, N. Y.
Alton, Ill. Bellair, Ohio.
Anaconda, Mont. Belleville, Ill.
Anderson, Ind. Beaumont, Tex.
Annapolis, Md. Berkeley, Tex.
Ardmore, Pa. Birmingham, Ala.
Ashland, Wis. Berwyn, Pa.
Argentine, Kan. Bessemer, Colo.
Atlanta, Ga. Bloomington, Ill.
Auburn, Me. Boise City, Ida.
Auburn, N. Y. Boston, Mass.
Austin, Tex. Boulder, Colo.
Baker City, Ore. Bradstock, Pa.
Bakersfield, Cal. Bridgeport, Conn.

Bridgeport, Ohio.
Brighton Park, Ill.
Brookline, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Burlington, Ia.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Butte, Mont.
Cambridge, Mass.
Camden, N. J.
Canon City, Colo.
Carnegie, Pa.
Carondelet, Mo.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Centralia, Ill.
Chester, Pa.
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights, Ill.
Chicopee, Mass.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clairton, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.
Coalgate, I. T.
Coffee, Ill.
College Point, N. Y.
Collinsville, Ill.
Colorado City, Colo.
Colorado Spgs, Col.
Columbus, Ohio.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Corvallis, Tex.
Council Bluffs, Ia.
Covington, Ky.
Corona, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Colo.
Dallas, Tex.
Danvers, Mass.
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Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Detroit, Mich.
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Dorchester, Mass.
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E. Hampton, Mass.
East St. Louis, Ill.
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Edwardsville, Ill.
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Elmhurst, Ill.
El Paso, Texas.
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Eureka, Cal.
Evansville, Ind.
Evansville, Ind.
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Fishkill, N. Y.
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Flushing, N. Y.
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Randsburg, Cal.
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Redlands, Cal.
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South Chicago, Ill.
South Denver, Colo.
South Evanston, Ill.
South Englewood, Ill.
South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.
Stamford, Conn.
Staunton, Ill.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul, Minn.
Stapleton, N. Y.
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Streator, Ill.
Summit, N. J.
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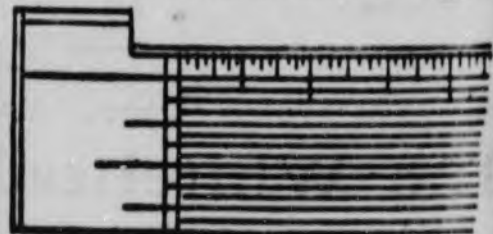
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

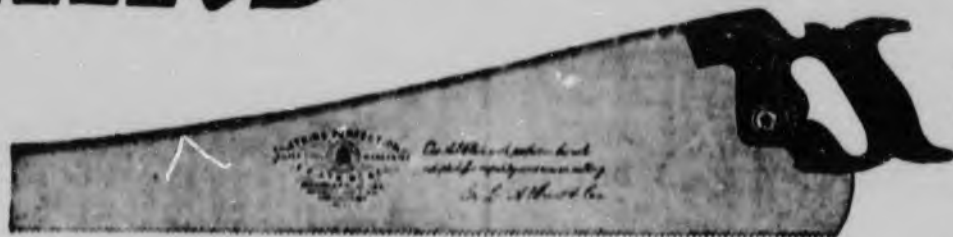
VOLUME XXIV--No. 2
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1904

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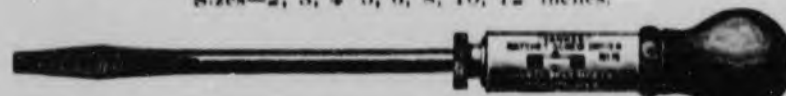


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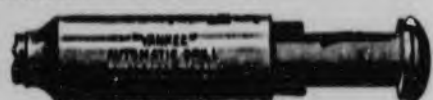


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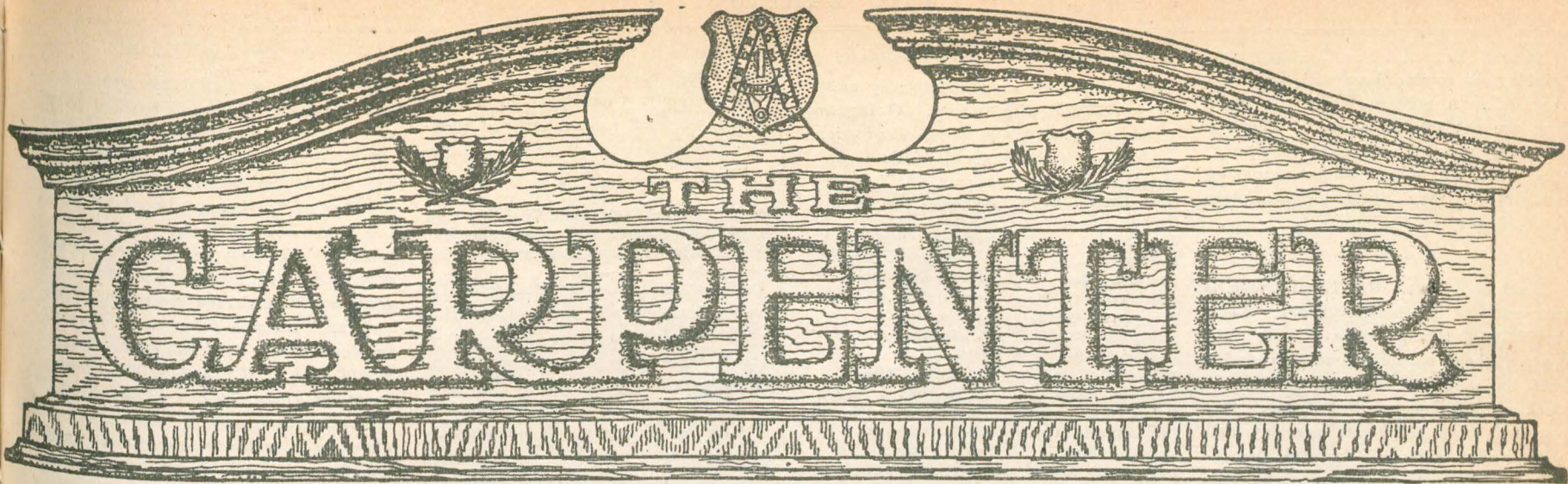


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VOLUME XXIII--No. 14
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



LOUISVILLE, KY.—We hereby would request carpenters to steer clear of this city. Work is very slack, we have more resident carpenters than the trade can stand and numbers of our men idle.

KENT, O.—Our Local Union is now well organized; the nine-hour day and higher wages have been gained without any trouble whatever. Trade is very dull here at present and all carpenters are requested to stay away until further notice.

CLEVELAND, O.—Trade is rather dull here at present, and lots of members are out of employment. The bosses are taking advantage of the depression by endeavoring to reduce the scale of wages, but we are glad to say that the spirit of resistance is strong; every effort will doubtlessly be made to maintain (if not to advance) the present standard.

RENO, NEVADA.—Owing to the extremely cold weather here work is getting slack, and we have more men than jobs. Besides the dullness of trade we are engaged in a fight for the recognition of the Union, which has been going on for nearly two years. There being no end yet in sight, we would ask all carpenters to remain away from this locality for the present.

HARTFORD, ARK.—This is a strictly union town, every trade is thoroughly organized, and we have things very near our way. You may add Hartford on the eight-hour list, as we obtained the eight hours on Nov. 9, 1903, without any trouble. Work is very scarce just now; we have quite a number of idle men unable to secure employment, and would advise carpenters to avoid our town.

COFFEYVILLE, KAS.—In view of the demand we are making for an eight-hour work day to take effect on May 1st, we would ask all carpenters to stay away until our demand has been complied with. Work is scarce at present

and we have a surplus of men. Wishing to avoid anything that may lead to a change for the worse in existing conditions we call on all true union men and sympathizers of our cause to take notice of the above.

BANGOR, PA.—Local Union 1436 is prospering and doing nicely, but conditions of trade are such that Bangor, Pa., is a good place for all carpenters to avoid. Work is very dull at present. Stay away!

FRESNO, CAL.—For some time carpenters have been drifting to this city in search of work only to be disappointed. The statements sent out setting forth that work is abundant in Fresno are entirely false. Work is very scarce and quite a number of good mechanics are idle. We would request all carpenters to steer clear of Fresno at present.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—We would warn all carpenters and bench hands not to come to this city for the present. The builders and contractors are trying to flood the city by giving employment to men coming in, while resident carpenters are idle. Aside of this they are apparently bent on mischief, but if a fight is forced upon us we are determined to meet it, and it will be one to the finish. Keep away!

OWOSSO, MICH.—The milling firm of R. N. Parshall has been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 1077 and all other unions of Owosso because of their discrimination against union labor at the recent erection of some new buildings in connection with their milling establishment. The firm peremptorily refused to employ union carpenters and to pay the union scale of wages and hired non-union men from a neighboring village.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Local Union 691 stands in the front ranks, we are up to date in everything and union men to the core. We look for no trouble; we never had any. Union conditions are prevailing all around. We don't know what a scab looks like. He never needs to stop at Williamsport, Pa. Our members are eagerly looking for THE CARPENTER, and every time the Journal makes its appearance we find it full of vim and vigor. Brothers, appreciate THE CARPENTER.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—We note in looking over the list of eight-hour towns and cities that Hackensack, N. J., is not mentioned. We have been enjoying the eight-hour day since last May, so we trust you will put us in with the bunch.

STOUGHTON, MASS.—Please state in THE CARPENTER that Stoughton, Canton and Sharon, Mass., comprising the district of Local Union 1063 are eight-hour towns and have been so far the past year. The carpenters may think that we are dead, but should any of them come to work in our district he will find out that we are very much alive and strictly adhering to and enforcing the eight-hour rule.

LEAD, S. DAK.—With the endeavor to prevent carpenters from coming here under false impressions or to be deceived by promises of high wages and plenty of work, we would inform them that many of our own men are walking the streets idle, and that wages are 40 cents an hour, ten hours constituting a day's work. Prospects for next spring and summer are not very bright. We would advise all carpenters contemplating coming here to investigate conditions and avoid disappointment.

CHARLEROI, PA.—Business here is somewhat slow, there is work to do, but the zero weather is holding us back. Local Union 1044, at their meeting, held on January 11th, installation of officers for the coming year being in order, had a very good attendance. Tonight we are holding a joint meeting with our sister Local Unions from Mon City, Donora and Monessen for the purpose of considering such measures as will prove profitable for us during the coming season. Local Union 1044, though keeping quiet, is very much alive.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from Los Angeles this winter. We have no selfish motive in making this request; we have sufficient work at present and plenty of men to do it, but the Master Builders' Association have determined to crush the Unions. Their plan is to advertise in all the Eastern papers for independent mechanics, carpenters, plasterers and brickmasons, in order to flood the market with labor, thinking thereby to reduce our wages. Members of the Master

Builders' Association have already made their boast that union men will have to beg their bread and butter of them before the winter is over.

LENOX, MASS.—There is very little to do here. A number of our best union men were compelled to go elsewhere in search of employment and others are walking the streets utterly failing to secure a job. We would advise traveling chips to steer clear of Lenox, Mass., for the next six months.

CAMDEN, S. C.—We are having trouble with a contractor (J. B. Montgomery by name) who once was a member of our Local Union, but left it to act unfairly with us. While all other contractors of this city work union hours and pay union wages, Montgomery refuses to do neither one nor the other. Brothers would do well by staying away from Camden as work is very scarce.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Work here is somewhat dull and has been so for the last two months. As a consequence there are quite a number of our men idle. The depressed state of business has, however, had no discouraging effect on our membership. Our men stand firmly by their union and we trust that they will continue to do so.

At the occasion of Brother Biggins's visit on January 16, we made arrangements for a banquet on that night which he and all present enjoyed very much. We enjoyed his talk even more than he did the supper, his address having been very instructive and interesting. Work is still dull here now, but prospects for spring and summer are bright.

DENTON, TEX.—Local Union 1448 elected a new staff of officers full of ambition to establish a record during their administration. Our officers and members are determined to make special efforts to build up our organization to a higher standing in every respect, and we all hope that in the near future we will obtain a reduction in working hours, placing us in the ranks of eight-hour cities. Trade conditions were satisfactory during the past season. At present work is flush, and, having two unfair contractors and an unfair lumberman hampering our progress and whom we are endeavoring to bring to time, we would request all carpenters to keep shy of Denton until we have gained our points.

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Carpenters thinking of coming here will find work very dull. A good many of our members are out of employment. There is absolutely no opening here at the present time and we would advise traveling brothers to stay away. Please place Rocky Mount on the dull list.

* * *

HOOPESTON, ILL.—Our Local Union is increasing in membership slowly. After April 1st our wage scale will be 27½ cents an hour minimum and time and a half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Our working hours being ten per day and being fully convinced that we are entitled to a reduction, we propose to fight for our just rights. We hope that when the time for action has arrived the Carpenters here will rally around our flag and shout, "Let her float!"

* * *

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Work is very dull and as a consequence nearly all of our members are out of employment and walking the streets. The Master Builders' Association claims that it has work for all of us but would not start it until we come over to their terms. We have rejected a proposition offered by the association, the acceptance of which would have placed our present wage scale in jeopardy, and, trusting that the present lull in business will be followed by a revival, we shall not recede from the stand we have taken. A considerable number of our men have left for other places in search of work and by floating carpenters remaining away from this city for the next two months we shall undoubtedly be able to master the situation.

* * *

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Our controversy with the Builders' Association of this city, Mamaroneck, Harrison and Rye, N. Y., and Greenwich and Sound Beach, Conn., is still far from adjustment. The builders are trying to run open shops, and warfare is being waged between the contending parties. By concerted action and determination of the Local Unions in the above localities we hope to thwart the scheme of the Builders' Association and in this endeavor we are backed up by other trades. Carpenters are warned against any advertisements appearing in any paper stating that carpenters are needed here or in surrounding cities; they are deserving of no credence. The jobs offered are unfair and men coming here to accept them may get themselves in trouble; keep away.

* * *

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Local Union 626 has been presented with a handsome 4x6 silk flag with staff and holster by the Central Labor Union of this city as first prize for selling the largest amount of tickets for the last Labor Day picnic. The second prize, consisting of a bunting flag, has been awarded to the Machinists' Union of Wilmington and the third prize, an ivory gavel, to our sister and Millmen's Local Union 1526. Both Local Unions are in good shape. We recently gained an increase of 55 cents in wages for outside carpenters and also obtained the eight-hour workday. While the outlook for the spring is fairly good, work is rather dull at present and lots of union men are walking the streets. We would advise traveling brothers to stay away from Wilmington pending a revival of trade.

Localities Where Trade Is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull:

Providence, R. I.	Albany, N. Y.
New Haven, Conn.	Kewanee, Ill.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Saratoga Spr'gs, N.Y.
Portsmouth, N. H.	San Antonio, Tex.
Houston, Tex.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Cleveland, O.	Coalgate, I. T.
Marquette, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland, Ore.	Memphis, Tenn.
Trinidad, Colo.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Danvers, Mass.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Beloit, Wis.	Louisville, K. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Toledo, Ohio.
Aniston, Ala.	Lenox, Mass.
Bethlehem, Pa.	East Liverpool, O.
New York City.	Baltimore, Md.

* * *

A Warning to Members of the U. B.

Many of our members are flocking to Oklahoma in hopes of bettering their condition. Let me warn them to stay away. Two-thirds of our members in Oklahoma City, Lawton and adjacent territory are idle and the building industry is as dull as it can be. While this may be a good country for the farmer and capitalist it is a poor country for the carpenter. Stay away is my advice.

S. J. KENT, General Organizer.

* * *

California Not An Eldorado.

Judging from the numerous appeals for assistance reaching us here, men in the eastern and middle States must be under the impression that California is a paradise for mechanics, carpenters in particular. Such is, however, not the case; in fact, California is overrun with idle carpenters, the influx being largely due to the extensive advertising by the railroad companies of alleged profitable building opportunities in this mild climate. It should be born in mind that, while the weather here is not so severe as in the eastern and middle States, we have our rainy season, which, I can assure, is quite as uncomfortable as snow to work in. This season now being on we are unable to get much work at our trade. There is very little of it any way except in the larger cities. In this place of about 2,000 inhabitants there are plenty of idle men and nothing doing. Some of our men were compelled to seek other occupations to fill the larder.

LOCAL UNION 354, Gilroy, Cal.

* * *

Who Can Locate Reese Harris?

Advice as to the whereabouts of Reese Harris is eagerly desired by his sister, Mrs. Gwilym of Mauselton, near Swansea, South Wales. He was last heard of from Buffalo, N. Y., and was a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Members or readers who can locate Reese Harris will kindly communicate with the General Office.

* * *

A Sociable Time.

On January 5th, L. U. 154, Kewanee, Ill., celebrated the installation of new officers by giving a social. A special program had been prepared for the occasion, consisting in various selections of instrumental music, guitar and harmonica, songs and speechmaking. The installation ceremonies being over State Factory Inspector Adam Mencke and Brother Alex. McLean delivered addresses on unionism which were highly interesting and heartily applauded. After

the orchestra had played "Home, Sweet Home" the floor was cleared and a couple of hours were spent in a nice, social dance. All present enjoyed themselves and seemed to have a good, sociable time.

* * *

The Prudential Insurance Building and Loan Association of Los Angeles Antagonistic to Organized Labor.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The Prudential Insurance, Building and Loan Association of this city deserve to be branded as a concern thoroughly antagonistic to organized labor. When asking for estimates on a building to be erected here for their headquarters, one of our fair contractors was awarded the contract under the condition that no union men be employed on the building. The contractor, knowing full well that this city is thoroughly unionized and that competent help was unobtainable under above conditions, sublet the job to a non-union firm. We shall proceed against this firm in the usual way and in the meantime give the widest publicity possible to the hostile action of this company.

* * *

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Mayercross, Ga.	East Boston, Mass.
Camden, N. J.	Meyersdale, Pa.
Flora, Ill.	Bath, N. Y.
Ocala, Fla.	Walnut Ridge, Ark.
Mayaguez, Porto Rico.	San Juan, Porto Rico.
Ponce, Porto Rico.	Dubuque, Ia.
La Harpe, Kas.	Caney, Kas.
Total, 14 Local Unions.	

* * *

Movement for Better Conditions.

LOCAL UNION 930, ST. CLOUD, MINN.—We have decided to demand the eight-hour work day, the new rule to take effect on April 1st next. So far none of our contractors has signed our scale and we anticipate a hard fight, but our membership is determined to win out and to stand by each other. Two-thirds of our men are idle at this time and more are expected to be thrown on the street before April 1st. We would request all carpenters to steer clear of St. Cloud, Minn., until our struggle is over.

* * *

Eight-Hour System in Force.

ALAMAGORDA, N. M.—Having been elected to the office of Recording Secretary of our Local Union 1159 it becomes my duty to give a brief outline of local conditions. With the first of the year we started in on the eight-hour work day with a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour. We had very little trouble in getting our demands granted, having given a year's notice in advance. Please place our town on the eight-hour list. We are running along smoothly enough and get all we ask for except work. Everything in the building line is at a standstill just now; our members are hardly getting enough work to pay expenses. We are perfecting the organization of a local trades and labor assembly with about all the unions in town represented.

N. R. CHRISTMAN, R. S.
L. U. 1159, Alamagorda, N. M.

* * *

Back Numbers of "Carpenter" Wanted

The Johns Hopkins University, Department of Political Economy Baltimore, Maryland is desirous of securing a file of THE CARPENTER, more or less complete. Any one having back numbers of THE CARPENTER prior to Vol. 13 (1895) which he would be willing to dispose of is invited to correspond with Mr. George E. Barnett, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

On The Right Track.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Between two and three hundred union men gathered at the City Hall of Fremont, O., on December 24, to attend the first educational meeting held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of this city. Brother H. O. Leodnich, Secretary of that body and chairman of the educational committee, was the first speaker and explained the object of the meeting. He was followed by interesting readings by Fred Bower on "Unionism in New York," and by Ed. Bresling on "The Open Shop." After Brother Sultzbaugh had made a few remarks the chairman introduced Brother E. G. Johnson, General Organizer of the U. B., the speaker of the evening, who delivered a splendid address on the union question in general, touching on the anti-boycott law, the rise of the label and the open shop; also paying his respect to organizations opposed to union labor. Brother Johnson is thoroughly conversant with the labor question in all its phases and an interesting and convincing speaker. Among other things Brother Johnson highly complimented the educational idea and urged the audience and the various unions represented to push it along for all it was worth.

The gathering was a big success. All present enjoyed a very profitable evening and highly appreciated the many excellent points that were brought up.

Fraternally yours,

FRED. M. SULTZBAUGH, L. U. 1166.
Fremont, O.

* * *

Protesting Against Employment of U. S. Soldiery in Mechanical Work.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

At a special meeting held on January 19th, Local Union 340, New York City, passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been represented that out West and in other parts of the country, enlisted men of the army, especially carpenters, are being employed in mechanical work to the detriment of those following that vocation in civil life, and

WHEREAS, It has been recommended that we write to our Senators and Congressmen protesting against the employment of enlisted men of the army and depriving civilians of the opportunity of employment by which they must support their families and pay their pro-rata share of the taxes necessary to support those brought into competition with them, and

WHEREAS, It is conceded the President of the United States could, by order, put a stop to the practice complained of;

Resolved, That L. U. 340, U. B. of C. and J. of A., recommend that all Local Unions and District Councils of this organization invite all labor to unite in an endeavor to bring some representative of labor to the front, looking to the election by the labor elements of the country of an executive who in the best interests of labor and democratic government, will use the power of his high office to eliminate the evils so justly complained of;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our headquarters at Indianapolis for publication in the February number of THE CARPENTER, so our Local Unions can take as early action as possible to put them into effect.

JOHN H. MURRAY, Pres.,

D. G. SMITH, Sec'y,
Local Union 340, New York City.

GENERAL OFFICERS of THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office

STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, R1 Rte 1, East Lake, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Circular Letter.

To all Local Unions and Members:

BROTHERS—Many of our Local Unions and District Councils are now contemplating making a movement for better conditions under which to work, to go into effect the coming Spring. In some instances it is for an increase in wages and a shorter workday; in others, for recognition of the Union; the inauguration of the Saturday half-holiday; refusal to work with non-union men, or to handle non-union material. In fact, some of them have already notified us to that effect.

While all these objects are very good, and deserving of our most careful consideration, we should, when prejudice rages against us through the instrumentality of the National Association of Manufacturers, look far ahead and try, if possible, to pierce the atmosphere of suspicion that envelops the labor movement at the present time, before taking any steps that may draw us into the vortex of industrial war. We should try to avoid anything and everything that has a tendency to endanger our progress or hamper our advancement.

We have made wonderful strides within the last three years. By calm, cool and deliberate foresight we jumped from a membership of 80,000 to a membership of over 160,000, while other organizations stood by and applauded. We are determined to pursue that policy until we have every man working at the trade within our ranks.

It is a well known fact that strenuous efforts have been put forth within the past year to organize the employers in every town and city of any size or consequence in the country, and for the sole purpose of antagonizing Organized

Labor, they now have their Associations, Clubs, Alliances, Exchanges, etc., etc.

These Local bodies are affiliated with one another and are now part of the National body, known as the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, with a large fund on hand for fighting what they call the "tyranny of Trades Unions, and the unscrupulous methods pursued by their representatives, the walking delegates or business agents."

They are slowly but surely perfecting their plans and devising ways and means to thwart any movements entered into for the improvement of the trade. The fight is coming, and we should be prepared to meet it. We should not be the aggressors, but on the contrary, force the employers to show their hands. The onslaught is to be made on the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for we are looked upon as the "giant organization" of skilled labor. If we are beaten, the other trades in the building industry will be whipped into line without much trouble. At least so the employers think.

I would, therefore, request all Local Unions and District Councils to be as moderate as possible in their intended trade movements this Spring. If you cannot see your way clear for a complete victory, do not make a demand at all, but husband your resources for another time or until a more favorable opportunity presents itself.

Fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

At the January (1904) meeting of the General Executive Board, the question of affiliation of this United Brotherhood with the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, was carefully considered and decided to submit the entire matter to a referendum vote of our membership.

The General Executive Board favors the proposition of affiliation, but in order that our position be distinctly and clearly understood, we desire to make the following recommendations, which we hope will receive the consideration and attention they are entitled to.

In submitting for your consideration the proposition of affiliation with the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, we deem it our duty to call attention to the necessity of concerted action on the part of those constituting the basic trades in the building industry, to afford protection against the organizations of employers that are rapidly spreading throughout the country, with the avowed purpose of destroying the effectiveness of union organization.

Jurisdiction questions are confronting nearly all the large organizations and the internal strife resulting therefrom threatens to check the continued development of our movement.

The Structural Building Trades Alliance, combining, as it will, if indorsed by their various Local Unions, the nine largest organizations in the building trades, and doing 95 per cent. of the building work, will afford at once the best possible tribunal for settling jurisdiction questions, the surest defense against unfair conditions and the greatest power in enforcing just demands.

We consider it as important to prevent ill-considered and unjust demands as to enforce just ones, and in the constitution of the Alliance, as submitted for

your consideration, a plan of action is formulated which is the result of the years of experience of men now at the head of the greatest and most successful organizations, in which they attempt to avoid the faults and remedy the evils of other affiliations, and believing that it will be of great benefit to our trade and to the labor movement in general, we would most urgently recommend that the Local Unions of our U. B. endorse the same.

HENRY MEYER, Chairman,
D. A. POST, Secretary.

T. J. SULLIVAN,

JOSEPH AINEY,

J. P. OGLETREE,

WESLEY WORKMAN,

CHARLES WELLMAN,

General Executive Board.

Attest:

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Constitution of Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

PREAMBLE.

Recognizing the necessity of combined and co-operative action to safeguard the interests of the Building Trades to the end that each integral part shall partake of the advantage of uniform hours, wages and conditions, and in order to form a closer combination of our collective interests that we may remove from disinterested parties the management of distinctly building trades affairs and to better protect the autonomy of International Trades Unions employed on structural building work we have adopted and subscribed to the following declaration of principles:

First: The establishment of local and international boards of arbitration to settle disputes as they arise without having to resort to strikes.

Second: When necessary to give international sympathetic support to all trades affiliated, where local boards fail in their efforts to adjust difficulties.

Third: To safeguard, protect and watch over the interests of the organizations affiliated.

Fourth: To protect the autonomy of the several trades represented.

Fifth: To keep agreements with employers inviolate.

Sixth: To avoid and discourage strikes and to prevent international strife and friction in the building trades industry by substituting arbitration in settlement of trade disputes.

Seventh: To oppose the formation of dual and rival bodies; demand their complete annihilation and assist only such unions as are affiliated with their respective national or international unions conforming to this declaration of principles.

Eighth: To encourage and maintain fraternal relations with existing recognized central bodies, and to emphasize the necessity of a centralization of organized wage earners.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America, and shall be composed only of National and International Unions of Structural Building Tradesmen.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The objects of this Alliance shall be the encouragement and formation of Local Alliances of Building Tradesmen and the conferring of such

power and authority upon the several locals of this Alliance as may advance the interests and welfare of the Building Trades; to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time between affiliated unions and to create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employee.

SEC. 2. Recognizing the justice of local trade jurisdiction we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building industry control of such tributary trades as by right legally and technically belong to the main or basic trades in the building line, and to award to each associated national or international Union rightful jurisdiction of new or improved methods of construction or installation of any division or sub-division of existing established or basic trades.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS AND REPRESENTATIONS.

SECTION 1. The annual meetings of this Alliance shall be held at such time and place as may be decided upon by each convention of the Alliance.

SEC. 2. The basis of representation to this Alliance shall be (5) five delegates or (5) five votes for each national or international organization.

SEC. 3. Upon the request of (3) three affiliated unions in good standing stating the business to be considered, the president shall, with the approval of all associated national or international unions, call a special convention of this Alliance, provided that at least (30) thirty days' notice shall be given; and provided further that no business shall be considered except that specified in the call, which must be issued by the proper officers in line with the wishes of the concurring organizations.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. This Alliance shall be composed of established national or international structural unions of the building industry.

SEC. 2. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written statement covering the extent and character of its trade jurisdiction, and when approved by this Alliance or its Board of Governors no encroachment by other trades will be countenanced or tolerated.

SEC. 3. Should a trade dispute occur between affiliated organizations, testimony concerning said dispute must be filed with the G. S. T. within ten (10) days of notification, and this Alliance, or its Board of Governors, shall be required to decide such dispute on the principal of the strict trade vote.

SEC. 4. It is distinctly understood that by the term trade vote this Alliance shall permit affiliated organizations to cast but one vote in representation of its trade or subdivision of trade.

SEC. 5. All trades applying for admission hereafter must secure the unanimous vote of Board of Governors to secure affiliation with this Alliance.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Alliance shall consist of a general president, general secretary-treasurer and eight (8) general vice-presidents—no two of whom shall be of the same trade—who shall be known as the Board of Governors. They shall be elected annually and serve until their successors are duly elected and installed.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The general vice-president shall preside at all conventions and

meetings of Board of Governors and exercise supervision of the Alliance throughout its jurisdiction; sign all official documents; orders on the general secretary-treasurer and devote his exclusive time when called upon to the best interest of the Alliance.

THE GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

SEC. 2. The general vice-presidents shall assist the general president in the performance of his duties; watch legislative measures in the interest of building tradesmen. They shall constitute and be known as the Board of Governors. They shall decide all questions of trade disputes and jurisdiction; strikes and lockouts, and such other matters as may be submitted to them from time to time by the G. S. T.

SEC. 3. When not a member of the Board of Governors the general president or general secretary-treasurer of any affiliated national or international union may represent his trade should the duly elected member fail or be unable to attend the sessions of the Board of Governors.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TREASURER.

SEC. 4. The G. S. T. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of this Alliance and meetings of the Board of Governors. He shall keep a list of the officers of all national or international unions affiliated with the Alliance. He shall furnish all affiliated bodies with a monthly statement of all business transacted and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to this Alliance between affiliated national or international unions and local alliances, the Board of Governors and other officers. He shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the Alliance, shall keep an itemized account of all expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the auditing committee at the direction of this Alliance, and he shall receive for his services a salary of (\$1,500.00) one thousand five hundred dollars annually.

SEC. 5. All expenses incurred by the member of the Board of Governors in attending meetings of the board shall be defrayed by their respective organizations.

SEC. 6. The regular meeting of the Board of Governors shall be held quarterly on the at such place as the board in its judgment may deem wise to select, but special meetings may be held in the interim should an occasion arise that may demand the instant assembling of the board.

ARTICLE VII.

REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue for the support of this Alliance shall be derived from an initiation fee on national or international unions of (\$100.00) one hundred dollars each; the sale of supplies and membership certificates of local board of governors, and by a per capita tax of one-quarter of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated national or international unions.

SEC. 2. A membership certificate shall be issued to each member of the local board of governors by the G. S. T. to each national or international union upon application, provided, however, that any and all such applications shall be accompanied by a payment of (\$1.00) one dollar each.

SEC. 3. Should at any time the funds of this Alliance fail to meet the current expenses or should strikes or lockouts so demand, the Board of Governors shall be empowered to levy such assessment

as may be deemed sufficient to properly reimburse the treasury.

ARTICLE VIII.

LOCAL ALLIANCES.

SECTION 1. Where there exists (3) three or more local unions of affiliated trades in any locality they shall be required by their respective national or international unions to form a local alliance of structural building tradesmen.

SEC. 2. It shall be obligatory on each national or international union affiliated with this alliance to designate one of its members in each locality to act as its representative in forming a local board of governors of the structural building trades alliance of America.

SEC. 3. A certificate of membership shall be furnished each member of the local board of governors through the affiliated national or international unions as provided in Section 2, Article VI.

SEC. 4. The duties of the board of governors of local alliances shall be to decide all matter of trade disputes as they may arise from time to time in conformity with Article IV of this Constitution, and within such trade lines as may be drawn by affiliated national or international unions and duly and regularly approved and ratified by the General Board of Governors.

SEC. 5. They shall be required to meet at least once in each month, and shall serve for a term of six months, but should any member succeed himself he shall be required to procure a new certificate of membership as set forth in Section 2 of Article VI; they shall pass upon all trade demands; shall insist on the complete recognition of the approved trade lines and shall absolutely support each other in every particular in accordance with this Constitution; shall have authority to adopt such rules for the regulation of local trade affairs as may be deemed necessary, but such rules must be submitted to the G. S. T. for reference to and approval of the Board of Governors.

SEC. 6. They shall elect from their number a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer as officers who shall be required to report at regular intervals to G. S. T. the business transacted by the local board of governors and such other matters as are of interest to the building trades in general.

SEC. 7. It is expressly understood that no act of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America shall be construed to prohibit affiliated national or international unions or the various locals joining or remaining members of existing central bodies, provided legislation of such central bodies do not debar the members of the structural Building Trades Alliance acting in concert with one another in accordance with this Constitution.

ARTICLE IX.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

SEC. 1. With a view to curtailing the number and curbing the effect of sympathetic strikes in this Alliance, affiliated organizations shall submit all grievances, whenever practicable, to this Alliance or its Board of Governors, and special approval must be solicited by affiliated national or international unions wherever their local unions intend presenting new demands for wages or other trade improvement.

SEC. 2. Any local of affiliated trades striking without having first secured the approval of its national or international union and the Board of Governors shall not be entitled to receive the support or

sympathy of the various trades of this Alliance.

SEC. 3. Trade movements may be inaugurated by affiliated national or international unions, but involved trades are not required to render support or sympathy unless the approval of the Board of Governors has been previously obtained.

SEC. 4. When presenting demands for approval local unions shall be required to file one copy with the local board of governors and one copy with their respective national or international union affiliated with this Alliance, which latter bodies shall make such restrictions or amendments as shall entitle the local union to support of affiliated trades.

SEC. 5. All applications to strike shall be filed with the proper parties on official blanks furnished for that purpose by the general offices of the affiliated trades.

SEC. 6. All sympathetic strikes must be concurred in by at least two-thirds of the members of the local board of governors prior to their being declared or settled in any locality, except in such cases as have been referred to the General Board of Governors for their consideration.

ARTICLE X.

FINES AND PENALTIES.

SECTION 1. National or international unions affiliated with this Alliance shall be held responsible for the acts of its local unions and for failure of any local or locals to conform to the provisions of this constitution that may be now or hereafter adopted or for any refusal to comply with any decision of the General Board of Governors, the said national or international union or unions will be fined such sum as the Board of Governors may decide, and should any such union fail to pay the fine imposed within a period of thirty days it shall stand suspended from this Alliance.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of committee on credentials.
4. Roll-call of delegates.
5. Appointment of committees (standing); Finance, Appeals and Grievances, Constitution and By-Laws.
6. Report of officers.
7. Report of standing and special committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.
10. Election and installation of officers.
11. Adjournment.



The Structural Trades Alliance.

By WM. J. SPENCER.

At last an alliance of the primary trades in the building industry has been launched on the industrial seas.

For years the ardent hope of the building tradesmen has been for some sort of an entente that would keep each trade in its place, and that place open for each trade and its followers, but local friendships or lack of it has kept us apart until the galling yoke of duality and dismemberment has forced us to drop any trade jealousies or local sentiments that may have caused us to pucker at one another, and has brought us to a stern realization of the fact that "unless we hang together, we will hang separately."

Much has been said and written as to the advisability of forming a combination of purely building trades and the diversified opinions of the men engaged

in the industry have caused us to hesitate, fearing the impossibility of welding into one solidified mass the multifarious branches or sub-divisions of trades now employed upon the building.

Then again, it was felt throughout that the cry of "duality" would be raised against us, and the charge would be iterated and reiterated that we were setting up in business for ourselves to cross swords with existing general bodies, and as we thought of these insinuations a chill ran down our backs and we plodded on in the same old rut we had been following for years, losing our way at times in an endeavor to trace our course through the haze of specialties that is enveloping the modern building of today.

Moreover, it became more and more apparent each year that we were sinking deeper in the mire of trade dispute, with practically no relief being offered from encroachment by affiliated general bodies, since they were unable to understand the technical nature of our disputes, and at last we determined to try our hand at our own affairs, with the result that the country is face to face with a combination having a "community of interests" on the building, possessed of an intention to safeguard them at any cost.

A Structural Building Trades Alliance has been organized for the purpose of perpetuating the basic trades in their particular industry. By it no conflict with existing institutions is aimed at—no antagonism to necessary authority is intended—but possessing as each integral part does certain indisputable rights, we guarantee with each other that proper regard shall be shown these rights and that we shall separately or collectively defend them whenever they are to be assailed and wherever we may be called upon.

In some quarters the new organization will be heralded as a movement looking to the destruction of present central bodies, and it may be difficult to disabuse this opinion from the minds of those who prefer to follow it. Indeed, it may even be unwise to attempt it, since a continued discussion will certainly detract from the main purpose of the Alliance, which is avowedly to stand for the recognized trade rights of each other.

Plainly speaking, we mean that wherever the ramifications of the structural iron workers' trade shall lead, when boundary lines are submitted to and ratified by this alliance, he shall be privileged to follow them without objection; and what is true of the trade of the iron worker is also true of every other affiliated trade.

Nor is it the intention to make a war of aggression against existing trades or sub-trades upon the structure; on the contrary, we hope to continue in the friendly relations that have always been our main characteristic in the past.

We do insist, however, that we shall be consulted as to the proper and legitimate division of such departures and changes in existing primary trades as may be made in the future; but in this we feel a consciousness of performing a duty we owe to our members in the several affiliated trades, since we are pledged to protect those who have devoted their lives to the trade they followed in elevating it to the highest possible standard and in making such personal sacrifice as their continued connection with their respective organizations demanded, instead of turning over to the industrial adventurer a ready-made trade

(Continued on page 5, fourth column.)

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of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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FRANK DUFFY,

P. O. Box 520, - - - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



INDIANAPOLIS, FEB., 1904.

Notice to all Local Unions.

My attention has been called to circulars being sent to Local Unions of this U. B. by George W. Gibbons of Philadelphia, Pa., who claims to have been the official printer of this organization since 1886, which is not so, offering to furnish supplies to the Local Unions and District Councils for less than they can be purchased from this office.

Our Local Unions are warned against sending any orders for supplies to the firm of George W. Gibbons of Philadelphia, as he has never been authorized to furnish any and should any Local Union purchase supplies from this firm such stationery will not be considered official at this office.

Quite an amount of revenue each month is derived from the sale of supplies to Local Unions and District Councils, and we do not believe it is the wish of any members to further reduce the income of this General Office by purchasing supplies from an individual printing firm.

The attention of our Local Unions and members is directed to the provisions of Section 60 of the Constitution, which is printed below, in full, and we hope they will strictly abide by the same.

"All Constitutions, cards and supplies shall be furnished by the G. S. per order of the F. S. of any Local in good standing, and the money for the same shall be sent to the G. S. and shall accompany all orders for supplies. The F. S. shall have full control of all supplies and shall issue the same subject to orders of his L. U."

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Prompt Payment of Death and Disability Claims.

While communications from Local Unions and individual members expressing their gratitude and appreciation of the prompt payment of death and disability claims, are received by the General Office almost daily, we regret to state that in some instances there is an unavoidable delay in the passage of these claims caused by lack of necessary information from the part of claimants or their respective Local Unions. The General Office desires it to be distinctly understood by Local Unions and members that provided that claims are accompanied by the papers giving full information pertaining to and showing the

legality of their passage, they are acted on immediately and check forwarded the day following day of receipt of claim.

TO DISTRICT AND LOCAL SECRETARIES.

As our list of Recording and Financial Secretaries will not appear in the March and April issues of The Carpenter, District and Local Secretaries are urgently requested to keep this issue on file. The list is published but once every three months. It will again appear in the May issue.

Expulsions.

Henry L. Mulford, alias Henry L. McIntyre, has been expelled by Local Union 626, Wilmington, Del., for embezzlement of local funds.

O. W. Lee of Local Union 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of the Union's funds.

Eugene Straub has been expelled by Local Union 455, Cheyenne, Wyo., for defrauding brother members and absconding with the Cheyenne Building Trades Council's funds.

Tyrannized Colorado.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

For the last two years we have been working under a scale providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work; nine hours to constitute a day's work in the balance of the district under our jurisdiction; the minimum wage to be 50 cents an hour and all over time to be paid time and a half, or 75 cents per hour. As soon as the militia took possession of this camp the mine managers adopted a new scale and they now want us to work ten hours at \$4.00 a day at the mills, nine hours at the mines for the same pay and for all over time at the same ratio. Local Union 267 has refused to submit to the mine managers' scale and a strike is on with little prospect of an early adjustment of the difficulties. In fact, there is not much likelihood of the strike being settled as long as Peabody is Governor, for it has been proven beyond any doubt that he will send troops into any camp if paid for it. Of course, this fight will affect the Carpenters' Union and it requires the utmost vigilance and a display of interest in our cause on the part of every individual member and manly and intelligent action of the unions, in order to maintain their organization and not to be wiped out of existence by the powers now ruling here in defiance of the inherent rights of the population of the mining districts of this State. Our whole country is under martial law now and we union men can not go to any mine or mill in the country, or be out after 9 o'clock at night unless we succeed in obtaining permission or a pass from the commanding officer. And any union man desiring such a pass or permit, can not get it unless a member of the Mine Managers' Association vouches for him. That under these shameful conditions work is very scarce, you may well imagine and the General Office will have to excuse us for any delay in sending in our report. We can not send in our report until we obtain permission to hold a meeting and the opportunity to instal our new officers. When that moment will arrive, no one knows, except the Great I Am and Emperor Peabody.

Fraternally yours,

LOCAL UNION 276, Telluride, Col.

FIGURES ARE STUBBORN FACTS.

The following report from the Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association came into our hands recently through the agency of our friends, and proves conclusively that the "calamity howlers" are scared at the approach of winter, when work in the building line naturally becomes dull.

It is worth while to carefully study these figures, and make deductions accordingly, as to whether our employers have any just grounds to back up their assertions that they can not grant a shorter work day, nor an advance in wages on account of bad times, close competition and stagnation in business.

THE SOUTHERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

St. Louis, Mo., December 14, 1903.

SUBJECT: BUILDING PERMITS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

To All Members:

We quote from "Construction News" of December 12th as follows: Builders and those interested in construction will be very greatly interested in the building statistics for the month of November. Much to the surprise of the seers, it will be observed by a perusal of the accompanying table that building for the month just closed showed an increase over the same month a year ago of 25 per cent. This is not so bad when one takes into consideration the misleading statements of those who have predicted calamity in building circles. According to special official reports to Construction News, permits were taken out in twenty-one of the principal cities of the country in November as below named:

CITY.	No. of Permits Issued in Nov., 1903.		No. of Permits Issued in Nov., 1902.		Per Cent. Gain. Loss.	
	Issued in Nov., 1903.	Cost.	Issued in Nov., 1902.	Cost.	Gain.	Loss.
New York	354	\$5,947,036	265	\$4,755,180	25	..
Washington	252	5,266,307	318	1,107,699	375	..
Chicago	564	2,965,080	454	3,083,550	..	4
Brooklyn	522	1,668,317	458	1,552,371	7	..
Philadelphia	911	1,472,165	847	2,116,250	..	30
Los Angeles	649	1,183,814	496	1,129,954	5	..
Seattle	566	963,009	482	297,519	224	..
St. Louis	396	635,619	319	959,824	..	34
Louisville	..	568,465	..	160,425	254	..
Minneapolis	242	551,635	170	269,310	105	..
San Francisco	58	524,994	86	804,311	..	35
Detroit	296	507,100	204	487,000	4	..
Milwaukee	202	460,390	148	478,870	..	4
Kansas City	267	453,270	288	721,410	..	37
Denver	138	365,180	121	277,950	31	..
Cincinnati	168	225,865	179	201,030	12	..
Cleveland	196	211,565	190	577,095	..	63
St. Paul	74	207,160	72	193,852	7	..
Indianapolis	180	178,521	169	145,137	23	..
Atlanta	247	156,305	220	190,490	..	18
Memphis	..	107,650	..	160,562	..	29
Totals	6,282	\$24,619,447	5,486	\$19,669,789	25	..

A Thriving Local Union.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

We desire to remind the Local Union and brothers of our U. B. that we have a carpenters' union here in Hardwick, Vt., since August 14th, 1903. On that date we started with fourteen members out of sixty carpenters in town. As all those of our fellow craftsmen who took no part in the good work were at that time bitterly opposed to us, you may well imagine that we had a knotty problem to solve. But, although some of us became somewhat disheartened, saying that under the circumstances we could not raise money enough to pay our hall rent and the like, the members more confident of ultimate success said little but sawed wood. And what was the outcome? Well, in less than three months we had the satisfaction of enrolling most all the carpenters in town so that at the present time we have a membership of fifty-six, only two men being yet on the outside, and they being farmers, we are not desirous of having them in our ranks. Our working hours are nine per day. We are now preparing a new scale of wages to be submitted to our employers which we expect to take effect on April 1st next.

Fraternally yours,

R. S., Local Union 1737.

Hardwick, Vt.

From Chattanooga, Tenn.

Trade conditions in Chattanooga have been fairly good this passed season, but at present work is quite dull. The outlook for spring is more encouraging, indications pointing to an early resumption of work, leaving us in hope that it will afford us an opportunity of placing our organization in a stronger position and getting it in better shape this year than it has been in the past.

The contractors who were fighting us for months all along the line are now more favorably inclined toward our Union and some of them express themselves approvingly of its objects and aspirations. In all probability the work to be done here next summer will be done under strictly union conditions.

The wages paid during the season just closed show an increase of from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day above the wages received prior to the organizing of our Local Union, when ten hours constituted a day's work. They range from \$2.30 to \$3.50 per day of nine hours. Having gone through a stubborn fight with our bosses we gladly note their change of views and attitude and we hope that in the interest of both parties they will henceforth adopt more conciliatory and amicable methods in the relations with their employees. We, on our part, should try our utmost to avoid any complications, and those contractors who may eventually continue bucking against us we propose to kill with kindness.

A. A. BALES, R. S., L. U. 759.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Structural Trades Alliance.

(Continued from page 4.)

or calling that he neither had a hand in making or developing.

In other words, we believe that the men following the basic trades are by right the natural heirs of such tributary trades as may be developed from time to time from the main trades, and it is the purpose and aim of the new alliance to enter claim for future branches or divisions and defend each other in attempting to secure them.

Of no less importance is the intention of the new alliance to discourage and drive from its quarters dual unions in existing trades.

The trade union movement of this country will never be what it was intended for until the last of the dual locals in every branch of industry is attacked and driven from its lair.

That any member of an organization can call himself a union man and stand for the continuance of a dual organization in any craft is inconceivable, and it is as much for the purpose of annihilating any that may remain that the basic trades in the building industry have banded themselves together and pledged to each other every support in killing the microbe known as the dual union.—Painters' Journal.

Rundschreiben

An alle Lokal Unions und Mitglieder.

Brüder! Viele unserer Lokal Unions und District Councils gehen gegenwärtig mit dem Plane um, nächstes Frühjahr in eine Bewegung für günstigere Arbeitsbedingungen einzutreten.

Theilweise handelt es sich hier um Lohn-erhöhung, theilweise um Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, während andere Forderungen auf die Anerkennung der Organisation, die Einführung des Samstag-Halb-Feiertages, Nichtbeschäftigung von Nicht-Unionleuten, oder Nichtverarbeitung von Begleitungsgegenständen, die von Nicht-Unionleuten hergestellt wurden, Bezug nehmen.

Wie der General-Office mitgeteilt wurde, sind in einigen Fällen die betreffenden Forderungen bereits gestellt worden.

Daß der Zweck, den die hier in Frage kommenden Lokal Unions und District Councils befolgen, ein sehr guter ist und unsere vollste Anerkennung verdient, steht außer Zweifel.

Doch, wenn sich eine Nationale Fabrikanten-Association bemüht, das Vorurtheil des Publikums gegen uns wachzurufen und die Arbeiterbewegung zu verächtigen, dann ist die größte Vorsicht und Umsicht von Nothen. Wir müssen den Verdacht, den man jetzt der Arbeiterbewegung entgegenbringt, von uns abzuwenden suchen, und ehe wir die Offensive ergreifen, müssen wir alle Eventualitäten, die uns in den industriellen Chaos verwickeln können, reiflich in Erwägung ziehen.

Wir müssen ernstlich darauf bedacht sein, daß nichts geschieht, was geeignet wäre, unsere jetzige Stellung und das fernere Gedeihen unserer Organisation zu gefährden oder zu beeinträchtigen.

Dank unserer Umsicht und unserem überlegten Vorgehen haben wir während der letzten drei Jahre wunderbaren Fortschritt und einen gewaltigen Sprung gemacht. Wir haben unsere Mitgliederzahl von 80,000 auf mehr denn 160,000 erhöht und haben dafür den Beifall anderer Organisationen geerntet. Wir sind entschlossen, in der Weise, wie wir bis jetzt gearbeitet, so lange fortzufahren, bis es uns gelungen ist, jeden in unserem Gewerke Beschäftigten unserer Organisation anzureihen.

Es ist eine bekannte Thatsache, daß im Laufe des verflossenen Jahres große Anstrengungen gemacht wurden, die Arbeitgeber in einer Organisation zu vereinigen. In jeder Stadt und an jedem Orte von Bedeutung haben die Arbeitgeber Associationen, Clubs, Allianzen oder Börsen (Exchanges) u. s. w. gegründet, zu dem alleinigen Zwecke, die organisierten Arbeiter zu befehden.

Diese lokalen Organisationen sind durch einen nationalen Körper mit einander verbunden und mit der Nationalen Fabrikanten-Association affiliert, welche letzterer bedeutende Geldmittel zur Bekämpfung der, wie sie sich ausdrückt, „Tyrannei der Gewerkschaften und der gewissenlosen Methoden ihrer Vertreter und Geschäfts-Agenten“ zur Verfügung stehen. Die Pläne dieser Association gehen langsam aber sicher ihrer Vollendung entgegen und sind dazu bestimmt, alle auf die Verbesserung ihrer Lage gerichteten Versuche der Arbeiter zu vereiteln.

Der Kampf mit den organisierten Fabrikanten ist im Anzuge und wir müssen uns zu dessen Begegnung rüsten und vorbereiten.

Wir sollten indessen nicht die Angreifer sein; im Gegentheil, wir müssen die Arbeitgeber zwingen, die Rolle des Angreifers zu übernehmen, wenn sie den Kampf wünschen sollten.

Da die Vereinigte Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner die größte Organisation geleiteter Arbeiter ist, hat man sie scheinbar als besonderes Angriffs-Objekt auszuwählen. Sollten wir unterliegen, so wird es ein Leichtes sein, mit den anderen Baugewerken fertig zu werden.—So kalku-

liren wenigstens die organisierten Fabrikanten.

In Anbetracht der hier geschilderten Situation, halte ich es für meine Pflicht, alle Lokal Unions und District Councils zu ermahnen, in ihren dieses Frühjahr zu stellenden Forderungen mäßig zu sein. Wenn keine Aussicht auf einen vollkommenen Sieg vorhanden ist, so sollte man das Stellen einer Forderung gänzlich unterlassen, aber die Kampfmittel, zur Anwendung zu günstigerer Zeit und Gelegenheit, aufsparen und bereichern.

Brüderlichst,

Frank Duff, Gen.-Schr.



Constitution der Structural Building Trades Alliance von Amerika.

Einleitung.

In Anerkennung der Nothwendigkeit eines gemeinschaftlichen Vorgehens und einheitlichen Handelns der Baugewerke zur Wahrung ihrer Interessen, und um jede integrale Gruppe derselben der Vortheile einheitlicher Arbeitsstunden und Löhne und einheitlicher Arbeitsbedingungen überhaupt theilhaftig zu machen, und um eine engere Verbindung der Interessen jeder einzelnen Gruppe herzustellen und die Einmischung Unberufener in Baugewerks-Angelegenheiten zu verhindern, und um den Baugewerken das Selbstbestimmungsrecht in solchen Angelegenheiten zu sichern, verpflichten wir uns auf folgende Prinzipien-Erklärung:

1. Die Errichtung lokaler und nationaler Schiedsgerichte, deren Aufgabe es sein soll, alle entstehenden Streitigkeiten, ohne zu Ausständen zu greifen, zu schlichten.

2. Sympathisches und internationales Eintreten für die affilierten Gewerke, im Falle die Schlichtungsversuche eines lokalen Schiedsgerichtes gescheitert sind und es nothwendig ist.

3. Ueber die Interessen der affilierten Organisationen zu wachen und dieselben zu beschützen.

4. Das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der verschiedenen vertretenen Organisationen zu wahren.

5. Verletzungen der mit Arbeitgebern eingegangenen Verträge zu verhindern.

6. Ausstände, Zwistigkeiten und Reibereien unter den Baugewerken zu verhüten, dagegen zu warnen und Ausstände durch friedliche Vermittelung und Schlichtung entstehender Gewerkschafts-Streitigkeiten zu erlösen.

7. Die Bildung anderer rivalisirender Organisationen eines und desselben Gewerkes zu hintertreiben, deren vollständige Vernichtung anzustreben und nur solche Unions zu unterstützen, welche mit ihrer betreffenden nationalen Organisation affiliert sind und sich auf diese Prinzipien-Erklärung verpflichten haben.

8. Brüderliche Beziehungen mit bestehenden anerkannten Centralkörpern zu pflegen und zu ermutigen, und dem auf Centralisirung aller Lohnarbeiter gerichteten Bestreben Nachdruck und Vorschub zu verleihen.

Constitution und Nebengesetze.

Artikel I.

Name.

§ 1. Diese Organisation soll als die Structural Building Trades Alliance of America bekannt sein und nur aus nationalen oder internationalen Gewerksvereinen bestehen, deren Mitglieder in der Errichtung von Gebäuden beschäftigt sind.

Artikel II.

Zweck.

§ 1. Die Zwecke dieser Alliance sind: Die Bildung von lokalen Allianzen des Baugewerkes und deren Ermuthigung, und die Uebertragung solcher Machtbefugnisse und Autorität auf die Lokalvereine dieser Alliance, wie es deren Interesse und der Wohlfahrt entspricht; Gewerkschafts-Streitigkeiten, die von Zeit zu Zeit unter den affilierten Organisationen entstehen mögen, auf praktischer Grundlage zu schlichten und ein besseres Einvernehmen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeiter herzustellen.

§ 2. Indem wir die Berechtigung lokaler Jurisdiktion anerkennen, sind wir bestrebt, den verschiedenen Haupt- und Fundamental-Baugewerken über alle verwandten Gewerks-zweige die Controle zu sichern, die ihnen rechtlich, gesetzlich und technisch gebührt, und jeder mit uns verbundenen nationalen Organisation die ihr rechtmäßig zukommende Jurisdiktion über neue, verbesserte Arbeitsmethoden oder über neu eingeführte Unter-Abtheilungen der bestehenden Fundamental-Baugewerke zu gewähren.

Artikel III.

Versammlungen und Vertretung.

§ 1. Zeit und Ort der jährlichen Zusammenkünfte dieser Alliance soll in jeder ihrer Conventionen bestimmt werden.

§ 2. Der Vertretungsmodus dieser Alliance soll sein: Fünf (5) Delegaten oder fünf (5) Stimmen für jede internationale Organisation.

§ 3. Auf Gesuch von drei (3) gutstehenden affilierten Unions, und unter Angabe der zu erledigenden Geschäfte, soll der Präsident unter Zustimmung der mit der Alliance verbundenen internationalen Organisationen eine Spezial-Convention einberufen; vorausgesetzt, jedoch, daß die Einberufung wenigstens dreißig (30) Tage vor dem Stattfinden der Convention bekannt gemacht wurde, und daß nur solche Geschäfte auf derselben erledigt werden, welche in der Bekanntmachung spezifiziert sind. Bestere muß von den dazu befugten Beamten im Einklange mit den Wünschen der zustimmenden Organisationen erlassen werden.

Artikel IV.

Mitgliedschaft.

§ 1. Diese Alliance soll aus bestehenden Baugewerks-Organisationen, deren Mitglieder in der Errichtung von Gebäuden beschäftigt sind, zusammengesetzt sein.

§ 2. Jede affilierte Organisation soll gehalten sein, über die Ausdehnung und den Charakter ihrer Jurisdiktion schriftliche Angaben zu machen, und wenn dieselben von der Alliance oder dem Board of Governors gebilligt sind, sollen keine Uebergänge eines anderen Gewerkes in diese Jurisdiktion begünstigt oder geduldet werden.

§ 3. Sollte zwischen den affilierten Organisationen eine Streitfrage entstehen, so muß dem General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister Anzeige hierüber erstattet und demselben innerhalb zehn (10) Tagen nach Erstattung der Anzeige alles Beweismaterial unterbreitet werden. Die Alliance oder der Board of Governors soll dann unter Befolgung des strikten Gewerks-Abstimungs-Prinzips eine Entscheidung in der Streitfrage herbeiführen.

§ 4. Es sei ausdrücklich vermerkt, daß diese Alliance bei einer Gewerks-Abstimmung den affilierten Organisationen nur eine Stimme zuerkennt, um ihre oder die Meinung einer ihrer Unterabtheilungen in die Wagschale zu werfen.

§ 5. Gewerksorganisationen, welche fernerhin um Aufnahme in diese Alliance nachsuchen, sollen nur dann aufgenommen werden, wenn sich der Board of Governors einstimmig für die Aufnahme entscheidet.

Artikel V.

Beamten.

§ 1. Die Beamten dieser Alliance sollen aus einem General-Präsidenten, einem General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister und aus acht (8) General-Vice-Präsidenten, die verschiedenen Gewerken angehören müssen, bestehen, und sollen Letztere unter dem Namen „Board of Governors“ bekannt sein. Diese Beamten sollen jährlich gewählt werden und im Amt bleiben bis ihre Nachfolger erwählt und installiert sind.

Artikel VI.

Pflichten der General-Beamten.

General-Präsident.

§ 1. Der General-Präsident soll in allen Conventionen und Sitzungen des Board of Governors den Vorsitz, und über die Alliance in ihrer ganzen Jurisdiktions-Sphäre die Oberaufsicht führen. Er soll alle offizielle Dokumente und Anweisungen an den General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister unterzeichnen und soll, wenn es verlangt wird, seine Zeit ausschließlich den Interessen dieser Alliance widmen.

General-Vice-Präsidenten.

§ 2. Die General-Vice-Präsidenten sollen dem General-Präsidenten in der Ausübung seiner Amtspflichten beistehen, gelegentlichen Maßnahmen im Interesse der Baugewerke ihre Aufmerksamkeit schenken, und unter dem Namen „Board of Governors“ bekannt sein. Sie sollen über alle Jurisdiktions-Fragen und Streitigkeiten, Ausstände und Aussperrungen und alle andere Fragen, die ihnen von dem G. S. und Sch. von Zeit zu Zeit unterbreitet werden mögen, entscheiden.

§ 3. Wenn es der ordnungsgemäß erwählte Vertreter einer affilierten nationalen oder internationalen Organisation verabsäumt oder abgehalten sein sollte, den Sitzungen des Board of Governors beizuwohnen, so kann der General-Präsident oder der General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister dieser Organisation diese in dem Board vertreten.

General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister.

§ 4. Der General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister soll genaues Protokoll über alle Verhandlungen der Alliance und des Board

of Governors führen. Er soll eine Liste der Beamten aller in der Alliance vertretenen nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen führen. Er soll monatlich allen affilierten Organisationen einen Bericht über alle vorgekommenen Geschäfte zusenden und alle offizielle, die Alliance angehende Correspondenz, sowie die Correspondenz zwischen den affilierten nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen und dem Board of Governors und anderen Beamten führen. Er soll volle Machtbefugnis in allen finanziellen Angelegenheiten haben, über alle Einnahmen und Ausgaben genau Buch führen und auf Verlangen dieser Alliance bereit sein, seine Finanzbücher und Rechnungen einem Revisions-Comite zu unterbreiten. Er soll für seine Dienstleistungen ein jährliches Gehalt von fünfzehnhundert (\$1,500.00) Dollars beziehen.

§ 5. Alle durch den Besuch der Board-Sitzungen dessen Mitgliedern entstehenden Unkosten sollen von ihrer betreffenden Organisation getragen werden.

§ 6. Die regelmäßigen Sitzungen des Board of Governors sollen vierteljährlich am stattfinden, und an einem Orte, den der Board selbst nach seinem eigenen Gutdünken auswählen mag; sollten jedoch in der Zwischenzeit Umstände eintreten, die das sofortige Zusammenkommen des Boards nöthig machen, so können Spezialsitzen einberufen werden.

Artikel VII.

Einkünfte.

§ 1. Die Geldmittel zur Bestreitung der Ausgaben dieser Alliance sollen in folgender Weise aufgebracht werden: Durch ein Eintrittsgeld im Betrage von einhundert Dollars (\$100.00) von jeder nationalen oder internationalen Union durch Lieferung von Organisations- und Agitations-Material und Mitglieds-Certifikaten für lokale Boards of Governors und durch einen Beitrag von ein Viertel (1/4) Cent per Monat seitens aller Mitglieder der affilierten nationalen oder internationalen Unions.

§ 2. Auf Application einer jeden nationalen oder internationalen Union soll der G. S. und Sch. ein Mitglieds-Certifikat für jedes Mitglied des lokalen Board of Governors verabfolgen; vorausgesetzt, jedoch daß einer jeden dieser Applicationen der Betrag von einem Dollar (\$1.00) beigelegt ist.

§ 3. Sollte der Fond der Alliance zu irgend einer Zeit auf eine Summe herabgesunken, welche zur Bestreitung der laufenden Ausgaben unzureichend ist, oder sollten Ausstände und Aussperrungen dies erheischen, so soll der Board of Governors ermächtigt sein, ein Aufheben zu erheben, welches zur Wiederherstellung des gehörigen Fondbestandes genügend erscheint.

Artikel VIII.

Lokale Allianzen.

§ 1. Wenn in irgend einer Lokalität drei (3) oder mehr Lokal Unions eines affilierten Gewerkes bestehen, so sollen die betreffenden nationalen oder internationalen Unions von denselben verlangen, daß sie eine lokale Alliance der Baugewerke bilden.

§ 2. Jede mit dieser Alliance affilierte nationale oder internationale Union ist verpflichtet, eines ihrer Mitglieder als Vertreter bei der Bildung eines lokalen Board of Governors der Baugewerks-Alliance von Amerika zu bestimmen.

§ 3. Mitglieds-Certifikate sollen seitens der affilierten nationalen oder internationalen Unions den Mitgliedern eines lokalen Board of Governors geliefert werden, wie es in Par. 2, Art. VII, vorgeschrieben ist.

§ 4. Die Pflichten der lokalen Boards of Governors sind, über alle Gewerkschafts-Streitigkeiten, welche von Zeit zu Zeit entstehen mögen, unter Befolgung der in Art. IV enthaltenen Bestimmungen und unter Beobachtung der von den affilierten nationalen oder internationalen Unions gezogenen Gewerks-grenzen, wie sie von dem General Board of Governors gebilligt und anerkannt sind, zu entscheiden.

§ 5. Sie sind gehalten, wenigstens einmal monatlich in Sitzung zu treten, und ihre Amtsdauer soll sechs Monate betragen. Bei Wiederwahl eines Board-Mitgliedes muß dasselbe um ein neues Mitglieds-Certifikat einkommen, wie in Par. 2, Art. VII, vorgeschrieben. Die lokalen Boards sollen das Recht haben, alle Gewerksforderungen gutzuheißen oder zu verwerfen, und darauf bestehen, daß die vereinbarte und gebilligte Gewerks-Sphäre volle Anerkennung findet. Sie sollen sich unbedingt und in jeder Weise gegenseitig unterstützen, wie es diese Constitution vorschreibt, und sie sollen ermächtigt sein, zur Regulierung lokaler Gewerksangelegenheiten solche Regeln einzuführen, wie es ihnen nothwendig erscheint; doch müssen diese Regeln dem G. S. und Sch. zur Begutachtung und Billigung des Board of Governors zugesandt werden.

§ 6. Sie sollen aus ihrer Mitte einen Präsidenten, Vice-Präsidenten und einen Sekretär und Schatzmeister als Beamte ernennen, welche in regelmäßigen Zwischenräumen über die Verhandlungen des lokalen Boards und über andere Fragen, die für die Baugewerke im Allgemeinen von Interesse sind, an den G. S. Sch. Bericht erstatten sollen.

§ 7. Es sei ausdrücklich verstanden, daß keine Handlung dieser Baugewerks-Alliance von Amerika so auszulegen ist, als verhinderte sie nationale oder internationale Unions an der Zugehörigkeit zu bestehenden Centralkörpern; vorausgesetzt, daß die Gesetze eines solchen Körpers Mitglieder dieser Baugewerks-Alliance nicht verhindern, gemeinschaftlich unter einander, und im Einklange mit dieser Constitution, zu handeln.

Artikel IX.

Ausstände und Ausperrungen.

§ 1. Von dem Gesichtspunkte ausgehend, daß die Zahl der Sympathie-Strikes in dieser Alliance vermindert und deren Wirkung abgeschwächt sei, sind die affiliirten Organisationen gehalten, wenn es immer praktisch ist, alle Beschwerden dieser Alliance oder dem Board of Governors zu unterbreiten, und wo immer Local Unions eine Lohnforderung oder solche für andere Verbesserungen der Gewerkslage zu stellen beabsichtigen, müssen deren nationale oder internationale Unions bei Obigen speziell um die Billigung und Genehmigung dieser Bewegung nachsuchen.

§ 2. Jrgend eine Local Union eines affiliirten Gewerkes, welche in einen Ausstand tritt, ohne vorher die Genehmigung ihrer nationalen oder internationalen Union und des Board of Governors eingeholt zu haben, soll nicht zur Unterstützung oder Sympathie seitens der verschiedenen, diese Alliance bildenden Gewerke, berechtigt sein.

§ 3. Affiliirte nationale oder internationale Unions können in Gewerksbewegungen eintreten, doch sind die anderen Gewerke nicht verpflichtet, diese Bewegung materiell oder moralisch zu unterstützen, wenn die Genehmigung derselben nicht vorher eingeholt wurde.

§ 4. Wenn eine Applikation um Genehmigung einer Bewegung seitens einer Local Union eingereicht wird, so soll letztere so gleich dem lokalen Board of Governors, sowie ihrer betreffenden nationalen oder internationalen Union, eine Abschrift der Applikation unterbreiten, und diese Körper sollen darin solche Beschränkungen und Modifikationen vornehmen, als nothwendig sein mögen, um den betreffenden Local Unions die Unterstützung der affiliirten Gewerke zu sichern.

§ 5. Alle Applikationen um Genehmigung eines Ausstandes müssen den zuständigen Behörden auf offizieller, zu diesem Zwecke von der General-Office gelieferten Formulare, eingereicht werden.

§ 6. Alle Sympathie-Strikes müssen die Zustimmung von wenigstens zweidrittel (2/3) der Mitglieder eines lokalen Board of Governors haben, ehe dieselben in irgend einer Localität eröffnet oder als beendet erklärt werden können; diejenigen Fälle ausgenommen, die dem General Board of Governors zur Erwägung unterbreitet wurden.

Artikel X.

Strafen.

§ 1. Nationale oder internationale Unions, welche mit dieser Alliance affiliirt sind, sollen für die Handlungen ihrer Local Unions und für deren etwaige Nichtbefolgung der in dieser Constitution enthaltenen oder später beigefügten Bestimmungen, oder für die Nichtbefolgung eines Beschlusses des General Board of Governors, verantwortlich gemacht werden. Befagten nationalen oder internationalen Unions soll in diesem Falle eine Geldstrafe auferlegt werden, deren Betrag von dem Board of Governors festzusetzen ist; die betreffende Local Union soll die Strafsumme innerhalb dreißig (30) Tagen entrichten, widrigenfalls sie von dieser Alliance suspendirt werden soll.

Geschäftsordnung.

1. Eröffnung der Sitzung.
2. Einreichung der Mandate.
3. Bericht des Mandatprüfungs-Comites.
4. Namensaufruf.
5. Ernennung der stehenden Comites für Finanzen, Appellationen, Beschwerden und Constitution u. Nebengesetze.
6. Bericht der Beamten.
7. Berichte der stehenden und Spezial-Comites.
8. Unerledigte Geschäfte.
9. Neue Geschäfte.
10. Wahl und Installation der Beamten.
11. Vertagung.

Der heroische Kampf der Textilarbeiter in Crimmitschau.

Der deutsche Theil unseres Journals wurde in letzter Zeit durch Veröffentlichung offizieller Aktenstücke so in Anspruch genommen, daß wir den der deutschen Sprache zugemessenen Raum von zwei Seiten überschreiten mußten, ohne ein Ereigniß erwähnen zu können, welches einzig in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung dasteht und dem das größte Interesse der organisirten Arbeiter ganz Europa's entgegengebracht wird. Es ist dies der heroische Kampf der Textilarbeiter Crimmitschau's in Sachsen.

Mitte Oktober wurden 8,000 dieser Arbeiter von den Fabrikanten ausgesperrt, weil sie den Rehnstundentag verlangten, und stehen bis dato noch im Kampfe für ihre bescheidene Forderung.

Das unter den sächsischen Webern herrschende Elend ist ja weltbekannt, und man hätte meinen sollen, daß die sächsischen Behörden in diesem Falle ein menschliches Regieren verspüren und sich in der Streiffrage mindestens neutral verhalten würden. Aber es kam anders.—Die Behörde erklärte den kleinen Belagerungszustand über die Stadt; sie verbot das Zusammengehen auf der Straße von mehr denn Dreien und verbot die Versammlungen der Ausstehenden ganz und gar.

Die Kriegervereine ganz Sachsen's wurden gegen Letztere mobil gemacht; aber wider Erwarten, und zu ihrer Ehre sei es konstatirt, erklärten sie sich einstimmig gegen die Fabrikanten.

Die Sympathie und das Solidaritätsgefühl, das den Textilarbeitern seitens der organisirten Arbeiterschaft Deutschlands und anderwärts entgegengebracht wird, ist bewundernswerth. Alle Organisationen senden regelmäßige Unterstützungsbeiträge an die Ausstehenden ab, die mit allem Nothwendigen versehen werden, um den Kampf siegreich durchzuführen zu können.

Die Parteinahme der Behörden für die Fabrikanten und die unbarmherzige Weise, auf welche dieselben gegen die armen Weber vorgehen, war ferner an dem Verbote der Weihnachtsbescherung zu erkennen, die ihnen von den deutschen Arbeitern veranstaltet werden sollte, welches Verbot denn auch etwa 1,000 Personen veranlaßte, aus der Landeskirche auszutreten. Die Vertheilung der Weihnachtsgeschenke wurde trotzdem bewerkstelligt; Lebensmittel, Kleidungsstücke und Spielzeuge für deren Kinder wurden in Menge an die Ausstehenden vertheilt. Mancher, der noch nie einen Ueberroß besessen hatte, wurde damit ausgestattet.

Streikbrecher finden sich nur wenige, so daß die den Ausstehenden von dieser Seite drohende Gefahr keine erhebliche ist; dagegen aber werden die Crimmitschauer Fabrikanten von dem Unternehmertum ganz Deutschlands finanziell und auf jede andere Weise unterstützt. Ob es unter diesen Umständen den deutschen Arbeitern gelingen wird, die Kämpfenden mit genügender Munition zu versehen, um den Kampf bis zum kommenden Frühjahr, dem Beginn der Geschäftssaison, ausdehnen und siegreich beenden zu können, entzieht sich unserer Beurtheilung.

Wir amerikanischen Arbeiter können wahrlich, was Solidaritätsgefühl anbelangt, noch viel von den deutschen Arbeitern lernen. Wir halten großartige Conventionen ab, in denen Meisterstücke der Redekunst geleistet werden; aber mit der Opferwilligkeit und dem Solidaritätsgefühl, welche bei großen Kämpfen allein ausschlaggebend sind, ist es bei uns noch sehr traurig bestellt.

Nachtrag: Nachdem wir Obiges nidergeschrieben, wird telegraphisch die Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit in den Textil-Fabriken Crimmitschau's unter den alten Bedingungen gemeldet.

Die Berliner Droschkenkutscher wurden kürzlich von ihren Arbeitgebern wegen Lohn Differenzen ausgesperrt, haben sich aber schließlich auf einen Vertrag geeinigt, in welchem 1 Mark per Tag als Grundlohn und 30 Prozent der Bruttoeinnahmen vorgesehen ist. Die Kutscher hatten 40 Prozent der Tageeinnahmen verlangt.

Der Verband der Marine-Matrosen Holland's hielt am 6. Januar seinen Jahrescongreß ab, auf dem vier Abtheilungen durch Delegaten vertreten waren. Der Verband hat allen Verfolgungen und Angriffen gegenüber an Mitgliederzahl zugenommen. Der Congreß beschloß, in derselben Weise, wie bisher, thätig zu sein, die Volksvertretung über die Zustände bei der Marine aufzuklären und eine Verbesserung der Lage der Matrosen anzustreben.

Verschmelzung der beiden Organisationen deutscher Gärtner.

Bis zum 9. November vorigen Jahres bestanden in Deutschland zwei verschiedene Gärtner-Organisationen. An diesem Datum ist in Berlin eine Vereinigung beider, unter Mitwirkung der General-Commission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands, zu Stande gekommen, und wird die neue Organisation den Namen: „Allgemeiner Deutscher Gärtnerverein“ führen. Sitz der Centralbehörde ist Hamburg.

Der Jahrescongreß der belgischen Gewerkschaften fand während der Weihnachtsfeiertage in Brüssel statt. Es waren 168 Delegaten, 118 Gewerkschaftsgruppen vertretend, anwesend. Der Congreß nahm einen Beschluß an, welcher den Anschluß der Gewerkschaften an den allgemeinen nationalen Gewerkschafts-Centralkörper obligatorisch macht. Es wurde ferner beschlossen, betreffs Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit eine rege Agitation zu entfalten und den Gewerkschaften empfohlen, die Frage der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung ernstlich in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Eine große Arbeiter-Industrie-Ausstellung wird am 23. April in New York City eröffnet werden und 16 Tage dauern. Dieselbe findet im Grand Central Palace statt und ist zum Besten der Arbeiterpresse arrangirt, soll aber auch den Werth der von Unionleuten hergestellten Waaren demonstrieren. Wie das Betriebs-Comite kürzlich berichtete, sind Tickets nach allen Städten des Landes geschickt und mit Bereitwilligkeit entgegengenommen worden. Man erwartet, daß alle Gewerkschaften, die im Stande sind, eine Ausstellung der in ihren betreffenden Werken hergestellten Artikel zu veranstalten, und besonders solche Gewerkschaften, die ein Union Label eingeführt haben, die ihnen hier gebotene Gelegenheit benutzen werden. Die Tickets gelten zugleich als Loose bei einer Preisvertheilung.

Gewerbegerichte in Italien.—Das italienische Arbeitsamt, das dem Handelsministerium untersteht, hat an alle Arbeiterorganisationen ein Cirkular gerichtet, dieselben auffordernd, ihre Wünsche bezüglich der Aenderung des Gesetzes vom 3. Juni 1893, Gewerbegerichte betreffend (es besteht ein Arbeitsamt und ein höherer Arbeitsrath), baldmöglichst zu unterbreiten. Da der italienischen Kammer ein Antrag, die Verbesserung und Ausdehnung des obigen Gesetzes verlegend, vorliegt, so fordert der Handelsminister die Arbeiterorganisationen auf, durch Beantwortung der in dem Cirkular gestellten Fragen, etwa vorhandene Mängel in der Funktion der Gewerbegerichte oder in deren Zusammensetzung zu bezeichnen, um das so gewonnene Material bei Entwurf einer neuen Gesetzesvorlage zu verwenden.

Ausstand der Cigarrettenarbeiter Kairo's (Egypten).—Am 30. November traten über 1,000 Arbeiter der größten Cigarretten-Fabriken Kairo's gegen eine Lohnreduktion in den Ausstand, welcher zur Zeit, also nach zweimonatlicher Dauer, noch in vollem Gange ist. Die griechischen, deutschen und englischen Fabrikanten halten an einer vor zwei Jahren mit den Arbeitern vereinbarten Lohnrate fest. Der Gouverneur von Kairo hat mehrmals zu Gunsten der Arbeiter bei den Fabrikanten intervenirt, jedoch ohne Erfolg. Die Ausstehenden haben kürzlich eine aus drei Griechen, zwei Juden und zwei Eingeborenen bestehende Commission erwählt, um mit den Fabrikanten zu unterhandeln, welche jedoch alle Vermittlungsversuche schroff abwies. Das Ende des Ausstandes ist somit nicht abzusehen; die Beteiligten führen denselben sehr taktvoll, was allein schon als ein Erfolg ihrer Organisation betrachtet wird.

Ein deutscher Zimmermeister-Verband ist Ende verfloßenen Jahres in Hannover gegründet worden. Als Hauptquartier wurde Mannheim bestimmt, dasselbe soll aber nach dem Wohnorte des jeweilig erwählten Präsidenten verlegt werden. Durch die Vereinigung soll unter den Zimmermeistern die Standeshere und das Standesbewußtsein wieder zur Blüthe gebracht und dem alten, ehrbaren Zimmererhandwerk zu seinem früheren Ansehen und seiner früheren Geltung verholfen werden. Die Zimmermeister beklagen sich sehr über das Vorgehen der Staats- und Communalbehörden bei Vergabe der Arbeiten an General-Contractoren. Letztere, welche von Bauarbeiten wenig oder nichts verständen, würden immer kapitalkräftiger und blickten mit Geringschätzung auf den gelehrten Handwerksmeister herab. Auch über die Holzhändler und Baupfeulanten, die sich als Bau-Unternehmer aufspielten, wurde laute Klage geführt. Einführung des Befähigungsnachweises für die Uebernehmer von Zimmerarbeiten, genossenschaftlicher Zusammenschluß der Zimmermeister gegen unlautere Konkurrenz der Holzhändler und Spelulanten und Gründung einer eigenen Baubank wurden in der Zusammenkunft der Meister als Mittel zur Hebung des Zimmerergewerbes in Vorschlag gebracht und in Erwägung gezogen.

„Streikbrecher“ — ein Schmeichelname.—Wir lesen in der deutschen „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“: Anlässlich eines Streiks in Frankfurt a. M. soll ein Streikender den „Arbeitswilligen“ Adam Laugner Streikbrecher, Lump u. titulirt haben. In der Gerichtsverhandlung bestritt der Angeklagte, sich solcher Namen bedient zu haben, während der Kläger, der die Anzeige auf Veranlassung des Fabrikanten Dr. Krügener gemacht zu haben angibt, nicht mehr genau behaupten kann, ob der Angeklagte oder ein Anderer Lump usw. gerufen habe, indessen habe der Angeklagte Streikbrecher gerufen. Der Vertreter der Staatsanwaltschaft resumirte, daß eine Beleidigung nicht erwiesen sei; in dem Wort „Streikbrecher“ könne er eine Beleidigung nicht erblicken, es sei dies eher ein Schmeichelname; er beantrage Freisprechung. Der Verteidiger des Angeklagten, Rechtsanwalt Dr. Löwenthal, konnte sich zwar den Ansichten des Staatsanwalts nicht anschließen, daß „Streikbrecher“ ein Schmeichelname sei, ein solcher sei es nun gerade nicht; Streikbrecher sei die Gegenbenennung für den Streikenden, eine allgemeine Bezeichnung derer, die sich den Streikenden entgegenstellen. Eine Beleidigung könne er indessen auch nicht erblicken. Der Angeklagte wurde freigesprochen; die Kosten fallen zu Lasten der Staatskasse.—Das Amtsgericht zu Erfurt hat einen Antrag auf Verfolgung wegen Beleidigung, begangen durch den Zuzuf „Streikbrecher“, abgelehnt, weil das Wort „Streikbrecher“ die „allgemein übliche Bezeichnung für diejenigen Personen ist, die bei einem Streik die Arbeit wieder aufgenommen haben“.



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 205, Terre Haute, Ind.
WHEREAS, It has pleased and was the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from us our esteemed brother, Samuel Henderson, and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, our Union losing in him an honest and upright member, therefore be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That as an evidence of sympathy, a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of the deceased brother; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for the same and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. L. HUDSON,
L. L. DAVISON,
S. C. MAHAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 979, Williamstown, Mass.

WHEREAS, Death has entered our Brotherhood for the second time in our history as a Union, and it has pleased the Almighty Architect to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Arthur B. Lester, who laid by his tools on December 22, 1903, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Lester this Union has forever lost a useful and upright member. We deeply deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family who are deprived of a kind and indulgent husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Union and that copies be sent to the bereaved family, to the North Adams Transcript and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

WALLACE ORTON,
C. A. BROWN,
J. M. HOSFORD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 628, Cincinnati, O.

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has removed from among us our esteemed brother and fellow workman, John Hampton, and

WHEREAS, Our association with him during his membership in our Local Union has proven to us that he was a good and faithful member, therefore be it

Resolved, That the loss of our brother, through a sudden and violent accident, is deeply deplored by all members of this organization; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep and profound sympathy for and with his bereaved relatives we express a hope that so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions become part of the records of this organization; that a copy be presented to the relatives of the deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. R. WILLIAMSON,
A. L. HARRIS,
WM. ROEMHILD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1052, Bladell, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks our beloved brother, Charles Odell, and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, and honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to our local papers and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. J. EIGHME,
C. H. BERRY,
JOHN HAEN,
OTTO BUSH,
CLEM. OLMSTEAD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 772, Clinton, Ia.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from this world and the cares of life our brother, Charles Elgabroadt, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trouble and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. W. OLNEY,
FRED. MANDERSHIRE,
T. W. CARSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 378, Edwardsville, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Wm. Werner, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

EDW. HOBSON,
F. B. DIETZ,
FRED HOUSER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1366, Meridian, Miss.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, William H. Scott, who departed this life December 25th, 1903, therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Supreme Will, we very deeply regret our loss, but hope and trust it be his eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 1366 tender its warmest sympathy to the widow and family of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
C. T. THOMAS,
WM. GAINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1007, Sheffield, Ala.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence the Great Master Builder, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our aged and beloved brother, D. S. Gilmore, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will of God we sincerely regret the death and mourn the loss of our dear brother and extend to his friends our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Gilmore Local Union 1007 has sustained an irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased brother, and that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to the Reaper for publication.

R. C. GANNANWAY,
J. E. GATHRAN,
J. B. TIPPIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1013, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed by death from our midst the devoted and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother Robert Grabowski, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement; may he be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother Grabowski and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

THOS. A. HOFFMAN,
O. K. WISMER,
R. H. JORDAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 664, Cincinnati, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Herrman Runte, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; that they be presented with a copy of these resolutions; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Union, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in respect of our deceased brother.

FRANK DOEREN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION, 342, Pawtucket, R. I.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman, Seldom J. Roper, and

WHEREAS, In our departed brother this Local Union loses a good member and first-class mechanic, commanding the respect of all who knew him, a kind and devoted husband and father, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in his removal and recommend them to Him who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on a page of our minutes set apart for that purpose as a tribute of respect for our late brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. H. LESALLA,
J. E. MCCANN,
G. P. HUGHES,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1734, Elkhart, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, James H. Hunter, and

WHEREAS, We feel that in his death we lose a true friend and brother who was always ready to help his fellowmen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect for our departed brother our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

PERRY E. NEFF,
M. Y. WALTER,
JAMES T. UPP,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 389, Tuxedo, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Brother Wm. Gulick, therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. K. TREADWAY,
J. C. KORTRIGHT,
D. B. GEROW,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 43, Hartford, Conn.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother and fellow workman, John A. M. Bell, therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death Local Union 43, Carpenters and Joiners, has sustained the loss of a worthy member; one who was quiet and unassuming, respectful and respected; a character which every member should emulate; and be it further

Resolved, That this Local Union extend its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our departed brother in their sad affliction and loss, and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and tribute to our late brother, our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of our late brother; that a page of our minutes be set apart for the inscription of these resolutions and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. C. WALZ,
JOHN C. SMITH,
FRANK VIZNER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.

WHEREAS, Our Supreme Ruler has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother A. M. Wadsworth, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Local Union extend to the family and relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect for our departed brother; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Union, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family of our esteemed brother.

THOMAS JONES,
FRANK SEYMOUR,
GEORGE WARP,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, Josephus L. Woods, and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing of our brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious, having the good will of all who knew him, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of Him that doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minute-book as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased brother; and that a copy be furnished our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

N. C. KERR,
THOS. BUNTING,
PAUL L. AMBACH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1186, Pittsburg, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, to remove from this world and the busy cares of life, Mrs. Malissa May Carnahan, wife of Brother J. C. Carnahan, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of the wife of our friend and brother and extend to him and his family our heartfelt sympathy on the bereavement and dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eyes upon the widowed and motherless; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and family and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes.

J. H. STEWART,
C. C. BLAISDELL,
JOHN M. LOVE,
Committee.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Jan. 31, '04, for
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$227.40	125	\$56.20	259	\$9.40
2	206.70	126	21.20	260	196.90
3	65.70	127	25.50	261	6.60
4	166.20	128	4.40	262	51.60
5	90.80	129	39.00	263	33.00
6	48.10	130	3.20	264	17.60
7	275.40	131	186.00	265	28.20
8	734.00	132	45.40	266	37.40
9	91.60	133	91.30	267	111.40
10	209.20	134	259.15	268	35.00
11	129.40	135	25.00	269	11.40
12	80.30	136	37.00	270	17.85
13	72.00	137	29.10	271	19.20
14	36.60	138	30.80	272	29.80
15	85.50	139	42.20	273	35.60
16	45.55	140	36.85	274	32.00
17	20.20	141	173.00	275	26.80
18	1.00	142	19.50	276	133.60
19	24.80	143	19.60	277	20.20
20	31.35	144	19.20	278	4.00
21	575.80	145	68.80	279	88.90
22	47.00	146	29.10	280	22.40
23	35.00	147	65.20	281	21.20
24	42.75	148	9.00	282	2.50
25	83.60	149	10.00	283	4.00
26	60.70	150	9.00	284	22.00
27	24.20	151	18.80	285	26.20
28	107.90	152	18.45	286	43.20
29	2.00	153	38.60	287	30.05
30	62.80	154	3.60	288	11.40
31	47.80	155	11.20	289	41.00
32	164.40	156	9.65	290	25.60
33	32.50	157	3.20	291	3.20
34	14.80	158	17.80	292	8.80
35	139.70	159	15.80	293	25.20
36	31.20	160	25.35	294	26.20
37	18.00	161	20.00	295	58.00
38	31.40	162	74.00	296	23.60
39	11.15	163	22.60	297	31.40
40	18.80	164	139.50	298	24.00
41	20.60	165	21.40	299	45.60
42	89.00	166	55.00	300	32.10
43	25.20	167	9.20	301	9.60
44	63.10	168	121.50	302	123.00
45	31.00	169	11.10	303	11.55
46	102.00	170	3.00	304	10.00
47	2.60	171	69.60	305	12.60
48	10.30	172	19.70	306	2.00
49	187.40	173	28.95	307	4.40
50	52.70	174	31.20	308	32.50
51	60.20	175	23.80	309	3.80
52	34.65	176	16.40	310	54.95
53	59.60	177	180.80	311	4.00
54	196.20	178	6.40	312	26.80
55	48.80	179	61.80	313	10.60
56	11.60	180	65.20	314	13.60
57	291.00	181	6.20	315	29.60
58	23.00	182	3.10	316	58.80
59	16.70	183	13.40	317	5.80
60	4.00	184	54.05	318	13.00
61	145.20	185	217.60	319	66.20
62	36.20	186	20.50	320	43.90
63	27.60	187	5.80	321	26.40
64	34.60	188	24.20	322	5.20
65	17.00	189	24.50	323	15.60
66	120.30	190	8.70	324	14.20
67	7.60	191	15.40	325	104.40
68	32.00	192	12.40	326	17.00
69	13.00	193	64.10	327	17.20
70	71.45	194	62.25	328	47.60
71	306.60	195	19.60	329	11.60
72	13.80	196	76.00	330	4.40
73	46.60	197	34.60	331	4.95
74	85.60	198	3.20	332	46.60
75	105.00	199	48.35	333	59.20
76	37.00	200	53.00	334	20.40
77	57.80	201	19.00	335	31.60
78	80.00	202	11.20	336	115.30
79	10.00	203	36.60	337	6.80
80	17.80	204	36.60	338	3.20
81	19.00	205	165.20	339	8.30
82	28.25	206	8.40	340	15.00
83	46.75	207	12.60	341	68.00
84	6.60	208	12.80	342	6.20
85	160.20	209	19.60	343	15.20
86	18.20	210	19.60	344	16.20
87	6.40	211	18.00	345	7.60
88	54.40	212	8.20	346	3.80
89	30.50	213	2.00	347	66.70
90	20.80	214	28.00	348	47.35
91	47.07	215	2.25	349	14.00
92	10.00	216	13.50	350	10.40
93	18.40	217	8.80	351	189.40
94	47.20	218	24.80	352	14.20
95	46.40	219	25.80	353	88.60
96	96.80	220	35.20	354	57.40
97	13.30	221	22.90	355	12.40
98	15.20	222	18.40	356	22.60
99	2.20	223	2.50	357	24.30
100	17.40	224	23.10	358	3.60
101	30.60	225	16.40	359	22.40
102	48.40	226	22.40	360	19.40
103	6.40	227	24.75	361	22.80
104	93.95	228	27.60	362	15.20
105	8.80	229	96.80	363	18.00
106	6.20	230	42.40	364	14.40
107	57.55	231	44.80	365	2.80
108	63.70	232	3.85	366	62.80
109	16.80	233	11.60	367	116.40
110	66.40	234	19.60	368	106.11
111	20.80	235	43.00	369	29.25
112	70.20	236	47.15	370	11.30
113	72.00	237	6.60	371	12.36
114	40.40	238	29.60	372	19.80
115	4.20	239	12.80	373	22.30
116	35.10	240	21.00	374	10.00
117	44.20	241	7.00	375	20.40
118	11.40	242	22.00	376	10.00
119	13.00	243	28.40	377	3.50
120	35.80	244	10.80	378	29.50
121	49.50	245	168.60	379	17.40
122	26.80	246	24.40	380	34.20

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
391-	\$36.30	557-	\$16.20	722-	\$42.40	900-	\$37.40	1073-	\$5.00	1257-	\$6.20	1447-	\$10.80	1561-	\$8.00
392-	30.40	558-	7.00	723-	32.20	901-	15.60	1074-	27.40	1258-	18.80	1448-	12.40	1562-	5.60
393-	24.80	559-	12.00	724-	67.00	902-	8.00	1075-	17.80	1259-	16.96	1449-	2.40	1563-	10.00
394-	24.20	561-	19.60	725-	8.00	903-	25.30	1076-	4.85	1261-	11.60	1450-	10.00	1571-	9.50
395-	23.90	562-	35.00	726-	30.60	904-	13.40	1077-	1.00	1262-	5.00	1451-	12.00	1572-	11.20
397-	2.25	563-	2.00	727-	16.25	905-	4.20	1078-	5.60	1263-	4.40	1453-	22.00	1573-	7.40
398-	21.00	564-	27.95	728-	10.00	907-	32.60	1079-	32.80	1264-	10.00	1454-	9.25	1575-	6.20
400-	3.50	565-	12.20	729-	4.00	908-	3.00	1081-	7.80	1265-	9.40	1456-	9.35	1579-	2.60
401-	20.20	566-	7.30	730-	16.70	909-	38.55	1082-	64.40	1266-	11.20	1457-	4.40	1582-	7.80
402-	51.60	567-	59.40	731-	10.95	910-	28.00	1083-	8.40	1267-	5.60	1458-	9.50	1583-	16.00
403-	18.40	568-	8.00	732-	10.00	911-	14.30	1084-	16.85	1268-	8.70	1460-	8.40	1584-	3.60
404-	12.60	569-	6.20	733-	4.60	912-	8.80	1087-	4.40	1269-	6.80	1461-	15.60	1586-	4.80
405-	8.20	570-	5.00	734-	21.80	913-	3.00	1088-	6.15	1272-	16.20	1465-	6.20	1587-	21.00
406-	6.40	571-	24.60	735-	5.20	914-	23.20	1089-	11.70	1273-	43.40	1466-	8.10	1588-	2.20
407-	25.05	572-	2.60	736-	9.80	915-	9.60	1090-	15.00	1274-	6.40	1467-	15.50	1589-	4.60
408-	79.75	573-	35.30	737-	11.00	916-	26.20	1091-	10.40	1277-	7.20	1468-	3.20	1590-	9.60
409-	15.00	574-	17.60	738-	2.40	917-	14.60	1092-	.40	1278-	13.00	1469-	9.00	1591-	9.20
410-	11.40	575-	26.25	739-	4.45	918-	8.85	1093-	37.00	1279-	1.00	1470-	4.05	1592-	23.00
411-	3.70	576-	5.20	740-	9.80	919-	21.14	1094-	11.40	1282-	11.40	1471-	7.00	1593-	11.60
412-	8.00	577-	7.60	741-	4.20	920-	22.10	1095-	7.00	1283-	2.00	1473-	5.75	1595-	4.80
413-	24.40	578-	143.40	742-	15.00	921-	21.20	1096-	14.40	1286-	5.20	1476-	20.75	1596-	43.60
414-	9.20	579-	15.40	744-	9.05	922-	12.10	1097-	5.20	1287-	3.40	1478-	3.20	1597-	22.80
416-	70.20	580-	13.30	746-	25.00	924-	19.40	1099-	4.20	1288-	4.40	1481-	3.80	1598-	123.90
417-	7.60	581-	13.80	747-	28.80	925-	7.40	1100-	72.20	1289-	10.00	1482-	10.00	1599-	3.80
419-	56.80	583-	11.20	748-	.50	926-	26.20	1101-	5.45	1290-	4.80	1483-	8.80	1600-	12.80
420-	2.40	586-	49.30	750-	96.45	927-	13.60	1102-	5.40	1291-	6.00	1484-	8.20	1601-	7.75
421-	5.00	587-	22.00	751-	17.00	930-	12.60	1103-	39.40	1292-	2.20	1485-	7.60	1602-	4.75
423-	125.80	588-	6.80	754-	7.20	931-	27.20	1104-	9.00	1293-	8.40	1486-	8.20	1603-	6.60
425-	16.00	589-	8.40	755-	31.00	932-	10.00	1105-	18.80	1294-	18.80	1487-	6.70	1604-	8.00
426-	190.00	590-	16.10	756-	1.00	933-	3.20	1106-	10.40	1296-	7.00	1489-	5.20	1605-	13.20
427-	38.00	592-	30.60	757-	10.00	934-	3.40	1107-	11.80	1297-	28.50	1491-	11.60	1606-	6.40
428-	11.10	593-	15.50	758-	2.60	935-	4.20	1108-	32.00	1298-	5.80	1492-	2.80	1607-	3.60
429-	62.45	594-	14.00	759-	19.00	936-	38.50	1110-	11.60	1299-	5.40	1495-	2.00	1608-	5.80
430-	38.00	595-	7.40	760-	8.60	938-	14.80	1111-	13.20	1300-	17.40	1498-	1.00	1609-	14.20
431-	22.60	596-	20.80	761-	7.80	939-	4.00	1112-	8.80	1301-	17.00	1499-	5.20	1610-	8.20
432-	51.80	597-	10.20	763-	14.00	940-	12.00	1113-	4.55	1303-	3.20	1501-	3.40	1611-	17.80
433-	48.20	598-	6.00	764-	9.80	941-	18.80	1114-	9.70	1304-	2.20	1502-	10.00	1613-	7.20
434-	43.30	599-	19.40	765-	2.40	942-	11.60	1116-	3.60	1305-	38.00	1504-	10.80	1614-	2.40
436-	17.50	600-	18.40	766-	23.60	943-	19.00	1117-	6.20	1306-	15.45	1506-	5.25	1615-	2.60
437-	19.00	601-	55.10	767-	14.80	944-	13.90	1119-	6.40	1307-	8.60	1507-	2.40	1618-	18.40
438-	36.80	602-	2.50	768-	13.40	945-	10.00	1120-	7.80	1308-	6.60	1508-	4.05	1619-	10.40
439-	7.20	603-	37.80	769-	50.00	946-	3.20	1121-	5.20	1309-	2.65	1510-	19.20	1620-	2.60
440-	81.00	604-	10.00	770-	9.05	947-	11.90	1122-	20.00	1310-	4.00	1511-	12.00	1623-	4.40
441-	46.00	605-	19.30	771-	13.00	949-	17.40	1124-	27.20	1311-	3.80	1514-	12.60	1624-	11.10
442-	7.00	606-	23.60	772-	18.60	951-	6.40	1125-	48.60	1312-	8.60	1515-	1.00	1625-	5.00
443-	31.45	607-	18.45	773-	32.20	952-	14.20	1126-	13.30	1313-	10.00	1517-	30.95	1626-	9.60
444-	49.10	608-	5.10	774-	170.40	953-	18.90	1127-	24.60	1314-	11.10	1518-	10.00	1627-	3.20
445-	4.40	610-	13.80	777-	4.90	954-	26.95	1128-	2.00	1315-	10.00	1519-	6.00	1629-	10.40
446-	8.00	611-	3.00	778-	8.20	955-	16.00	1130-	6.20	1316-	5.10	1521-	25.60	1630-	8.40
447-	11.25	612-	19.95	779-	3.60	956-	9.00	1131-	22.00	1317-	10.20	1522-	25.60	1631-	11.40
448-	29.90	613-	21.15	781-	19.40	958-	18.00	1132-	10.00	1318-	8.60	1523-	8.05	1632-	.25
449-	34.60	614-	4.60	782-	8.00	959-	11.00	1134-	6.10	1319-	14.70	1524-	3.60	1633-	10.00
451-	20.40	616-	12.80	784-	4.00	960-	10.00	1135-	6.40	1321-	8.40	1525-	14.80	1636-	2.80
452-	.15	617-	75.60	785-	6.00	961-	15.00	1136-	20.55	1322-	4.60	1526-	43.20	1637-	5.60
453-	59.20	618-	3.00	786-	4.20	962-	13.10	1137-	3.25	1325-	28.20	1527-	8.15	1640-	4.20
454-	18.30	620-	11.20	787-	13.60	963-	4.20	1138-	7.60	1326-	2.40	1528-	2.00	1641-	5.80
455-	9.20	621-	44.00	788-	5.10	964-	12.00	1140-	11.00	1327-	10.20	1530-	4.80	1642-	3.80
456-	6.00	622-	20.25	789-	8.40	965-	12.80	1141-	3.80	1328-	4.00	1531-	3.10	1643-	7.25
457-	130.20	623-	5.80	791-	7.60	966-	2.25	1142-	6.20	1329-	12.70	1532-	10.00	1644-	4.00
458-	6.80	624-	48.80	793-	5.30	968-	2.00	1143-	20.40	1330-	18.00	1533-	10.60	1646-	.10
459-	54.20	625-	33.40	794-	10.20	969-	1.60	1145-	13.10	1331-	18.00	1535-	2.00	1647-	5.20
460-	12.65	626-	62.40	795-	9.30	970-	31.80	1146-	17.20	1332-	13.10	1536-	5.20	1649-	4.60
461-	9.60	627-	23.20	797-	4.40	971-	14.60	1148-	4.40	1333-	2.40	1538-	.10	1650-	23.40
462-	6.40	628-	21.60	798-	6.60	973-	8.80	1149-	8.90	1334-	14.25	1539-	5.40	1651-	40.50
463-	8.50	629-	22.70	799-	6.00	975-	2.60	1150-	5.20	1335-	10.00	1540-	8.40	1652-	2.20
464-	43.20	630-	2.80	800-	9.00	976-	7.60	1151-	2.40	1336-	25.80	1541-	5.20	1653-	10.00
465-	33.00	631-	7.80	802-	10.00	977-	3.80	1154-	7.40	1340-	3.00	1542-	6.30	1654-	4.20
466-	22.40	633-	33.20	803-	2.80	978-	13.70	1155-	14.80	1341-	3.40	1544-	2.80	1656-	7.80
467-	19.05	634-	4.00	804-	8.60	979-	10.20	1156-	7.00	1343-	16.60	1545-	3.20	1657-	2.80
468-	39.15	635-	18.90	805-	4.00	980-	7.20	1157-	10.20	1344-	8.40	1549-	6.20	1659-	10.80
469-	20.00	636-	18.40	809-	5.20	981-	11.60	1158-	18.40	1345-	15.60	1550-	3.00	1661-	7.20
470-	73.60	637-	32.40	810-	35.80	982-	8.00	1159-	11.60	1346-	28.85	1551-	7.00	1663-	11.85
471-	44.80	638-	32.80	811-	5.40	983-	3.20	1160-	11.50	1347-	46.60	1553-	11.80	1665-	5.60
472-	14.60	639-	29.80	812-	12.35	984-	13.00	1161-	4.80	1348-	11.70	1554-	7.40	1666-	3.00
473-	35.00	640-	5.40	813-	20.00	985-	15.20	1162-	16.60	1349-	3.00	1555-	9.20	1667-	29.20
474-	11.20	641-	5.90	814-	10.40	986-	25.20	1163-	17.90	1351-	5.20	1556-	4.40	1668-	3.40
475-	5.05	642-	20.30	815-	6.20	987-	14.80	1164-	3.80	1352-	2.40	1557-	7.00	1669-	7.20
476-	169.80	643-	6.80	818-	31.30	988-	8.20	1165-	2.80	1353-	18.00	1558-	6.80	1670-	15.80
477-	7.60	644-	14.20	819-	77.60	989-	14.80	1166-	7.35	1354-	22.40	1560-	7.00	1672-	3.00
478-	68.80	645-	3.20	821-	14.00	990-	50.00	1167-	4.00	1355-	12.00				
479-	10.65	646-	3.20	822-	34.70	991-	1.00	1168-	5.00	1356-	10.80				
480-	11.30	647-	10.80	824-	13.90	992-	6.70	1169-	9.60	1357-	3.00				
481-	27.80	648-	6.80	825-	9.40	993-	23.35	1170-	2.00	1358-	5.00				
482-	25.80	649-	10.00	826-	16.60	995-</									

Beegle, A. L., Trenton, N. J...	24.40
Post, D. A., Penn.	79.50
Byrne, W. J., Greater New York	145.00
Christensen, C. K., Penn.	16.39
Blorn, Martin, Caney, Kas...	5.70
Stark, L. F., Ottumwa, Ia.	10.80

General Office—

Salary and Clerk Hire	1,314.90
Postage & Stamped Envelopes	154.41
Rent (for Jan.)	100.00
Rent, P. O. Box 520	4.00
Telegrams	26.31
Sundries	65.68

Official Journal—

Printing and Mailing	2,951.63
Special Writings	63.50

Supplies for Locals—

Books, Ledgers, Etc.	508.05
Seals and Daters	18.35
Pins, Charms and Match Boxes	429.26
Expressage	156.70

Miscellaneous—

Neale, Thos., Gen. Treas., Trav.	
Expenses	14.60
Tax to A. F. of L. for Oct.	
November, December	2,394.27
Expert Accountant's Services.	120.00

\$33,157.01

Claims Paid in January, 1904.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
1194	J. C. Hollowell	8	50.00
1195	Cornelius O'Connor	25	50.00
1196	Caleb Sherman	73	200.00
1197	Wm. Givens	114	50.00
1198	Mrs. Jennie McDonald	151	50.00
1199	Mrs. Laura Bodine	155	50.00
1200	Mrs. Anna M. Engle-		
	meier	211	50.00
1201	A. J. V. Werner	274	100.00
1202	John Kolshus	286	200.00
1203	Geo. L. Edwards	536	200.00
1204	Mrs. Alvina Gerdtz	554	50.00
1205	Mrs. Catherine C.		
	Henningsen	723	50.00
1206	Mrs. Victoria Caro-		
	line Toller	1462	25.00
1207	C. A. Dayhoff	55	100.00
1208	Max Osten	62	200.00
1209	James Larcy	73	200.00
1210	T. G. Johnson	103	200.00
1211	James Barry	176	200.00
1212	Christian Wolfram	230	50.00
1213	Mrs. Margaret Craig	255	25.00
1214	Zepheniah N. Gidney	301	200.00
1215	Carl Todt	304	200.00
1216	Mrs. Mary E. Cole	311	50.00
1217	Mrs. Jennie Donald-		
	son	333	50.00
1218	Edward Robitaille	361	100.00
1219	Patrick J. Leary	381	100.00
1220	Emil Metzger	426	50.00
1221	John Vick	449	200.00
1222	Geo. Stendel	449	200.00
1223	John D. Christian	453	200.00
1224	Mrs. Minnie Ehrlin		
	Wolford	483	50.00
1225	Mrs. Mary Lindstrand	523	50.00
1226	C. H. Corwin	578	200.00
1227	N. J. Clancy	578	200.00
1228	Ira Oscar Matteson	632	100.00
1229	James J. Coleman	639	200.00
1230	C. A. Kaufman	1252	200.00
1231	James Demars	13	200.00
1232	Henry Niedermeyer	44	50.00
1233	T. W. Brooks	62	200.00
1234	W. A. London	142	100.00
1235	M. Stephan	375	100.00
1236	Mrs. Christian Schoen-		
	feldt	416	50.00
1237	Edmond Emard	1084	50.00
1238	Mrs. Nannie Carlos	1428	25.00
1239	Mrs. Edna May Kraft	3	50.00
1240	Theophilus Camp	3	200.00
1241	Samuel Henderson	205	50.00
1242	Louis Rochrig	291	200.00
1243	Mrs. Nellie Edwards	317	50.00
1244	J. H. Keeley	332	146.25
1245	Mrs. Margaret O'Hear	835	50.00
1246	James H. Hunter	1734	100.00
1247	Wm. D. Swen	31	50.00
1248	Mrs. Matte William-		
	son	65	50.00
1249	Mrs. Ingrid Sandberg	80	25.00
1250	Mrs. Emma L. Charles	80	50.00
1251	John A. Weiner	1525	100.00
1252	Mrs. Julia Ryan	10	50.00
1253	W. T. Castle	10	200.00
1254	P. J. Johnson	10	100.00
1255	Mrs. Agda S. Maxe	13	50.00
1256	George Cooper	27	200.00
1257	Mrs. Annie Stack	39	50.00
1258	John Ourth	58	200.00
1259	Jacob Woelstein	62	200.00
1260	N. W. Goodwin	62	50.00
1261	Mrs. Margaret South-		
	well	172	50.00

1262	Chas. W. Pace	177	200.00
1263	Mrs. Mary Kelley	423	50.00
1264	J. Ernest Hardy		
	(disability)	443	200.00
1265	Mrs. Catherine Reh-		
	bock	464	50.00
1266	Wm. Hartmann	467	200.00
1267	Mrs. Sophia Weidner	492	50.00
1268	Mrs. DeEtta E. Potter	563	25.00
1269	John N. Evans	563	200.00
1270	John J. Hampton	628	200.00
1271	Frederic S. Campbell	821	50.00
1272	J. C. Johns (disa-		
	bility)	903	400.00
1273	Dennis F. Corliss	23	50.00
1274	Frederick Drees	209	50.00
1275	Joseph F. Welchans	287	50.00
1276	Wm. H. Davis	306	200.00
1277	T. J. Hargraves	392	200.00
1278	J. G. Greathouse	428	50.00
1279	Mrs. Pauline Wellauer	521	50.00
1280	John Theisen	7	200.00
1281	Lewis N. Corbin	293	200.00
1282	Mrs. Lillian Palmer	227	50.00
1283	Geo. W. Hawkins	356	200.00
1284	Major Greenough	426	200.00
1285	John H. Odell	478	200.00
1286	Mrs. Edna A. Seymour	647	50.00
1287	Chas. Elgabroad	772	200.00
1288	R. H. McCauley	1002	50.00
1289	Mrs. Helen Grabowski	1013	50.00
1290	Mrs. Carrie Erickson	87	50.00
1291	William Nussbaum	309	200.00
1292	Johann Schneider	309	200.00
1293	Valentine Martz	309	200.00
1294	Louis Maud	478	100.00
1295	James Culliton	774	50.00
1296	John F. Schulte	16	200.00
1297	Dan F. Daley	33	200.00
1298	Gustave Pankonin	58	200.00
1299	Mrs. Carrie Dickey	79	50.00
1300	Mrs. Mary Murphy	79	50.00
1301	Mrs. Anna C. Chris-		
	tensen	181	50.00
1302	Henry Koch	238	200.00
1303	Hermann Liehish	242	200.00
1304	Thos. F. McKee	246	50.00
1305	Mrs. Laura H. Spence	254	50.00
1306	Mrs. Mary Rich	292	50.00
1307	Mrs. Sarah Maxwell	325	50.00
1308	Wm. S. Noll	492	200.00
1309	Geo. C. Weldinger	550	200.00
1310	Joseph Weller	591	200.00
1311	A. D. McCutcheon	651	100.00
1312	Edward Steckman	723	200.00
1313	Eugene J. Dwyer	1419	100.00
1314	Ferdinand Steinert	7	200.00
1315	C. H. Pelham	142	200.00
1316	Wm. Lauer	148	200.00
1317	Mrs. Augusta Koll-		
	horst	181	50.00
1318	Cyrus C. Raynsford	190	200.00
1319	Alfred Williams	306	50.00
1320	Mrs. Amelia Walther	476	50.00
1321	Fred Wiebke	60	50.00
1322	Jacob F. Bossert	513	200.00
1323	Mrs. Carrie H. Schultz	1369	25.00
1324	Mrs. Anna Heiden-		
	reich	2	50.00
1325	Frank Barnum	13	125.00
1326	O. Marquis	13	161.00
1327	J. B. Moreau	13	200.00
1328	Christian J. Fries	257	200.00
1329	Ernest Leupp (disa-		
	bility)	476	400.00
1330	Mrs. Ellen Ortling	493	50.00
1331	Mrs. Martha Burdsall	845	50.00
1332	David Goldman	954	200.00
1333	Charles Rempet	10	200.00
1334	Edmond Lafleur	134	200.00
1335	Mrs. Annie E. Mont-		
	gomery	207	50.00
1336	Jacob Cusler	211	200.00
1337	Seldon J. Roper	342	200.00
1338	Thomas Yocum	399	50.00
1339	Frank Lagone	432	200.00
1340	W. H. Kerle (disa-		
	bility)	158	400.00
1341	Geo. B. Mathews	404	50.00
1342	Mrs. Leah Moore	438	50.00
1343	Charles H. Barton	1321	200.00
1344	Joe Carney	10	50.00
1345	Mrs. Mary Jackson	126	25.00
1346	Mrs. Amalia Diel	266	50.00
1347	Mrs. Jennette C. Law-		
	son	340	50.00
1348	Carl Michaelis	449	200.00
1349	Clinton C. Cole	374	200.00
1350	George W. Browns	724	200.00
1351	J. R. Lewis	918	100.00
1352	Harvey Dodson	999	200.00
1353	Fred Dittmer	1082	50.00
1354	J. C. Cromwell	52	200.00
1355	Mrs. Maria Rannacher	291	50.00
1356	Mrs. Josephine Wer-		
	ner	378	50.00
1357	Wm. W. Meachem	510	100.00
Total			\$20,307.75

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex., T. W. Barnes, Box 112.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center av.
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View Road.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistants, John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 199, J. C. Grantham, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Blk.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Blk.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Dayton, O.—A. C. Cattermull, Room 14 Davis Bldg.
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.; L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave., West.
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Marge-son, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard street.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hackensack, N. J., James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 282.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower st.
Houston, Texas—J. E. Proctor, Box 46.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wis-ner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 2403 College ave.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid av.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Feisch, 1026 26th street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bow-ers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier street.

The Union Label.

The importance of the union label as a means of bettering the conditions of the masses of the people can not be overestimated. It is itself the key to the solution of many of the difficulties labor is contending with today. When the significance of the union label is realized and consumers appreciate all it means in relation to the products they are using it will so commend itself as to make it difficult to dispose of any product not having the union label.

The union men of the country have a right to and should insist that everything the city, State or Nation uses, from a needle to a battleship should be made or built by union men, of union material and under union conditions. They should refuse to vote for or support candidates for any public office, no matter by what party nominated, unless in favor of union labor. The city, State or Nation, as the case may be, will always be the greatest consumers of the things produced by our people, and the union label will do more to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth and make the average citizen realize he is living in a government of the people, by the people and for the people, than all the political parties have succeeded in doing up to date. On the score of health alone it will commend itself to those who are cognizant of the conditions under which clothing is manufactured and articles of food prepared in establishments whose products go on the market without the union label. No argument can be used against it. In every condition of life and in our strife against the evils of greed and monopoly the union label has proved to be the greatest ally through which the right of all will be secured, and life, liberty and happiness will be attained. It should be the duty of all public officials to set the example of using and wearing only union-made goods, and in selecting candidates for the highest offices in our land we should by every consideration give our preference to those who believe in union labor and its exponent—the union label.

E. T. HALLINAN,
ALEXANDER LAW,

L. U. 340, New York City.



ALABAMA.

- 376 Anniston—T. H. Nunley, R. S., 2030 Noble st.
E. R. More, F. S., 2030 Noble st.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.
454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 435.
R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, J. M. Snelgrove, 417 N. 25th st.
75 Birmingham—J. M. Bevens, R. S., Box 780.
C. T. Goone, F. S., Box 780.
722 Birmingham—J. L. Whaley, R. S., Gen. Del.
C. T. Boone, F. S., Box 780.
1010 Birmingham—(Mill) W. A. Harris, R. S., 414 S. 12th st.
J. N. Snelgrove, F. S., 417 25th st.
1510 Birmingham—J. A. Lambert, R. S., 1905 ave. D.
B. Andrus, F. S., 1108 N. 14th st.
372 Brighton—J. C. Scrudder, R. S.
C. L. Farley, F. S., Box 4.
1316 Demopolis—T. N. Wyatt, R. S.
(Col.) James Allen, P. S.
296 Ensley—Wm. T. Huts, R. S., Box 215.
A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.
1120 Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363.
J. W. Gray, R. S., 418 N. Tuscaloosa.
666 Wylam—E. Turman, R. S. and F. S.
670 Blocton—W. L. Hobson, R. S.
James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.
Gadsden—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Nelson.
271 Gadsden—C. E. Hood, R. S.
J. P. Garrett, F. S.
1375 Gadsden—D. N. Jelks, R. S.
L. B. Stroud, F. S.
1638 Huntsville—D. E. Sweinhart, R. S., 607 Holmes st.
J. H. Duncan, F. S., Jackson st.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.
353 Montgomery—S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Mintos ave.
C. H. Thorn, F. S., 46 Julia st.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn st.
89 Mobile—J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale.
Wm. Walker, F. S., 150 Chatham st.
1053 Mobile—F. E. Goff, R. S., 155 Lafayette st.
S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.
92 Mobile—(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.
Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy st.
1118 Mobile—W. J. Alfred, R. S., 7 Pine st.
E. S. Finley, F. S., 704 Monroe st.
1543 New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.
W. L. Samuels, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) L. H. Dean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.
L. F. Senegal, F. S., 824 N. Mitchell.
1616 Selma—R. F. Holroyd, R. S., 308 Alabama.
J. Morgan Jones, F. S., 427 Broad st.
1007 Sheffield—R. R. Mayes, R. S., Box 13.
R. C. Gannoway, F. S., Box 13.
1671 Virginia City—T. A. Skelton, R. S. and F. S., R. F. D. No. 4, Bessemer, Ala.

ARIZONA.

- 1631 Douglas—C. H. Odam, Box R.
J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box 40.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S., 206 N. Summit.
Henry Rockmark, F. S., Sherman House.
1723 Phoenix—R. E. Sunderland, R. S., 301 E. Polk st.
R. A. Maddox, F. S., Box 221.
857 Tucson—Chas. J. Feldman, R. S., Box 624.
R. J. Hassell, F. S., Box 396.

ARKANSAS.

- 1232 Fort Smith—C. E. Pope, R. S., 608 N. 17th st.
A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.
1740 Hartford—J. C. Smith, R. S., Gwynn, Ark.
W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark.
1195 Hope—Kemp Casey, R. S.
T. C. Crosoe, F. S.
891 Hot Springs—Wm. Dickerson, 114 Mount Ida st.
Oliver N. Bray, F. S., 323 W. Grand avenue.
1751 Hoxie—G. W. Blankenbecker, R. S., Box 92, Black Rock.
W. A. Skillen, F. S., Black Rock.
595 Jonesboro—F. Clark, R. S.
E. E. Threadgill, F. S.
690 Little Rock—H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.
C. T. Elytaek, F. S., 1310 Izard st.
1356 Little Rock—W. H. Tanner, 214 22d st.
E. McCoy, 204 Cove ave.
1777 Little Rock—H. D. Kendall, 214 Center st.
Wm. Mortimore, 10th and Cross sts.
1627 Menard—R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.
576 Pine Bluff—H. T. Peeples, R. S., 122 Alabama st.
H. N. Royster, F. S., 902 Cherry st.
675 Pine Bluff—(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff.
G. W. Broom, F. S., 373 Van Buren.
373 Van Buren—A. M. Keller, R. S., Jefferson st.
C. E. Leigh, Jr., F. S.

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda County—Secretary District Council, R. P. Scanlan, 1241 Broadway, Oakland.

- 194 Alameda—P. J. Moffett, R. S., 2253 Clinton ave.
G. Knepper, F. S., 702 Santa Clara av.
1487 Chico—
1398 Clovis—R. A. Powell, R. S. and F. S.
1241 Dunsmuir—C. I. Mast, R. S.
S. O. Pierce, F. S.
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.
W. T. Allen, F. S.
36 Oakland—J. J. Victory, R. S., 1626 11th st.
Chas. Jacobs, F. S., 1836 Grove st.
550 Oakland—(Mill) H. K. Sovenson, R. S., 933 Addison st., W. Berkeley.
Charles Wallburg, F. S., 3029 Shattuck ave., Berkeley.
1667 Oakland—D. A. Shannon, R. S., 145 Athol ave., E. Oakland.
B. A. Stewart, F. S., 834 Isabella st.
743 Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 P st.
Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158 Stock Yards—J. W. Striker, R. S., Shattuck and Vine sts., Berkeley.
C. R. Carrick, F. S., Stock Yards, Alameda County.
642 East Yard Richmond—O. J. Gibbon, R. S., Pt. Richmond.
W. L. Thompson, F. S., Pt. Richmond.
1040 Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 B st.
G. F. Hill, F. S., 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—Rob't A. Walker, R. S., 1130 Q st.
J. C. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard.
1473 Fruitvale—J. G. Lewis, R. S. Diamond P. O.
Chas. Wallburg, F. S., 162 Leroy, Berkeley.
354 Gilroy—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97.
George W. Seay, F. S., Box 435.
1043 Hanford—A. Gustafson, F. S. and R. S., 316 E. Avey st.
710 Long Beach—C. F. Bushong, F. S., 727 Olive ave.
C. T. McGrew, R. S., 228 Magnolia ave.
1641 Lodi—W. R. Phillips, R. S., R. D. No. 1.
K. Gum, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, L. E. Martin, 1013 1/2 Lincoln.
332 Los Angeles—A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.
T. J. Goodwin, F. S., 1707 N. Hampshire St.
426 Los Angeles—W. J. Killon, R. S., 809 E. 18th st.
C. M. Stamm, F. S., 431 Ruth ave., P. O. Box 689.
1347 Los Angeles—J. J. Thurman, R. S., 920 Stamford ave.
L. Frank, F. S., Garvanza, Cal.
1279 Los Angeles—J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.
F. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita ave.
844 Los Angeles—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., box 4.
Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 29.
1761 Loyaltown—A. C. Forsyth, R. S.
J. L. Kelley, F. S.
1486 Marysville—C. E. Swift, F. S., 915 F.
828 Menlo Park—H. W. Lampkin, R. S., Redwood City.
Geo. Christ, F. S., Redwood City.
1762 Modesto—J. F. Sullivan, R. S.
C. H. Courtright, F. S.
1451 Monterey—C. W. Day, R. S.
Harry G. Walker, F. S.
1376 Oroville—F. C. Danforth, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
668 Palo Alto—T. K. Thompson, R. S., Palo Alto Hotel.
F. B. Chase, F. S., Box 115.
769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.
G. C. Keyes, F. S., 283 Arcadia st.
1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S. and F. S., 287 W. 8th st.
981 Petaluma—E. B. Lamb, R. S., 582 Fair.
J. W. Overton, F. S., E. Wash st.
1343 Redlands—J. W. Stapp, R. S., 21 High ave.
Geo. P. Weaver, F. S., 317 Stuart ave.
235 Riverside—H. G. Tracie, R. S., 260 5th st.
F. L. Johnson, F. S., 37 Sierra st.
586 Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J street.
C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
1618 Sacramento—R. B. Passmore, R. S., 7-19 1/2 J st.
F. J. Bounetti, F. S., 1019 J st.
925 Salinas—A. J. Uncapper, R. S.
R. G. Mauldin, F. S.
944 San Bernardino—A. M. Sampson, R. S., 570 Court st.
G. W. Grigg, F. S., 157 E st.
810 San Diego—J. M. Branscombe, R. S., Box 711.
E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 447 9th st.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission.
22 San Francisco—W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.
N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.
95 San Francisco—P. Bandry, R. S., 518 Union st.
John V. Enes, F. S., 135 Ivy ave.
304 San Francisco—(Ger.) H. Schulte, 228 Lily ave.
W. Jige, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.
423 San Francisco—E. J. Daley, R. S., 2405 18th st.
J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan st.
483 San Francisco—Chas. L. Apperson, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market.
616 San Francisco—(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S., 1701 Geary st.
E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 San Francisco—(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S., 1273 8th st., Oakland.
C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 San Francisco—C. W. Bailey, 915 1/2 Market st.
Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
1710 Sausalito—Jos. V. Hall, R. S.
Eugene G. J. La Rose, F. S.
316 San Jose—R. O. Summers, R. S., 1019 Sherman st.
W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
262 San Jose—(Mill) A. L. Arguello, R. S., Box 438, Santa Clara.
J. M. Taylor, F. S., Santa Clara, Cal.
162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.
L. Huyck, F. S.

- 1140 San Pedro—C. E. Pierce, R. S.
J. R. Howerton, F. S.
35 San Rafael—W. W. Miller, R. S., 121 Ross st.
Wm. Marshall, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—J. H. Haddock, R. S., Orange, Cal.
R. F. Foss, F. S., Orange, Cal.
1062 Santa Barbara—Wm. I. Murphy, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Oretaga.
829 Santa Cruz—J. B. Brazelton, R. S.
A. D. Benjamin, F. S.
1400 Santa Monica—Jos. Dorall, R. S.
T. I. Craill, F. S.
751 Santa Rosa—F. E. Elliot, R. S., 769 Humbolt st.
Geo. Wolfe, F. S., Monroe st.
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J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
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 P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 Chicago—S. Gaylord, R. S., 614 N. Central ave., Austin.
 Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 145 W. Elgin st., Oak Park, Illinois.
 141 Chicago—Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.
 J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
 181 Chicago—Wm. Hambach, 1441 N. 43d ave.
 Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian av.
 199 Chicago—Chas. Kreidler, 423 83d st.
 J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Esplanade ave., Chicago.
 242 Chicago—(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.
 Jno. Oppelt, 5124 Ashland ave.
 416 Chicago—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th st.
 C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn av.
 419 Chicago—(Ger.) Chas. Buettner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.
 Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
 434 Chicago—(Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12115 Parnell ave.
 J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
 504 Chicago—(Jewish) I. Birkhan, R. S., 95 Wilson st.
 S. Ziskind, F. S., 59 Edgmont ave.
 521 Chicago—(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.
 Gust. Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division
 1597 Chicago—H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.
 A. E. Cline, F. S., 1515 Goldsmith av.
 272 Chicago Heights—C. K. Helfrich, R. S., 1429 Vincennes ave.
 W. E. Howard, F. S., 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chillicothe—S. H. Cunningham, R. S. W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1411 Christopher—Guy Kelley, R. S.
 J. W. Walker, F. S.
 1418 Clinton—S. Grimsley, R. S., Box 184.
 H. O. Bogardus, F. S., E. Adams st.
 1544 Coal City—Oliver Palmer, R. S.
 Andrew De Vain, F. S.
 204 Coffeen—W. W. Whitlock, R. S. W. M. Nichols, F. S.
 295 Collinsville—O. S. Johnson, R. S., Box 25.
 M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
 1191 Coulterville—T. H. Lynch, R. S. Elmer Garvin, F. S.
 269 Danville—L. A. Kraul, R. S., 822 Bowman ave.
 C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Freemont st.
 742 Decatur—C. S. Price, R. S., 430 E. Marietta st.
 C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S., Box 115.
 L. S. Winters, F. S., Box 114.
 928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.
 J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 Dixon—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria.
 R. McMaster, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—H. C. Thornsberry, R. S., Box 81.
 J. E. Williams, F. S., Box 541.
 1439 Dwight—Andrew Nielson, R. S. I. D. Empie, F. S.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A. Marr, 135½ Clare ave.
 169 East St. Louis—Geo. Schlosser, R. S., 1715 Frederick ave.
 Thos. T. Downey, F. S., 1427 Natalia ave.

697 East St. Louis—(Stairs and Mill) E. Schear, R. S., 3500 Rock road.
 Albert Bange, F. S., 1206 Cleveland
 903 East St. Louis—H. A. Wattles, 922 St. Clair ave.
 Jos. Winterman, F. S., 613 Josephine ave.
 1639 East St. Louis—Johnny Baier, R. S., 1834 Parson ave.
 J. A. Downey, F. S., 456 Collinsville, ave.
 378 Edwardsville—Edw. Hobson, R. S. Chas. Grebel, Jr., F. S.
 1771 Eldorado—
 363 Elgin—D. L. McClaine, R. S., 72 Union Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent.
 1507 Elmhurst—(Ger.) Henry Moller, R. S. John Keck, F. S.
 1335 Flora—W. M. Crown, R. S. W. E. Broiles, F. S.
 480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S. Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 Freeport—E. M. Lutz, R. S., Lincoln Bldg.
 H. H. Hine, F. S., 323 Douglas ave.
 1449 Galatia—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S., Box 237, Eldorado, Ill.
 1087 Galena—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93. F. G. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High st.
 360 Galesburg—E. Sweborg, R. S., 158 E. North st.
 Sam Davidson, F. S.
 1290 Geneseo—L. Colman, R. S. Oscar Boom, F. S.
 1234 Girard—C. E. Boston, R. S., Box 15. F. J. Hoover, F. S.
 1467 Georgetown—Art Hayworth, R. S. George Hill, F. S.
 753 Greenup—J. R. Cook, R. S., Box 92. J. T. Smith, F. S.
 1421 Grand Tower—H. C. Larson, F. S. 1267 Grayville—A. S. Driggers, R. S., Box 144.
 Wm. Bandisbaugh, F. S., Box 305.
 669 Harrisburg—R. W. Fravelstead, R. S. Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
 805 Havana—L. F. Grigsby, R. S., Box 492. James Johnson, F. S., Box 295.
 581 Herrin—E. H. Biggs, R. S. A. E. Spence, F. S.
 461 Highwood—Louis Berube, R. S. Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
 1466 Hoopeston—Thos. Shelby, R. S., 317 Front st.
 A. Dunkelberger, F. S., 321 Lincoln ave.
 904 Jacksonville—J. M. Black, R. S., 705 E. Chambers st.
 Geo. James, F. S., 736 E. North st.
 174 Joliet—H. W. Cook, R. S., 607 Ridgewood ave.
 A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—H. O. Felts, R. S. Ben Perrine, F. S.
 496 Kankakee—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave.
 T. Mueller, F. S., 60 West ave.
 154 Kewanee—C. A. Caplinger, R. S., 415 S. Grove st.
 F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kimmunity—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S. 250 Lake Forest—Wm. Hansen, R. S.
 W. B. Russell, F. S., Box 47.
 336 LaSalle—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th st.
 W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
 1585 Lebanon—David Lauer, R. S. E. G. Becherer, F. S.
 568 Lincoln—O. F. Davis, R. S., 4th st. F. Dalzell, F. S., Dekner Flats.
 505 Litchfield—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.
 Bert Seymour, F. S., Walnut st.
 1688 Lowder—Geo. Jones, R. S. Lee Nichols, F. S.
 1561 Macomb—J. C. Wettengell, R. S., 227 W. Chase st.
 Frank Moon, F. S., 325 W. Fiske st.
 1623 McCormick—Cole Graves, R. S. Grove Jenkins, F. S.
 633 Madison—Peter Reiley, R. S., Box 496, Granite, Ill.
 Edward Horrell, Granite, Ill.
 1684 Makanda—Frank Hopkins, R. S. T. J. Cover, F. S.
 508 Marion—W. O. Hartwell R. S. Frank Woodside, F. S.
 789 Marissa—J. H. McConnell, R. S., Box 335.
 Fred Jensen, F. S.
 1037 Marseilles—M. S. Young, R. S. O. E. Covell, F. S., Box 21.
 765 Mascoutah—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43. Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
 347 Mattoon—Wm. LaClair, R. S., 2812 Prairie ave.
 W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
 1296 Mendota—E. G. Boslough, R. S. J. B. Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
 803 Metropolis—W. Q. Tune, R. S., Box 272.
 B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
 241 Moline—L. H. Berry, R. S., 1846 12th ave.
 Chas. Lundquist, F. S., 15½ str.
 1265 Monmouth—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322 W. 4th ave.
 John Hurst, F. S., 219 S. 9th st.
 1161 Morris—P. T. McLaughlin, R. S. N. J. Mosher, F. S.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—J. H. Young, R. S. A. D. Morrison, F. S.
 280 Mt. Olive—Ernest Jubelt, R. S. K. Beyer, F. S.
 999 Mt. Vernon—T. A. Donnell, R. S., Box 202.
 Geo. Perkins, F. S., 1022 Conger av.
 604 Murphyboro—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st.
 Geo. W. Swafford, 811 Maple st.
 1559 New Athens—Henry Geiger, R. S., Box 184.
 Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
 582 Odin—C. Vandercok, R. S. and F. S. 1192 Oglesby—Fred A. Taylor, R. S.
 Robert Pryde, F. S.
 1478 Olney—Rolla Dean, R. S. Jno. N. Shephard, F. S., Box 502.
 661 Ottawa—G. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell.
 J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—Fred O. Crum, R. S. John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
 648 Pana—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory st.
 W. L. Wright, F. S., 703 S. Spruce
 1334 Paris—E. T. Entrican, R. S., 620 Vance ave.
 Ed. Weiger, F. S., 515 E. Union st.
 644 Pekin—Fred Helfenstine, R. S., 1014 Henrietta st.
 E. J. Smith, F. S., 1213 N. 2d st.
 183 Peoria—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 216 Main st.
 J. H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
 733 Percy—W. K. Lickiss, R. S. W. C. Fisk, F. S.
 195 Peru—Louis Shadensack, R. S., 2225 Main st.
 Fred D. Smith, F. S., 1615 10th st.
 1056 Pinckneyville—G. G. Etenne, R. S. J. Funk, F. S.
 728 Pontiac—Wm. H. Ong, R. S., E. Howard st.
 L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 Princeton—A. J. Lawrence, R. S. L. E. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
 189 Quincy—Hy. Lamkameyer, R. S., 623 Monroe st.
 F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
 1763 Robinson—R. F. Anderson, R. S., Box 633.
 W. P. Smith, F. S.
 792 Rockford—Wm. Staben, R. S., 514 Chestnut st.
 A. J. Nyberg, F. S., 602 6th st.
 166 Rock Island—H. G. Glenn, R. S., 2733 6th ave.
 A. Johnson, F. S., 907 11th av.
 798 Salem—H. D. Evans, R. S. J. T. Tully, F. S., Box 166.
 1564 Savanna—W. R. Billings, R. S. H. O. Atkins, F. S.
 1299 Seatonville—V. H. Weisenburger, R. S. and F. S., Ladd, Ill.
 1574 Shawneetown—W. M. Lane, R. S. and F. S.
 1755 Sorento—J. M. Enloe, R. S. J. F. Mathis, F. S.
 1083 St. Charles—Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526.
 Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526.
 Peter Roy, F. S., Box 202.
 479 Sparta—Thos. Dahnke, R. S., Box 429. H. C. Pillars, F. S., Box 326.
 16 Springfield—John McGee, R. S., 125 E. Washington st.
 John Zaring, F. S., 200 E. N. Grand av.
 631 Spring Valley—Thos. Moir, Jr., Box 118.
 D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
 156 Staunton—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458.
 John Bell, F. S.
 695 Sterling—Wm. Kennedy, R. S. Thos. Singer, F. S.
 495 Streator—W. C. Schoeder, R. S., 119 S. Bloomington st.
 1250 Tamaroa—W. S. Long, R. S., Box 15. R. D. Eaton, F. S., Box 15.
 748 Taylorville—E. Davis, R. S., 513 E. Vine st.
 O. Simon, F. S., 723 E. Vine st.
 1515 Thebes—J. P. Watson, R. S. C. H. David, F. S.
 1715 Thompsonville—S. M. Carter, R. S. J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
 807 Toluca—J. J. Seminger, R. S., Box 234. S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
 1026 Urbana—A. E. Gable, R. S., 507 E. Illinois st.
 F. C. Wardall, F. S., 1011 W. Illinois
 1338 Utica—Harlow Wertz, R. S. Sam. B. Schmieding, F. S.
 1163 Virden—H. H. Padfield, R. S. Fred G. Becker, F. S.
 448 Waukegan—L. E. Schooley, R. S., 123 Catalpa ave.
 R. S. Grice, F. S., 18th st. and So. Park ave., North Chicago, Ill.
 1768 West Chicago—J. P. Deutsch, R. S. Alois Dolf, F. S.
 1527 Wheaton—G. A. Baxter, 321 Wesley. Jno. Stolze, 210 S. Cross st.
 939 Willisville—R. T. Glass, R. S. J. Fisher, F. S.
 1193 Frankfort—A. M. Crim, R. S. S. W. Parrish, F. S., Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Hugh Whitenack, R. S., Box 45. Samuel Kessinger, F. S., Box 45.
 1764 Zeigler—J. J. McCrury, R. S. Chas. Reed, F. S.

INDIANA.

477 Alexandria—F. B. Thompson, R. S., R. R. 23.
 Clarence Noble, F. S.
 352 Anderson—Joe A. Robinson, R. S., 503 Jackson st.
 W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 Bedford—H. W. Green, R. S., 1911 W. 12th st.
 L. B. Emery, F. S., West 12th st.
 1712 Bicknell—G. B. Fleming, R. S., Box 11. Scott Cleveland, F. S., Box 132.
 1308 Bluffton—Amos Christ, R. S., 320 N. Marion st.
 J. N. Schiebert, F. S., 1021 F st.
 694 Boonville—David J. Roth, R. S. Fred Julian, F. S.
 431 Brazil—H. L. Ringa, R. S., Box 143. H. Hays, F. S., 601 1st st.
 488 Clinton—Chas. Kehoe, R. S., Box 139. Edward Oxford, F. S.
 1682 Coalmont—C. B. Cushman, R. S., Jasonville.
 Elmer Gadhery, F. S., Jasonville.
 1155 Columbus—C. B. Lackey, R. S. A. B. Moretor, F. S., E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordville—Geo. Harland, R. S., 403 Gibson st.
 Clarence Newell, F. S., 607 Milligan
 1454 Danville—O. E. Nichols, R. S., Box 243. Jack McCoun, F. S., Box 341.
 946 Decatur—W. E. Moon, R. S. Ross Malone, F. S.
 998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25. Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
 565 Elkhart—Wm. J. Bunker, R. S., 707 Middlebury st.
 I. F. Ebersole, F. S.
 1734 Elkhart—(R. R.) P. E. Neff, R. S., 125 Fremont st.
 Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
 652 Elwood—W. E. Byresdorfer, R. S., 2303 S. A st.
 S. T. Wray, F. S., Erie House.

90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611 W. Franklin st.
 S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
 1758 Farmersburg—J. H. Branson, R. S. Frank Frakes, F. S.
 1465 Frankfort—Ellis Henderson, R. S., 751 S. 1st st.
 Henry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut
 1402 Franklin—G. C. Niccum, R. S., 382 Yande
 J. F. Jones, F. S., 437 W. King st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrange, R. S., 444 Buchanan st.
 Wm. Lakey, F. S., 1729 Oakland st.
 1350 Garrett—I. O. Swank, R. S. Sam. M. Noel, F. S., Garrett City.
 160 Gas City—James Sholtz, R. S. I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S. M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
 1430 Greensburg—F. L. Thomas, R. S., 402 W. Walnut st.
 John S. McKinney, F. S., 613 W. Washington st.
 Hammond—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
 599 Hammond—W. D. Robinson, R. S. H. B. Easter, F. S., 488 Towle st.
 1110 East Chicago—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Box 70.
 Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 70.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—Isaac Herman, R. S., Box 244.
 J. A. Porter, F. S., Box 324.
 213 Hartford City—Lee Farr, R. S., 107 W. Water st.
 J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin
 1429 Huntington—Wm. Taylor, 34 Garfield John Paynes, 53 Mayne st.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. H. Taylor, 2824 N. Missouri st.
 60 Indianapolis—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 Geo. Prange, 520 S. Meridian st.
 281 Indianapolis—James Jordan, R. S., 424 E. Market street.
 J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 Indianapolis—(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.
 W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
 1003 Indianapolis—R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby st.
 P. H. Ringolds, F. S., 1042 Tecumseh ave.
 1460 Indianapolis—(Mill) W. Thomas, R. S., 1317 Massachusetts ave.
 Frank Zeigler, F. S., 1647 Fennerman st.
 909 Jasonville—W. W. Dunham, R. S. Geo. W. Newkirk, F. S.
 533 Jeffersonville—Earl Phillips, R. S., Ohio Falls, Ind.
 Louis Miller, F. S.
 734 Kokomo—Chas. Bacon, R. S., 144 Courtland ave.
 C. A. James, F. S., 64 S. Union st.
 215 Lafayette—Wm. Mumzer, R. S., 1404 S. 24th st.
 Fred Hilt, F. S., 1529 N. 15th
 1485 Laporte—J. C. Smith, R. S., 915 Scott John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott
 1538 Lebanon—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319 East st., south.
 E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
 1557 Lewis—F. W. Algers, R. S. Jas. E. Peters, F. S.
 487 Linton—P. R. Lewis, R. S., Box 614. Geo. W. McCain, F. S., Box 614.
 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S. W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
 1602 Loogootee—Louis J. Walker, R. S. J. E. Grannan, F. S.
 365 Marion—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3526 S. Felton st.
 Jos. S. Myers, F. S., 329 E. Walnut
 1221 Matthews—J. H. Richards, R. S. and F. S.
 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S. A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Franklin st.
 1200 Midland—Chas. Glover, R. S. L. H. Dixon, F. S.
 1470 Mishawaka—L. W. Weidler, R. S., 302 W. 2d street.
 L. E. Hiner, F. S., 310 W. Grove st.
 1753 Mt. Vernon—Grant Reagin, R. S. John Fiedler, F. S.
 592 Muncie—S. F. Pipin, R. S., 110½ W. Howard st.
 D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Gharkey
 436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W. Spring st.
 G. W. Lemmon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
 1196 Oakland City—George W. Christmas, R. S.
 Geo. R. Thurman, F. S., Box 273.
 932 Peru—Jas. F. Snideman, 571 E. 4th st. John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
 1676 Petersburg—L. E. Woolsey, R. S. Erastus Johnson, F. S.
 935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S., S. Hart Crawford Stormont, F. S., 609 E. Spruce st.
 912 Richmond—Harry Sostmeyer, R. S., 607 S. 6th st.
 Fred Price, F. S., 604 S. 6th.
 1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbott, R. S., 106 Carter st.
 Jacob F. Spear, F. S.
 1435 Shelbyville—M. C. Clusser, R. S., 88 Montgomery st.
 Lew Baudenberg, F. S., 76 E. Broadway
 1106 Shelbyville—Wm. V. Riggs, R. S. O. L. Hill, F. S.
 413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vista ave.
 W. H. Stahly, F. S., 649 Cushing.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
 706 Sullivan—Robert Kirkham, R. S., Box 255.
 N. D. Martin, F. S., Box 504.
 205 Terre Haute—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1420 Grand ave.
 A. E. Saltsman, F. S., 1709 Poplar.
 358 Tipton—Linn Collee, R. S. Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
 1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 39 N. Valparaiso st.
 D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 N. Franklin.
 1546 Versailles—Lee Pendergast, F. S.

658 Vincennes—W. G. Case, R. S., 209 Volmer st.
 Ned Zinkan, F. S., 6th and Main
 812 Vincennes—G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1112 N. 1st street.
 T. J. Herst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
 Wabash—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
 598 Wabash—O. W. Smith, R. S., Ross Heights, Wabash, Ind.
 Frank Clements, F. S., Ross Heights, Wabash, Ind.
 1581 Wabash—H. A. Coppock, R. S., 40 High st.
 Geo. Lockman, F. S., 98 Bismarck.
 1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S., E. Walnut st.
 Lafe Gilley, F. S., 1100 George st.
 1038 Winslow—D. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52. E. Gladdish, F. S.
 1636 Whiting—Richard Krouse, R. S. Stillman Meek, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

1752 Ada—H. M. Archy, R. S., Box 165. M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
 1028 Ardmore—F. M. Agee, R. S., 401 B st., N. W.
 D. N. Ferguson, F. S., Box 16.
 1659 Bartlesville—W. F. Kendall, R. S. W. McGregor, F. S.
 1359 Bokchito—C. C. Abernathy, R. S., Box 97.
 T. J. Baker, F. S., Box 97.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller, R. S., 210 Iowa avenue.
 B. W. Biggerstaff, F. S., Box 234.
 1590 Coalgate—E. L. Bush, R. S. Joe Knight, F. S.
 1199 Durant—L. F. Hearty, R. S. and F. S., Box 731.
 1092 Halleyville—C. W. Lester, R. S. and F. S., Box 94.
 1483 Harthshorne—J. E. Walker, R. S. T. R. Mitchell, F. S., Box 65.
 896 Holdenville—J. M. Page, R. S. T. A. Mose, F. S.
 1417 Hugo—J. P. Story, R. S. C. P. Johnson, F. S., Box 121.
 1716 Krebs—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256. W. F. Taylor, F. S.
 1524 McCurtain—J. M. Holbrook, R. S. J. F. Calvert, F. S.
 1072 Muskogee—S. C. Stewart, R. S., Box 485 A.
 L. P. Stine, F. S., Box 64.
 1680 Quinton—G. G. Hardy, R. S. W. C. Bozeman, F. S.
 1293 Sulphur—C. A. Florer, R. S. J. R. Richardson, F. S., P. O. Box 24.
 986 South McAlester—J. R. Williams, R. S., P. O. Box No. 7.
 H. J. Rodgers, F. S., Box 64.
 1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, R. S. John Huff, F. S.
 1629 Tishomingo—J. D. Fryer, R. S., Box 260.
 C. F. Mayo, F. S.
 1575 Wagoner—W. R. Hope, R. S. R. W. Barber, F. S.
 1276 Wiburton—E. Miles, R. S. Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA.

315 Boone—Phillon Conklin, 803 Washington st.
 Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—E. G. Enburg, R. S., 800 S. 13th st.
 Jno. Messmer, F. S., 907 Maiden Lane.
 308 Cedar Rapids—K. W. Ellis, R. S., Lock Box 196.
 C. E. Payne, F. S., 825 19th av., W.
 597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S., 408 E. Franklin st.
 O. F. Clark, F. S., R. R. 3.
 1523 Chariton—G. H. Poucher, R. S. W. R. Stafford, F. S.
 772 Clinton—S. S. Hobart, R. S., 413 2d av. M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—J. W. Birdie, R. S., Box 187. S. S. Hopkins, F. S., Box 392.
 364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714 Perin ave.
 H. L. Ward, F. S., 2012 5th ave.
 634 Creston—Jno. Knight, R. S., 704 N. Sycamore st.
 G. A. Stickland, F. S., 507 Park st.
 Davenport—Sec. Dist. Council, Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 554 Davenport—Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Oneida st.
 Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
 1272 Davenport—W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W. 16th st.
 W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th
 106 Des Moines—S. C. Blair, R. S., 506 7th st.
 E. J. Jones, F. S., 3306 N. W. 2d st.
 425 Des Moines—(Mill) C. Johnson, R. S., 31st and Easton Road.
 A. H. Burkeman, 935 E. 7th st.
 678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 835 Rhomburg ave.
 M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
 1579 Eldora—W. F. Pool, R. S. Edgar Houghton, F. S.
 1775 Fairfield—R. Oscar Boltz, R. S., 604 South 4th st.
 D. A. Bittner, F. S., 805 E. Jeff. st.
 284 Fort Dodge—S. E. Berry, R. S., 614 N. 12th st.
 Wm. Leahy, F. S., Box 417.
 1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th st.
 Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
 514 Hiteam—C. J. Anderson, R. S., Box 213.
 Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 210 N. Linn st.
 Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th. H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
 1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S. M. M. Monroe, F. S.
 397 Le Claire—C. B. Stacy, R. S. E. E. Knapp, F. S.
 1621 Lehigh—
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S., Box 836.

1112 Marshalltown—T. J. Stewart, R. S., 808 W. Church st.
F. L. Nicholson, F. S., R. F. D. No. 2
1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S., Box 308.
Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson ave.
1613 Milton—A. E. Cassidy, R. S.
C. C. Beaty, F. S.
1069 Muscatine—D. M. Keckler, R. S., 914 E. 6th.
R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe st.
1213 Mystic—D. M. Van Dike, R. S., Box 612.
B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 597.
1116 Newton—Will Smith, R. S.
W. Sparks, F. S.
1508 Oelwein City—A. M. Boreland, R. S., Box 371.
N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., Box 371.
1034 Oskaloosa—J. G. Slemanons, R. S.
J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D. st.
767 Ottumwa—M. C. Toland, R. S.
L. L. Lightner, F. S., 603 Findley av.
879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.
J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
1548 Shenandoah—W. N. Jordan, F. S.
948 Sioux City—Chas. Bander, R. S., 1224 5th st.
Jas. O'Brien, F. S., 201 Market.
615 Washington—Joe Lohberger, R. S.
A. E. Ritchey, F. S., Rookery Bldg.
552 Waterloo—Eli Dietz, R. S., 1202 W. Second st.
W. C. Eickelberg, F. S., Cor. Water and 5th sts.

KANSAS.

1632 Abilene—W. J. Gunzbacher, R. S.
J. C. Asper, F. S.
253 Argentine—M. Murphy, R. S. and F. S., Box 347.
1724 Arkansas City—R. R. Craig, R. S., 1400 So. J. st.
O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
1205 Chanute—J. S. Kiefner, R. S., 20 W. 4th st.
John Weber, F. S., 114 S. Santa Fe av.
1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N. Neosha st.
Robert Woolridge, F. S., E. 6th st.
1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315 Maple st.
E. S. Harper, F. S., 509 E. 4th st.
1224 Emporia—G. E. Blakeley, R. S., 26 Commercial st.
J. F. Keen, F. S., 802 Sylvan st.
942 Fort Scott—Newton Boatright, R. S., 1222 Scott ave.
Clarence Bell, F. S., 615 S. Wilson.
876 Frontenac—T. W. Teaford, R. S.
H. J. Snell, F. S.
609 Hiawatha—
285 Humboldt—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.
Philo Lyons, F. S.
1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th st.
1198 Independence—Martin Biorn, R. S., Box 172.
J. J. Konz, F. S., Box 845, North Independence.
123 Iola—Ed. Aldill, R. S., 217 N. Chestnut st.
J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 313 South st.
1509 Iola—H. D. Hanna, R. S., 209 W. 1st.
C. L. Livingston, F. S., 411 N. 3d.
1342 Junction City—H. H. Hafner, R. S.
C. E. Turner, F. S.
138 Kansas City—Lee Menew, R. S., 610 S. 6th st.
J. Pollock, F. S.
458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.
S. P. Byrd, F. S., 275 Pa.
499 Leavenworth—F. M. Stucker, R. S., 516 Lynn st.
G. McCaully, F. S., 217½ N. 5th st.
1730 Neodesha—J. Davis, R. S.
O. W. Donnelly, F. S.
1556 Ottawa—J. B. Loux, R. S., 719 S. Mulberry st.
C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust.
1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont ave.
H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
561 Pittsburg—Will Woody, R. S., 303 E. Park.
Geo. F. Holt, F. S., Box 131.
1571 Salina—L. H. Richardson, R. S., 223 N. 7th st.
O. O. Richardson, F. S., 664 S. 9th.
1001 Scammon—A. E. Lewis, R. S.
Jules Caumiant, F. S.
Topeka—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. A. Enderwies, 306 E. 7th st.
158 Topeka—W. G. Stewart, R. S., Oakland, Kas.
E. B. Dunn, F. S., Station B, Box 30.
1459 Topeka—J. H. Imbler, R. S., 512 E. 4th st.
J. A. Jessop, F. S., 822 W. 5th st.
1240 Topeka—Ed. Johnson, R. S., 1034 Woodward ave.
T. M. Hedges, F. S., 417 E. Lafayette.
1220 Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413 S. J. st.
L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
Wichita—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. E. Prine, 219 So. Topeka av.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, R. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.
Chas. Rochelle, F. S., 306 Exposition.
1611 Wichita—A. E. Prine, R. S., Box 413.
L. Eddingfield, F. S., 27 Pallace Bldg.
1183 Winfield—J. F. Richardson, R. S., 800 E. 6th st.
Philip Frankenfield, F. S., 424 W. 9th st.

KENTUCKY.

472 Ashland—E. H. Butler, R. S., 315 24th st.
W. E. Zortman, F. S., 637 E. Carter.
684 Bardwell—W. C. Harelson, R. S. and F. S.
725 Bowling Green—R. Durston, R. S.
Vallie Smith, F. S.
1542 Catlettsburg—C. C. Davis, R. S., Kenova, W. Va.
A. McKinzie, Normal, Ky.
641 Central City—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 98.
L. N. Jenkins, F. S., Box J.
1589 Corbin—Wilson Masters, R. S.
J. Eagle, F. S.

712 Covington—G. E. Bullock, R. S., 54 Pike st.
C. Gattling, F. S., 1502 Kavanaugh.
785 Covington—H. B. Kampsen, R. S., 324 W. 12th st.
J. Mantz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
851 Henderson—J. W. Hagen, R. S., 527 S. Alvasia st.
W. A. Grigby, F. S., 321 Jefferson.
442 Hopkinsville—W. H. Hester, R. S., 202 W. 19th st.
E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th.
1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.
Robert Gore, F. S.
1650 Lexington—E. B. Wallace, R. S., 206 E. Main st.
Albert Miller, Jr., F. S., Lexington Lumber Co.
1218 Ludlow—J. F. Morgan, R. S.
James T. Guleser, F. S.
Louisville—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. H. Cash, 1407½ W. Madison.
103 Louisville—C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bayles ave.
Henry Voit, F. S., 1842 Reutlinger ave.
214 Louisville—(Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., 1319 Shelby st.
Jacob Schnieder, F. S., 1915 East Chestnut st.
1369 Louisville—Chas. Lang, R. S., 710 Ohio st.
T. F. Matthews, F. S., 1428 Hull st.
1506 Madisonville—J. W. Settle, R. S., Box 278.
P. B. Simons, F. S.
1039 Marion—G. F. Jennings, R. S.
Sam. Hurst, F. S.
698 Newport—Andy Wald, R. S., 730 Saratoga st.
J. Sexton, F. S., 834 Patterson st.
809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th.
W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark.
John Arts, F. S., 1936 Clark st.
1352 Princeton—Joe Thompson, R. S.
John A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.
R. B. Williams, F. S.
1742 Winchester—Walter Boone, R. S., Box 661.
Wm. Jones, F. S., Box 206.

LOUISIANA.

1496 Abbeville—R. J. Montague, R. S. and F. S., Box 30.
973 Alexandria—S. W. Minor, R. S., 1346 Magnolia st.
M. J. Baugh, F. S., 104 16th st.
1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn, R. S., 205 Duncan st.
J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
1225 Baton Rouge—Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.
W. T. Reeks, F. S., 308 America st.
1495 Breaux Bride—J. D. Dupins, R. S.
Alph Mouchet, F. S.
874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth, R. S. and F. S., Box 64.
1718 Jeanerette—Robert Barbin, R. S.
M. Valentine, F. S.
1057 Lake Charles—M. W. Crabtree, R. S., 312 Iris st.
E. P. East, F. S.
868 Monroe—J. W. Thompson, R. S., 219 S. 6th st.
E. W. Anderson, F. S., Box 154.
758 Monroe—(Col.) Wm. Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.
Jas. Hodge, F. S., Box 520.
1494 Natchitoches—J. P. Prudhomme, R. S.
E. J. Harkins, F. S.
1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.
Charles Shaffer, F. S.
76 New Orleans—C. A. McCohn, R. S., 623 Scott st.
F. Duhkrup, F. S., 616 Cadiz st.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 Shreveport—R. D. Jones, R. S., Box 261.
C. S. Worsham, F. S., Box 261.
764 Shreveport—W. R. Sapp, R. S., 407 Jordan st.
E. E. King, F. S., 1669 South ave.

MAINE.

914 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., 26 Hight st.
John F. Spaulding, F. S., 46 Quimby.
1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont.
W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st.
Brewer, Me.
W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
459 Bar Harbor—Henry Smith, R. S., Des Isles.
N. Chaney, F. S., 20 Holland ave.
1669 Chisholm—C. B. Quimby, R. S., Livermore Falls.
C. A. Beane, F. S., Livermore Falls.
1259 Gardiner—C. L. Maloon, R. S., 23 Pope st.
G. A. Jaquith, F. S., 76 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell.
C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—F. L. Foote, R. S., 268 B. street.
A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
1474 Portland—(Mill) Wm. E. Laury, R. S., 401 Cumberland st.
H. B. Carr, F. S.
1031 Madison—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.
C. T. Miller, F. S.
1707 Millinocket—C. W. Fox, R. S.
E. E. Wyman, F. S.
1189 Rumford Falls—J. C. Curtis, R. S., Box 1202.
L. R. Neahl, F. S., Box 704.
787 Skowhegan—C. W. Grovin, R. S.
M. S. Adams, F. S.
348 Waterville—J. Frank Partridge, R. S., and F. S., 9 Western ave.

MARYLAND.

1126 Annapolis—C. W. Brady, R. S., 19 Corn Hill st.
R. A. Smith, F. S., 15 Franklin st.
Baltimore—Sec. Dist. Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.

990 Baltimore—C. R. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond st.
G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
29 Baltimore—G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Alsquith.
Wm. Keenan, F. S., 704 Alsquith.
44 Baltimore—(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813 N. Gray st.
H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford ave.
1182 Baltimore—(Cabinet Makers) W. Morowski, R. S., 1707 Aliceannol.
1315 Baltimore—Geo. F. Weidner, R. S., 1411 N. Mount st.
Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
1358 Baltimore—Herman Tieman, R. S., 509 N. Wolf st.
H. Ripple, F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
1598 Baltimore—G. H. Korb, F. S., 1909 Edmundson ave.
Julius Moeller, R. S., 806 Wash. st.
1722 Baltimore—(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.
W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyl av.
1024 Cumberland—Wm. Loudermilk, R. S., 388 N. Center st.
J. D. Rauck, F. C., 13 Cecelia st.
1702 Frederick—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
1661 Frostburg—Clifton Geis, R. S.
Wm. Preston, F. S.
1378 Hagerstown—Roy C. Lowman, R. S.
Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395 Adams—F. G. Rice, R. S., East Hoosa.
395 Adams—F. G. Rice, R. S., East Hoosa st.
Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner st.
1298 Andover—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm.
Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut st.
1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A.
C. H. Dodd, F. S., 79 Fish st.
1307 Attleboro—A. B. Lewis, R. S., 15 Academy st.
A. J. McKinnon, F. S., 84 Pleasant.
Boston—Secretary Dist. Council, A. M. Watson, 176 High st., Brookline.
33 Boston—A. M. Sinclair, R. S., 641 8th st., South Boston.
D. H. Deegan, F. S., 77 Romsey st., Dorchester.
954 Boston—W. Frumkin, R. S., 45 Minot.
J. Conviser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
1096 Boston—(Floor Layers) John A. McKenzie, R. S., 136 K st., So. Boston.
A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
1410 Boston—R. K. Smith, R. S., 22 Cedar st., Roxbury.
Ira E. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset, Mass.
1573 Boston—G. E. Haskins, R. S., Wollaston, Mass.
Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
67 Roxbury—Dawson Cole, R. S., 531 6th st., So. Boston.
J. McLaughlin, F. S., 215 Boylston st., Jamaica Plains, Mass.
218 East Boston—J. F. McKie, R. S., 104 Saratoga st.
C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
386 Dorchester—J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy.
J. Lent, F. S., 23 Harbor View st.
438 Brookline—L. J. Smith, R. S., 48 Kendall st., Boston.
James Keefe, F. S., 116 Chestnut st.
441 Cambridge—L. L. Sandborn, R. S., 18 Sparks st.
A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st.
443 Chelsea—Harry Williams, R. S., 56 Marlboro st.
P. J. Smyth, F. S., 20 Orange st.
625 Malden—Fred L. Mercer, R. S., Box 70.
629 Somerville—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy st.
W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st.
780 Everett—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., Davis st., Revere.
W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard av.
821 Winthrop—Percy White, R. S., Sunnyside ave.
G. Livenstone, F. S., 31½ Hermon.
846 Revere—John F. Portras, R. S., Box 2.
Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
889 Allston—Clifford Dexter, R. S., 94 Academy Hill, Brighton.
H. Sabel, F. S., 28 Allston st.
938 West Roxbury—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105 Arundal st.
M. B. Bryant, F. S., 105 Arundal st., Roslindale.
595 Mattapan—J. F. Forbes, R. S.
J. J. Orman, F. S., E. Mattapan.
1197 Saugus—C. A. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus.
Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
1424 Charlestown—H. S. Davis, R. S., 44 Chelsea st.
S. V. McNeil, F. S., 376 Maverick st., E. Boston.
1550 Braintree—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree.
W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.
E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner st.
F. W. Smith, F. S., 76 Turner st.
858 Clinton—John M. Robinson, R. S., So. Lancaster, Mass.
G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
1123 Cohasset—H. R. Gott, R. S., Box 478.
H. F. Marden, F. S., Box 536.
1593 Concord—Chas. M. Cox, F. S., Box 303.
1372 Easthampton—Fred S. Knott, R. S.
R. Parsons, F. S., East st.
223 Fall River—E. L. Johnson, R. S., 55 Dyer st.
A. Sampson, F. S., 203 Horton st.
1305 Fall River—(Fr.) J. A. Cote, R. S., 370 Hope st.
F. X. Blanchette, F. S., 107 Palmer st.

778 Fitchburg—J. D. O'Keefe, R. S., Monroe st.
C. Patterson, F. S., 25 East st.
860 Framingham—W. F. Drake, R. S., Box 923, So. Framingham, Mass.
E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
570 Gardner—Peter Brouillet, R. S., 320 Parker st.
Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
910 Gloucester—J. H. White, R. S., 12 Centennial ave.
J. C. Tuttle, F. S., Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.
C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, R. S. and F. S., Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—Jos. Hulbert, R. S., Weidham, Depot.
F. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Depot, Massachusetts.
82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren st.
P. D. Cass, F. S., 22 Franklin st.
424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Hingham Center.
H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Marsh, 217 Hamden st.
390 Holyoke—J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.
D. Laplante, F. S., 529 Summer.
656 Holyoke—Fred B. Donahue, R. S., 139 Chestnut st.
M. J. Marsh, F. S., 217 Hampden st.
400 Hudson—A. Giasson, R. S.
Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., 182 Wash. st.
1645 Hull—
111 Lawrence—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., 101 Broadway, Methuen.
J. Labelle, F. S., 451 Broadway.
551 Lawrence—(Fr.) Theodore Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.
Henry Panasse, F. S., 147 Margin.
1566 Lawrence—(Ger.) Geo. Roth, F. S., 34 Park st.
1427 Lee—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
370 Lenox—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139.
Patrick H. Cannavan, F. S.
794 Leominster—D. W. Shallin, R. S., 68 Church st.
F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Peter A. Golden, R. S., 198 Charles st.
David M. Sinnett, F. S., 11 Burlington ave.
1610 Lowell—(Fr.) E. Joyal, R. S., 20 Third st.
Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 16 Cedar st., W. Lynn.
L. G. Newman, F. S., Sagamore Hotel.
1041 Lynn—J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill avenue.
M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st., West Lynn.
1654 Mansfield—H. F. Dearborn, R. S., E. Mansfield R. F. D.
E. C. Coddling, F. S.
962 Marblehead—Fred A. Bruce, R. S., 29 Lincoln ave.
R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., Newton street.
Wilfred Bonin, F. S., Church st.
Middlesex—Secretary Dist. Council, H. H. Grove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
760 Melrose—Fred R. Logan, R. S., Everett street, Stoneham.
C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman av.
777 Medford—A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave.
A. A. Perrin, F. S., 67 Neharkam st.
881 Arlington—James Cramond, R. S., 280 Massachusetts ave.
J. V. Hatfield, F. S., 9 Crescent Hill ave.
885 Woburn—S. J. Bezanson, R. S., Hart Place.
Geo. H. Peppard, F. S., 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—John N. Polley, R. S., 6 Highland ave.
H. A. Hatch, F. S., Eaton st.
762 Quincy—C. L. Bean, R. S., Franklin ave., Wallacetown.
George Gauthier, F. S.
1675 Quincy—
1531 Rockland—S. A. Ward, F. S.
862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefane, R. S., Auburn st., Reading.
W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
867 Milford—John Holmes, R. S., Front st., extension.
J. P. Hynes, F. S., Highland st.
847 Natick—Asa Leavitt, R. S., 61 W. Central st.
F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
693 Needham—F. N. Smith, R. S.
Elias W. Adams, F. S.
1021 New Bedford—Byron A. Briggs, R. S., 37 Campbell st.
J. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
1287 New Bedford—Geo. A. Luce, R. S., 29 Willis st.
C. M. Grinnell, F. S., 382 Cedar st.
989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17½ Boardman st.
G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
Newton—Sec. District Council, H. R. Roblee, 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale, Mass.
275 Newton—Chas. S. Hanson, R. S., 72 Chasbank road.
C. Buckley, F. S., 10 Middle st.
1600 Newton—(Mill) R. D. Emery, R. S., 19 St. James ave., Boston.
J. J. McRae, F. S., Crescent st., Newton.
680 Newton Centre—R. L. Rottler, R. S., Bower st.
L. H. Groth, F. S., Langley road.
708 West Newton—A. W. Strum, R. S., 35 Robinhood, Auburndale.
A. S. M. Strum, F. S., 31 Sharon ave., Auburndale.
Norfolk County—Sec'y of Dist. Council, John W. McAfee.
892 Dedham—Wm. Greenwood, R. S.
R. Carleton, F. S., 22 Church.

802 Hyde Park—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E. River st.
J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde P'kav.
193 North Adams—S. H. Crum, R. S., 261 Ashland st.
J. J. Agan, F. S., 243 River st.
1653 North Cambridge—W. B. Bryanton, R. S., 139 Hamilton.
C. A. White, F. S., 36 Reed st.
351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm st.
J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
784 North Easton—Clarence Mason, R. S. and F. S., Box 61.
North Shore—Sec'y Dist. Council, T. F. Haley, 13 Trask st., Danvers, Mass.
South Shore—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st., Quincy, Mass.
878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale.
A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
950 Danvers—E. B. Hobbs, R. S., 25 Hampshire st.
G. B. McRae, F. S., 13 Wenham st.
924 Manchester—Geo. J. Norie, R. S., Box 510.
M. A. McInnis, F. S., Box 139.
888 Salem—Thos. Kane, F. S., 260 Essex.
J. H. Reed, F. S., Lawrence and Chester sts., Danvers.
866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahatan st.
F. M. Prescott, F. S., Islington.
444 Pittsfield—J. J. Farrell, R. S., 9 Hurlburt st.
Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—W. G. McDonald, R. S., Box 65.
C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
361 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.
Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
96 Springfield—(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.
Victor Gagnon, F. S., 611 Main st.
177 Springfield—Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.
W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
1105 Springfield—(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.
E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
685 Chicopee—Geo. F. Dion, R. S., 425 Front st.
Frank Blanchard, F. S., 7 Park st.
1063 Stoughton—Zed Leonard, R. S., Canton, Mass., Box 4.
Fred Fowler, F. S.
1035 Taunton—T. B. Barber, R. S., 6 Hearn av.
Felix Grise, F. S., 30 Russell st.
1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
540 Waltham—Geo. Preble, R. S., 105 Pine st.
Joseph Dicks, F. S., 11 Howard av.
1227 Waltham—F. Y. King, R. S., 4 Walnut st.
B. D. Taylor, F. S., 2 Mt. Pleasant.
1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, R. S. and F. S., 30 Prospect st.
823 Webster—Geo. Carreau, R. S., 58 Granite st.
Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—R. C. Dean, R. S., 16 S. Maple.
A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
979 Williamstown—Jas. Hasfred, R. S., Arelta st., Box 279.
Harrison White, F. S., Water st., Box 25.
1018 Whitman—Fred L. Gill, R. S.
B. A. Vaughan, F. S.
Worcester—Secretary of Dist. Council, Carl A. Laurens, Holden st.
23 Worcester—John J. Reidy, R. S., 638 Cambridge.
Patrick Dempsey, F. S., 16 Union ave.
408 Worcester—(Fr.) J. A. Millette, R. S., 26 Mott st.
F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington.
720 Worcester—(Swedish) Emil Ericson, R. S., 9 Vinson st.
John Bergquist, F. S., 9 Everard st.
877 Worcester—(Mill) H. T. Sears, R. S., 34 Crystal st.
R. H. Coates, F. S., 292 Pleasant.

MICHIGAN.

984 Adrian—W. A. Smith, R. S., 57 Clinton.
W. F. Mooney, F. S., 8 Tabor st.
512 Ann Arbor—G. Heiber, R. S., 337 S. Ashley st.
Chas. Hardy, F. S., 211 W. Wash.
871 Battle Creek—Newman A. Buck, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3.
Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
116 Bay City—W. C. Downing, R. S., 306 James st., West Bay City.
E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney.
898 Benton Harbor—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.
Harry Graft, F. S.
1170 Big Rapids—J. Wampole, R. S.
I. W. Mercer, F. S.
1695 Big Rapids—(Mill) J. H. Wampole, R. S.
E. C. Ely, F. S.
1344 Boyne—Loren Stackus, F. S.
535 Cadillac—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 836 Farrar.
Chas. E. Peterson, F. S., 222 River.
797 Charlevoix—W. E. Parmelee, R. S.
Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
1540 Charlotte—C. E. Hecox, R. S.
L. L. Wells, F. S., 338 Prairie st.
1095 Cheboygan—John McKnight, R. S.
Eugene Wansora, F. S., Box 392.
1020 Delray—Chas. Seeloff, R. S., Box 372.
John A. Bellis, F. S.
Detroit—Sec'y of Dist. Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
19 Detroit—Frank McMahon, R. S., 204 Wabash ave.
J. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
303 Detroit—John Dreyer, R. S., 930 Willis ave., E.
O. Friedland, F. S., 330 Hunt st.

1545 Detroit—(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
1572 Detroit—(Car Builders) August Knack, 870 Canfield ave.
August Marowske, F. S., 1538 Ferry ave.
1371 Dowagiac—M. M. Armstrong, R. S.
W. E. Murphy, F. S.
1690 Durand—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S., Box 415.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
1194 Escanaba—Bernard Welter, R. S., 222 S. Charlotte st.
Charles Franzen, F. S., 1022 4th.
643 Flint—H. L. Holmes, R. S., 519 Margaret st.
R. H. Porter, F. S., 515 5th ave., W.
1637 Gladwin—Charles Deye, R. S.
Fred Stratton, F. S., Box 33.
335 Grand Rapids—E. L. Probart, R. S., 874 Sutton ave.
J. T. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
1330 Grand Rapids—(Interior Finishers) M. Timmerman, R. S., 257 Hamilton st.
S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace av.
1336 Grand Rapids—Otto Simon, R. S., 29 Gold st.
A. Kuenzel, F. S., 50 Fremont st.
1493 Grand Rapids—(Mill) Abel N. Kintzger, R. S., 631 S. Lafayette.
T. W. Gilman, F. S., 255 Highland ave.
1696 Grand Rapids—John Vas. R. S., 60 Sycamore st.
Edward Krem, F. S., Broadway.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
1254 Harbor Springs—Ed Powers, R. S.
Joseph Coulter, F. S.
1412 Holland—A. Noble, R. S., 80 W. 14th.
J. Bombers, F. S., 197 W. 17th st.
1122 Houghton—John Allen, R. S.
J. W. Disney, F. S., Box 221.
1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.
B. E. Westfall, F. S., Box 221.
1655 Ishpeming—August Hyttsten, R. S., National Mine P. O.
John Erickson, F. S., 628 E. Ridge.
651 Jackson—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte.
J. H. White, F. S.
297 Kalamazoo—Wm. Bonfoy, R. S., 433 East Frank st.
H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
1008 Lansing—E. C. Hanson, R. S., 903 E. Franklin.
I. K. Moore, F. S., 447 Grand st., N.
1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S., R. F. D.
Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
958 Marquette—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.
John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
341 Marine City—Alb. Klennner, R. S., Box 861.
Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
1164 Midland—W. L. Hutchinson, R. S.
G. P. Keil, F. S.
674 Mt. Clemens—George W. Ayer, R. S., 71 Welts st.
Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
173 Munising—Jos. Prato, R. S., Box 149.
A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
100 Muskegon—Geo. Dausey, R. S., 58 Allen st.
Sam Knoorkinzen, F. S., 315 Terrace.
1077 Owosso—George Bonnell, R. S.
W. A. Kent, F. S.
791 Petoskey—R. H. Chase, R. S., 808 Petoskey st.
J. R. Hernley, F. S., 303 Sheridan ave.
1032 Pontiac—Charles W. Choats, R. S., 44 Douglas ave.
B. J. Klumph, F. S., Oakland and Wisner sts.
585 Port Huron—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1228 Short st.
C. E. Seebach, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581 Sheridan ave.
J. B. Sauve, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
334 Saginaw—H. Wettlauffer, R. S., 1807 Madison st.
A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th E. S.
1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—Joseph Wilson, R. S., 502 Easterday ave.
W. H. Quigley, F. S., 403 Easterday ave.
1080 South Haven—Wm. Albrow, R. S., Wilson st.
W. E. Symonds, F. S., Broadway.
1551 Three Rivers—I. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French.
David Stahl, F. S., 231 4th ave.
226 Traverse City—D. E. Warner, R. S.
E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
1008 West Lansing—H. R. Wright, R. S., 704 Sycamore st., south.
I. K. Moore, F. S., 447 Grand st., north.
814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., Centre st.
Chas. H. Renner, F. S., 80 Plum st.
1283 Ypsilanti—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.
R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross.

MINNESOTA.

1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243 Charles st.
L. H. Hassing, F. S.
951 Brainerd—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak.
Otto Lundberg, F. S., 605 2d ave., N. E.
Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
361 Duluth—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th st.
Josiah Wiles, F. S., 2104 W. Superior st.
1328 Hibbing—E. Everett, R. S.
F. W. Meharry, F. S.
1679 Little Falls—P. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.

992 Mankato—C. E. Keith, R. S., 324 Cherry st.
E. J. Wilkes, F. S., 419 Lemeur.
1665 Mankato—Gus Ruge, R. S., 1626 Fourth ave.
Alex. Scott, F. S., 115 N. 2d st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
7 Minneapolis—E. Klingel Smith, R. S., 328 10th st.
J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
548 Minneapolis—(Millwrights) A. J. Slater, R. S., 2123 Irving ave., north.
Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 2818 Grand ave.
1568 Minneapolis—(Cab. Mkrs.) C. G. Lauritzen, R. S., 2609 7th st.
H. A. Einhorn, F. S., 1807 4th st., N.
980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S. and F. S., 101 W. Division st.
930 St. Cloud—Edward Wahl, R. S.
J. E. Conrad, F. S.
957 Stillwater—Thos. Russell, R. S., W. Olive st.
O. Rendgren, F. S., 403 N. Owen st.
87 St. Paul—John Frieson, R. S., 223 W. 7th st.
J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
1536 Two Harbors—John Hedland, R. S., Box 229.
Hans Otterlee, F. S., Box 307.
1588 Willmar—Frank E. Holmberg, R. S., Lock Box 99.
Hans A. Sandven, F. S.
307 Winona—Nick Grathen, R. S., 356 E. 8th st.
E. Rohweder, F. S., 761 W. 5th st.

MISSISSIPPI.

1348 Brook Haven—P. S. Drury, R. S.
W. M. Welch, F. S., Box 208.
1086 Gulfport—S. Vamado, R. S.
S. O. Sumrial, F. S.
1397 Hattiesburg—W. H. H. Davis, R. S. and F. S., Box 1387.
824 Jackson—R. C. McCleave, R. S., 215 Earl avenue.
J. W. Newsom, F. S., 305 South st.
848 McComb City—V. B. Netterville, R. S.
J. A. Simmons, F. S.
446 Meridian—Geo. W. Wheeler, R. S., Box 12.
H. T. Hubbard, F. S., Paulding and 46th ave.
1366 Meridian—(Col.) W. H. Crawford, R. S., 1324 14th st. and 34th ave.
G. W. Adams, F. S., 1701 17th st. and 18th ave.
619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homichitta st.
1606 Natchez—Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor.
Louis Alexander, F. S., 203 St. Catherine st.
1673 Port Gibson—J. D. Arnette, R. S.
E. E. Jordan, F. S.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S., 302 Fayette st.
Geo. Ruffin, F. S., Box 189.
1047 Vicksburg—L. D. Ople, R. S., 102 Bridge st.
Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
1697 Water Valley—D. W. Ballard, R. S.
C. M. Forrest, F. S.
1706 Yazoo City—W. W. McMurtry, R. S., Box 434.
S. Atkinson, F. S., 311 Custer st.
1721 Yazoo City—(Col.)

MISSOURI.

1280 Beaver—Walter Chitwood, R. S.
W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
1349 Bonnetterre—R. J. Brooker, R. S., Box 14.
W. P. Yoder, F. S., Box 14.
1303 California—J. E. Spruce, R. S., Box 5.
P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 5.
1770 Cape Girardeau—W. L. Goodman, R. S., 309 S. Middle st.
W. F. Zapf, F. S., 843 Jefferson ave.
566 Charleston—T. A. Lovelace, R. S.
Wm. Simpson, F. S.
1278 Columbia—A. L. True, R. S., 1521 Paris road.
J. H. Barnett, F. S., 502 W. Locust.
1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401 Alexandria ave.
T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun st.
1660 De Soto—C. E. Hopson, R. S.
A. W. Neck, F. S., Box 185.
1337 Doe Run—Frank Sample, F. S.
1522 Doniphan—H. D. Aberotry, R. S.
Arthur Allen, R. S.
922 Farmington—A. J. Matthews, R. S.
S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 168.
1285 Green City—O. G. Smart, R. S.
A. J. Foster, F. S.
607 Hannibal—H. Foster, R. S., 308 N. 3d st.
M. B. Velle, F. S., 830 Center.
1326 Jackson—Sim Penzel, R. S.
George Pedigo, F. S.
945 Jefferson City—J. C. Engelbrecht, R. S., 212 Pine st.
L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Center st.
311 Joplin—F. N. Ford, R. S., 2216 Byers ave.
J. W. Sipe, F. S.
4 Kansas City—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442 Belefontaine ave.
J. E. Chaffin, F. S., 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—D. A. Gardner, R. S., 700 Gardner ave.
B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkswood—W. R. Horne, R. S., Webster Groves, Mo.
Chas. Doeblor, F. S.
1177 Marceline—W. A. Darling, R. S.
W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemmon, R. S., 766 S. Lafayette st.
N. H. Chaffee, F. S., 745 N. Jefferson.
1643 Mindon Mines—S. B. Nurse, R. S., Fuller Kas.
E. W. Willert, F. S.
1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed.
L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.

1187 Nevada—L. A. Grisham, R. S., 1120 W. Hunter st.
J. C. Cohenour, F. S., 920 W. Arch.
1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.
Richard Phelon, F. S.
740 Novinger—G. E. Hunsaker, R. S.
Jno. Markey, F. S., Box 316.
1049 Poplar Bluff—Wm. C. Bush, R. S.
I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
445 Rich Hill—Alex. Darden, R. S.
Joe L. Bomar, F. S.
875 Sloans Point—C. E. Otto, R. S., Youngstown, Mo.
L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
978 Springfield—B. F. Bohon, R. S., 419 South st.
T. P. Mann, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
1701 St. Francis—Andy Cantrell, R. S., Flat River, Mo.
G. A. Zaner, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
St. Joseph—Sec'y District Council, A. F. Coder, Box 422 S. St. Joseph.
110 St. Joseph—R. C. Light, R. S., 2717 Patee st.
Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th.
1591 South St. Joseph—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box 422.
A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph, Sta. "D."
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.
5 St. Louis—(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S., 3707 Iowa ave.
Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
45 St. Louis—(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.
Wm. Thoms, F. S., 1944 Benton st.
47 St. Louis—(Ger.) Wm. G. Gruenwald, R. S., 2821 Wyoming st.
Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
73 St. Louis—Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N. Newstead st.
G. J. Swank, F. S., 768 Bayard ave.
257 St. Louis—Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4035 Easton ave.
G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand avenue.
578 St. Louis—J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster avenue.
D. T. Curl, F. S., 4031 Finney ave.
602 St. Louis—A. G. Knoebel, R. S., 1924 N. Market st.
W. H. Tudor, F. S., 1414 Carr st.
1100 St. Louis—John H. Rakel, R. S., 3107 Minnesota ave.
Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
1011 St. Louis—Thos. Walsh, R. S., 212 E. Marceau st.
Theo. Mesmer, F. S., 6117 S. 10th.
1596 St. Louis—(Mill) E. Blauert, R. S., 1106 S. 4th st.
H. Mueller, F. S., 4130 N. Kings Highway.
1206 Trenton—R. S. Southers, R. S., 1305 Elm.
M. C. Pryor, F. S., 301 Shanklin av.

MONTANA.

88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238.
Geo. H. Sewell, F. S., P. O. Box 238.
112 Butte City—Wm. H. Pierce, R. S., 708 S. Main st.
W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
1102 Glendive—J. C. Ward, R. S.
Ola Woswick, F. S.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120 7th.
Erick Olson, F. S., care Milwaukee House.
923 Havre—Charles Oleson, R. S.
Chas. T. Emery, F. S., Box 1218.
153 Helena—Karl P. Conklin, R. S., 115 N. Rodney st.
S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—Geo. W. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave., west.
Peter Shafer, F. S., Gen. Del.
1302 Lewiston—F. M. Partridge, R. S.
C. B. Noble, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Chas. Tubbs, R. S.
T. Brown, F. S., 124 G st.
816 Lothrop—C. A. Poirier, R. S. and F. S.
28 Missoula—E. B. Bagby, R. S., Box 288.
M. O. Nelson, F. S., Box 288.
967 Whitefish—L. G. Comstock, R. S.
J. D. Letton, F. S.
744 Red Lodge—W. S. Smith, R. S.
George Devlin, F. S.

NEBRASKA.

1286 Beatrice—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E. Market st.
Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
1501 Columbus—C. J. Clark, R. S., Box 542.
Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairbury—H. J. Chapman, R. S.
C. H. Gudgel, F. S., 210 W. 4th st.
1395 Fremont—C. W. E. Lundell, R. S., 136 N. K st.
E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N. K st.
1386 Grand Island—S. K. Conover, R. S., 121 E. 10th st.
Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
113 Lincoln—C. F. Quick, R. S., 1234 A st.
1306 Lincoln—J. A. Chambers, R. S., 2119 P st.
S. R. Hall, F. S., 936 N. 24th st.
1332 Lincoln—(Mill) G. R. McCormick, R. S., Box 553.
C. F. Scott, F. S., 846 N. 21st.
960 Nebraska City—John Chase, R. S., 9th ave., bet. 6th and 7th sts.
W. Lambert, F. S., 1812 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 716 S. 40th st.
Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—J. A. Custer, R. S., Box 237.
C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—John Bjork, R. S., 328 N. 25th st.
A. Buckley, F. S., 25th and P sts.

1703 South Omaha—G. F. Hehl, R. S., 3116 av. B, Council Bluffs, Ia.
John Larsen, F. S., 276 S. 20th st.
117 University Place—R. H. Miller, R. S., Box 946.
F. B. Naracong, F. S., Box 215.

NEVADA.

971 Reno—Burt Donaldson, R. S., Box 179
P. R. Burton, F. S., 508 5th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1271 Clairmont—Fred J. La Farr, R. S., Claremont, N. H.
Alba Town, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 6 Princeton st.
A. J. Williams, F. S., 18 School st.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 71 6th.
J. C. Perkins, F. S., 85 Portland st.
1222 Franklin—G. S. Davenport, R. S., S. Main st.
Ernest D. Drake, F. S., 10 Anderson ave.
1270 Keene—H. C. Moulton, R. S., High.
C. A. Davis, F. S., 567 West st.
931 Manchester—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Merrimack st.
G. W. Turney, F. S., 1016 Hayward.
579 Nashua—Wm. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore.
A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 6 South.
B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wilbird st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy, R. S. and F. S.

NEW JERSEY.

1002 Arlington—Thos. H. Rack, R. S., 12 Duke st., Kearney, N. J.
R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart av.
432 Atlantic City—J. G. Farson, R. S., 35 N. Ga. ave.
A. Tompkins, F. S., 140 St. Charles.
1619 Atlantic City—(Mill Workers) Wm. F. Pfaff, R. S., Box 340.
P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Trenwith, Terrace.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208.
M. Southall, F. S., Leonardo, N. J.
1067 Belleville—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.
Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union av.
880 Bernardsville—L. L. Reeves, R. S.
Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.
H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East ave.
1489 Burlington—W. H. Kerr, R. S.
John H. Shull, F. S., 214 W. Union.
20 Camden—G. R. Richman, R. S., 222 State.
1532 Camden—Howard Wolverton, R. S., 2406 Federal st.
T. P. Dickinson, F. S., 626 Spruce.
1727 Camden—
1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S., Box 308.
J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy.
Olaf Berg, F. S., 12 Belmont ave.
1443 Englewood—Judge Foster, R. S.
Geo. Blowers, F. S., Leonia, N. J.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.
A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 106 Boiling Spring ave.
K. J. Jorgensen, F. S., Madison st., Carlstadt, N. J.
1253 Gladstone—Smith Kagan, R. S., Peapack, N. J.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, R. S. and F. S., Box 180.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchin, R. S., Woodbury, N. J.
265 Hackensack—James Bratt, Jr., R. S., Cleveland st.
C. A. Kan, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—James Walsch, R. S., 85 Cumming st.
J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 97 Orange ave.
1728 Lakewood—Chas. Comstock, R. S.
Theodore Applegate, F. S.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Frank Volke, R. S., Hamilton st.
Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th st.
D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 Hoboken—(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 606 Palisade ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815 Monastery st.
Wm. Lawrence, F. S., 18 Hamblet Place.
Hudson County—Sec'y Dist. Council, Geo. Devine, 124 St. Pauls ave., Jersey City.
139 Jersey City—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck ave.
G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communi-paw avenue.
118 Jersey City—(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 413 York st., Jersey City.
F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., F. S., 549 Gregory ave., Sta. I. Hoboken.
282 Jersey City—H. H. Tompkins, R. S., 399 Hoboken ave.
Wm. Hafernan, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 Jersey City—Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 124 St. Pauls ave.
J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 Jersey City—Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.
157 Jersey City—(Stairs) Jas. Bodine, R. S., 153 St. Pauls ave.
W. Mildenerberger, F. S., 224 Sherman ave.
1453 Jersey City—S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls ave.
M. Devaney, F. S., 421 Tonnele ave., Jersey City Heights.
383 Bayonne—Morris Levy, R. S., 64 W. 24th.
Max Dinersten, F. S., 87 W. 51st.

486 Bayonne—W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th.
C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th st.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.
Samuel Stryker, F. S.
1058 Madison—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Greenwood ave.
J. F. Keating, F. S., 28 Main st.
305 Millville—Louis F. Brecht, R. S., Box 22.
S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
Montclair—Sec'y of Dist. Council, Morris Lunger, 38 N. 6th, Newark.
429 Montclair—Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.
H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
1729 Moravia—
Monmouth County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Hulsart, 77 Pilgrim Pathway, Ocean Grove, N. J.
151 Long Branch, N. J.—A. Embley, R. S., 22 Fourth ave.
Chas. Brown, F. S., Station B.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Collier, R. S., 77 S. Main st.
J. M. Bassett, F. S., 834 Central ave., West.
1327 Belmar—Willis Bloodgood, R. S., Box 161.
Samuel Strudwick, F. S.
1405 Red Bank—G. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.
G. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace st.
638 Morristown—W. McDonald, R. S., 12 Bellevue Terrace.
C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 Morristown—Wm. Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton.
Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.
Newark—Secretary of Dist. Council, John G. Hunter, 207 Walnut st.
119 Newark—Jos. S. Waldrup, R. S., 113 Hartford st.
S. Cole, F. S., 11 Norfolk st.
120 Newark—(Ger.) Max Stuhler, R. S., 71 Kossuth st.
Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184 Hamburg Place.
148 Newark—H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield avenue.
L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly av.
306 Newark—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.
A. L. Beegle, F. S., 122 N. Ind. st.
723 Newark—(Ger.) Gus Girth, R. S., 478 S. 11th st.
John Schrade, F. S., 372 15th ave.
1209 Newark—(Mill) J. C. Mottashed, Jr., R. S., 70 Ogden st.
W. F. Worth, F. S., 34 Columbia st.
1297 New Brunswick—John Helm, R. S., 294 Snyham st.
M. Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop ave.
1124 Newton—Walter Drake, R. S., 10 Trinity st.
Geo. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta av.
349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic st.
M. Morlock, F. S., 30 Jefferson st.
Paterson—Sec'y Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 334 11th ave.
325 Paterson—Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192 Hamburg ave.
S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 Paterson—Fred Beck, R. S., 427 Towata ave.
Chas. Blewett, F. S., 334 11th ave.
345 Paterson—(Mill) Thos. Waters, R. S., 36 Menkel st.
Nat. Burton, F. S., 104 Montgomery.
490 Passaic—John Helegers, R. S., 22 Mineral Spring ave.
J. Van Weil, F. S., Lodl.
1157 Passaic—J. Greenburg, R. S., 99 Monroe st.
T. Feder, F. S., 14 Van Buren st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas L. Donahue, R. S., 9 Maple st.
W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183 Lewis st.
L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
842 Pleasantville—J. Adams, R. S.
Benj. F. Risley, F. S., Box 261.
1156 Point Pleasant—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., W. Pt. Pleasant, N. J.
A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 98 Alexandria st.
A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau.
1091 Ridgewood—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326.
John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
542 Salem, N. J.—B. F. Darlington, R. S., 43 Seventh st.
Wesley Sheppard, F. S., 8 Griffith.
455 Somerville—C. Brockaw, R. S., Rariton.
T. S. Mitchel, F. S.
1392 South Amboy—John W. Conover, R. S., George st.
F. Baldt, F. S., South River, N. J.
1113 Springfield—A. Van Ness, R. S., Box 214.
Milburn, N. J.
W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
961 Summit—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193.
F. R. Spear, F. S., Box 193.
31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler st.
J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—J. T. Cosgrove, R. S., 843 Elizabeth ave.
Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Place.
687 Elizabeth—(Ger.) Chas. Kaufmann, R. S., 615 1st ave.
John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—Benj. W. Brown, R. S., 323 Faltoute ave., Roselle Park.
W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., East, Roselle Park.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, R. S. and F. S., 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—A. P. Harrison, R. S., Seminary ave.
J. J. Wolke, F. S., Lawrence st.
1236 Washington—Edward Rinehart, 80 Hornbaker st.
M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.

320 Westfield—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie.
Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Boulevard st.
G. P. Albertson, F. S., 515 Park av.

NEW MEXICO.

1159 Alamogordo—N. R. Christman, R. S., Box 245.
J. S. Morris, F. S., Box 245.
1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 996 Copper ave.
James J. Votaw, F. S., 114½ N. 2d.
30 Artesia—
645 Las Vegas—George E. Moulton, R. S., S. W. cor. Valencia st. and Lopez ave.
F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. av.
1362 Portales—A. L. Mullenix, R. S., Box 75.
W. J. Martin, F. S., Box 75.
1700 Raton—Tom Morrow, R. S., Box 425.
Frank Cole, F. S., Box 425.
511 Roswell—H. B. Slackey, R. S., Box 855.
J. D. Sheets, F. S., Box 793.

NEW YORK.

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
274 Albany—F. C. Ludlum, R. S., 31 West st.
L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
659 Albany—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 516 Washington ave.
J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman.
1446 Albany—Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 88 Van Wort ave.
Geo. Fry, F. S., 10 Judson st.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
6 Amsterdam—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Minaville st.
A. L. Broelle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
453 Auburn—E. K. Atwater, R. S., 52 Fulton.
M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin ave.
614 Baldwinville—Andrew J. Larkin, R. S., Box 65.
Joseph McCarthey, F. S., Box 52.
1321 Ballston Spa—Geo. Bishop, R. S., Box 550.
J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
24 Batavia—C. D. Brewer, R. S., 463 Ellicott st.
Lee Spalding, F. S., 17 Otis st.
1264 Bath—Wm. Fogarty, R. S., 209 W. Washington st.
Frank Fowner, F. S.
233 Binghamton—R. L. Whittemore, R. S., Bayless ave.
E. S. Nicholson, F. S., 168 Bethoven.
1052 Blasdell—John Maynard, R. S.
John Haer, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hopkins, 148 Chester st.
9 Buffalo—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara.
G. H. Waldon, F. S., 87 Mulberry st.
132 Buffalo—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.
Adolph Killian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
355 Buffalo—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.
M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Fongeron st.
374 Buffalo—J. H. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.
E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson av.
440 Buffalo—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 148 Chester st.
Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland av.
1345 Buffalo—W. J. Everingham, R. S., 155 Dowling st.
O. E. Dobbins, F. S., 131 Sage ave.
1377 Buffalo—John A. Hess, R. S., 44 Hoffman Place.
John Falk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda.
502 Canandaigua—A. L. Bunnell, R. S., 3 Antis.
Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
1457 Canastota—E. E. Barber, R. S.
H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, R. S. and F. S., Box 274.
1578 Chautauqua—L. M. Matthews, R. S.
F. A. Harter, F. S.
368 Clayton—John Page, Jr., R. S.
Jas. R. Wilbur, F. S.
99 Cohos—A. Van Arnam, R. S. and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—Geo. Sara, R. S. Box 10.
A. Grumbacher, F. S., Box 254.
491 Corinth—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S.
Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
700 Corning—Frank Sands, R. S., 183 Cedar st.
Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—S. Clark, R. S., 123 Croton ave.
A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
503 Depeu—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.
A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster, N. Y.
649 Dobbs Ferry—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.
Wm. Lynt, F. S., Ashford ave.
466 Dunkirk—T. E. Kennedy, R. S., 99 Douglas st., Fredonia, N. Y.
F. E. Nichols, F. S., Fredonia, N. Y.
532 Elmira—Ed Sweet, R. S., 638 Windsor.
E. E. Teneycke, F. S., Cleveland av.
1614 Fine View—Geo. Shumaker, R. S.
G. E. Frazier, F. S.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Barney Sullivan, R. S.
John F. O'Brien, F. S.
673 Fort Edward—Harry Johnson, R. S., 1 Washington st., Sandy Hill, N. Y.
Geo. S. Brigham, F. S.
754 Fulton—Jay C. Fuller, R. S., 8 West 3d st.
E. Schenck, F. S., 222 Utica st.
187 Geneva—W. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps, New York.
M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—Clarence Doney, R. S.
Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, R. S. and F. S., 21 Chester st.

1144 Glens Falls—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, R. S. and F. S., 63 Walnut st.
1107 Gloversville—Jas. Howlin, R. S., 9 Hudson.
E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
1030 Gouverneur—N. W. Wood, R. S.
J. R. Wilson, F. S.
1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238.
Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
380 Herkimer—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bellinger st.
B. L. Austin, 321 S. Main st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—John Lauck, R. S., Lock Box, 482.
Wm. H. Molloy, F. S., Lock Box 482.
1075 Hudson—Claude B. Macy, R. S., 832 Columbia st.
John R. Hardick, F. S., 536 Prospect st.
1747 Huntington, L. I.—John Phifer, R. S.
H. Wright, F. S., Cold Spring, L. I.
1261 Illion—A. J. Ryan, R. S., No. 9 First ave.
Frank W. Miller, F. S., 63 R. R. st.
149 Irvington—Alex. H. Smith, R. S., Box 187.
Chas. Maccabee, F. S., East Irvington.
357 Islip, L. I.—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345, Bay Shore, L. I.
Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
603 Ithaca—Wm. Sager, R. S., 124 Esty.
E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.
A. G. King, F. S., 50 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—W. F. Miller, R. S., 130 E. Clinton st.
James Newnham, F. S., 24 Yorst st.
251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., 285 E. Chestnut st.
A. Van Steenburg, F. S., 282 Albany ave.
1560 Kingston—(Mill) Harry Jones, R. S., Chappel st.
Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 168 Ten Broeck ave.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, R. S. and F. S., Box 16.
591 Little Falls—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 26 Lansing st.
A. E. Covill, F. S., 16 High st.
289 Lockport—W. J. Ferris, R. S., 77 Main st.
Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—F. W. Gentile, R. S. and F. S.
543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337.
J. Holton, F. S.
1438 Massena—S. Lebeau, R. S.
W. McClamat, F. S.
1576 Mechanicville—H. G. Edmonds, R. S.
Merritt W. Baker, F. S.
574 Middletown—John Schendler, R. S., 52 Prospect st.
Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—James B. Simmons, R. S.
Hiram S. Tripp, F. S.
Mohawk Valley—Secretary of District Council, M. G. Ford, R. S., 391 Dudley ave., Utica, N. Y.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. W. Finch, R. S., Box 23.
S. Miller, F. S., Box 23.
1729 Moravia—P. E. Murphy, R. S.
Smith Collier, F. S.
646 Newark—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vienna st.
John T. Leggett, F. S., 6 Mason st.
301 Newburg—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller st.
J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 New Rochelle—Alex. Fraser, R. S., 51 Ave. E.
J. Gagan, F. S., 50 Walnut st.
718 New Rochelle—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.
Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North.
New York City—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.
12 New York City—Matthew Erickson, R. S., 220 Court st.
T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st., Brooklyn Boro.
32 New York City—(Ger. Cab. Makers) M. Braun, R. S., Madison, near Myrtle ave., Glendale P. O., L. I.
Ernst Bradley, F. S., 585 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
34 New York City—Jos. Forst, R. S., 196 Grace st., Long Island City, N. Y.
Fred Renker, F. S., 604 Broadway, Long Island City.
40 New York City—Jas. J. Lyman, R. S., Jerome ave. and 169th st., N. Y.
E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman, King's Bridge, N. Y.
51 New York City—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.
K. McLean, F. S., 226 E. 40th st., Manhattan Boro.
56 New York City—(Floor Layers) Wm. Pfeil, R. S., 753 Courtland ave.
A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d st., Manhattan Boro.
64 New York City—Patrick Kavanagh, R. S., 321 W. 47th st.
E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, New Jersey.
81 New York City—John J. Phelan, R. S., Box 151, Lawrence, N. Y.
Harry Jones, F. S., Box 174, Inwood, L. I., N. Y.
109 New York City—L. F. McCormick, R. S., 70 Douglas st., Brooklyn Boro.
E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck ave., Brooklyn Boro.
126 New York City—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn Boro.
H. Sargent, F. S., 187 Kingsland ave., Brooklyn Boro.
128 New York City—Oscar Hertel, R. S., Whitstone, L. I.
Henry Hey, F. S., Whitestone, L. I.
147 New York City—Jas. Collins, R. S., 439 Railroad ave.
Martin Pearson, F. S., 192 Jerome, Brooklyn Boro.

- 172 New York City—Frank Vanderpoel, R. S., Westchester, N. Y.
Sydney Baxter, F. S., Westchester ave., Westchester, N. Y.
- 175 New York City—C. E. Byrns, R. S., 85 Palmetto, Brooklyn Boro.
R. F. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe, Brooklyn Boro.
- 200 New York City—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 69 E. 99th st.
J. Goldfarb, F. S., 66 E. 100th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 240 New York City—John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th.
Oliver Hardgrove, F. S., 59 Halsey st., Astoria.
- 247 New York City—Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn Boro.
W. Schweikert, F. S., 516 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn Boro.
- 258 New York City—John Tonfies, R. S., 372½ Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.
M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 291 New York City—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan av., Brooklyn Boro.
Arthur F. Geutsch, F. S., 427 Greene st., Evergreen, N. Y.
- 309 New York City—(Ger. Cab. Makers) Benj. Fried, 2978 Bainbridge avenue, Bronx Boro.
Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st., Manhattan Boro.
- 324 New York City—Robert Ryman, R. S., 144 3d ave., Dutch Kills, L. I., N. Y.
Charles Krause, F. C., Box 372, Woodside, L. I.
- 340 New York City—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.
H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st., Manhattan Boro.
- 375 New York City—(Ger.) Philipp Wenz, R. S., 319 Patterson ave., Hoboken, N. J.
Hy Ortlund, F. S., 50 E. End ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 381 New York City—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.
T. Kirkwood, F. S., 1688 Bergen st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 382 New York City—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th st.
E. E. Tittle, F. S., 61 W. 89th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 387 New York City—Geo. N. Fischer, R. S., 1112 E. 165th st.
S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
- 451 New York City—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn Boro.
W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Classon ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 457 New York City—(Scan.) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 50 E. 102d st.
Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 464 New York City—(Ger.) Chas. Schrat, R. S., 2023 Arthur ave.
Geo. Fieser, F. S., 963 Washington ave., Bronx Boro.
- 468 New York City—Wm. J. Neyland, R. S., 642 E. 14th st., N. Y. City.
Thos. Doran, F. S., 781 3d ave., N. Y. City.
- 471 New York City—N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.
Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 473 New York City—L. S. Blauvelt, R. S., 430 St. Nicholas ave., Manhattan Boro.
J. W. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage st., Jersey City, N. J.
- 476 New York City—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th st.
Wm. E. P. Swartz, 8 Mill st., Astoria, L. I.
- 478 New York City—H. G. Lambert, R. S., 279 9th ave.
C. R. Nagel, F. S., 679 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
- 493 New York City—Carl Stolte, R. S., N. High st., Mt. Vernon.
F. J. Lounsbury, F. S., 26 S. 13th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- 497 New York City—(Ger.) Bernard Greger, R. S., 506 E. 81st st.
L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 507 New York City—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Floit, Corona, Queens Boro.
P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
- 509 New York City—Thos. Smith, R. S., 200 E. 9th st.
T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 3d ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 513 New York City—(Ger.) Wm. Jonchon, R. S., 516 E. 155th st.
Wm. Moesner, F. S., 1515 Ave A., Manhattan Boro.
- 567 New York City—A. E. Wills, R. S., 35 Tompkins st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
P. J. Klee, F. S., 135 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
- 575 New York City—(Stair) Thos. Loughman, R. S., 52 Erasmus st., Brooklyn.
H. Blot, F. S., 2171 5th ave., New York City.
- 593 New York City—C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th st., Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
- 601 New York City—James B. Smith, R. S., Box 90, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.
C. Schultz, F. S., North Pleasant ave., Rockaway Beach.
- 606 New York City—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelts ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
Wm. Houseman, F. S., 68 Columbia st., West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
- 613 New York City—Chas. Stout, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I.
John P. Shultz, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
- 639 New York City—V. Harrington, R. S., 736 57th, Brooklyn Boro.
August Sohns, F. S., 268 53d st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 640 New York City—Alfred Frommelt, R. S., College Point, N. Y.
P. Carrol, Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
- 707 New York City—(Fr. Can.) Joseph P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.
Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 714 New York City—John R. Reilly, R. S., 70 W. Amity, Flushing.
Frank Holly, F. S., 318 Bayside ave., Flushing.
- 715 New York City—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester, N. Y.
Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst ave.
- 724 New York City—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d ave.
J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 221 E. 81st st.
- 774 New York City—Wm. J. Farrell, R. S., 899 E. 135th st.
Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th st.
- 786 New York City—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studdt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.
H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 901 New York City—Geo. W. Dow, R. S., University Place, near Benedict ave., Woodhaven, L. I.
Thos. Tuttil, F. S., Clinton ave., near Broadway, Ozone Park, L. I.
- 906 New York City—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
John Oliver, F. S., Box 142, Cedarhurst, L. I.
- 907 New York City—W. H. Ryan, R. S. and F. S., Box 33, Great Neck, L. I.
- 983 New York City—H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I.
- 1363 New York City—(Ship Joiners) C. M. Winaut, R. S., 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn.
J. H. Moeller, F. S., 271 Rutledge st., Brooklyn.
- 1388 New York City—J. I. Becker, R. S., Huguenot, Richmond Boro, N. Y.
W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, Richmond Boro.
- 1425 New York City—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave., near 16th st., Coney Island, N. Y.
Emil Zwerg, F. S., Newman's Flats, Coney Island, Brooklyn Boro.
- Niagara Falls—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
- 322 Niagara Falls—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney avenue.
J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
- 1555 Niagara Falls—F. Thomas, R. S., 759 17th st.
F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon ave.
- 369 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.
W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.
- 1377 No. Buffalo—John G. Vogt, R. S., 232 Thompson st.
J. Schreiner, F. S., 269 Sycamore.
- 310 Norwich—B. F. McLagan, R. S., 33 Gold st.
E. J. Smith, F. S., 31 Canasawacta.
- 474 Nyack—Jerome Hasbrock, R. S.
R. F. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
- 1354 Ogdensburg—W. H. LeClaire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.
C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
- 101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 2 Sand.
C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling av.
- 546 Olean—E. E. Westcott, R. S., 219 N. 6th st.
Geo. Bemis, F. S., 107 S. Clinton st.
- 1243 Oneida—W. A. Webster, R. S., 41 Main st.
J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
- 447 Ossining—E. Washburn, R. S., 25 Everett ave.
Alfred Selberger, F. S., Dale ave.
- 747 Oswego—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Oneida st.
Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
- 163 Peckskill—S. D. Bogardus, R. S., Montrose on Hudson.
W. W. Hoyt, F. S., 520 Washington.
- 996 Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty.
E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
- 1407 Perry—S. Chapman, R. S.
Geo. W. Abrams, F. S., Box 309.
- 1115 Pleasantville—F. D. Bailey, R. S.
Fred Wild, F. S.
- 77 Port Chester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605.
E. Howard, F. S., 128 Eldrige.
- 1135 Port Jefferson—Frank Edwards, R. S.
J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
- 1145 Port Jervis—F. B. Raymond, R. S., 40 Franklin st.
J. F. Cisco, F. S., 13 Culvert.
- 203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winlake ave.
F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
- Rochester—Secretary of Dist. Council, Adam C. Harold, 217 Avenue A.
- 72 Rochester—Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Av. A.
B. F. Lawn, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
- 179 Rochester—(Ger.) O. F. Marschke, R. S., 221 Remington st.
T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
- 231 Rochester—Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Eiffel.
Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yandes st.
- 1016 Rome—G. E. Dunbar, R. S., 504 Lock.
C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense.
- 573 Rye—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 397.
J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
- 1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.
Wm. Havens, F. S., Edward, N. Y.
- 600 Saranac Lake—J. F. Growe, R. S.
L. W. Divine, F. S.
- 1015 Saratoga Springs—O. H. Forten, R. S., 125 George st.
N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple st.
- 412 Sayville, L. I.—F. J. Fear, R. S., 76 Garden st.
E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
- 146 Schenectady—Walter M. Carr, R. S., 889 Stanley st.
Guy Evans, F. S.
- 963 Schenectady—(Mill) T. G. Costello, R. S., 528 Liberty st.
E. H. Walker, F. S., 98 Broadway.
- 835 Seneca Falls—Albert Coffin, R. S., 76 Garden st.
Ashel Burroughs, F. S., 10 Jefferson st.
- 853 Silver Creek—Frank Bratz, R. S.
Charles Diefenback, F. S.
- Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
- 26 Syracuse—P. E. McSwiney, R. S., 333 Fitch.
E. E. Battey, F. S., 308 Orange st.
- 192 Syracuse—C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick.
Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 626 Vine.
- 1162 Suffern—W. E. Doremus, R. S., Hillburn.
J. A. Anderson, F. S.
- 895 North Tarrytown—W. B. Scofield, R. S., Germania House.
Maurice Powers, F. S., Pocantico.
- 1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevin, R. S.
Chas. A. Thatcher, F. S., Box 314.
- 78 Troy—John B. Legnard, R. S., P. O. Box No. 65.
James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
- 636 Troy—(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511 25th st., Watervliet, N. Y.
A. Bufe, F. S., 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
- 389 Tuxedo—Frank Conklin, R. S., Box 26, Sloatsburg.
Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
- 125 Utica—J. P. Weber, R. S., 23 Hicks st.
G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
- 1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.
M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
- 278 Watertown—G. E. Feethamel, R. S., Lynde st.
A. B. Wagner, F. S., 308 Flower ave., E.
- 1693 Waterford—(Mill) Geo. R. Alexander, R. S. and F. S., Box 20.
J. W. Backman, F. S.
- 1324 Westfield—G. H. Bryant, R. S.
John H. Owens, F. S., Box 119.
- 53 White Plains—W. N. Mabey, R. S., 20 Ridge st.
W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
- Yonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box 175.
Eugene Buckley, R. S., 136 Asburton ave.
- 273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, F. S., 47 Maple st.
- 726 Yonkers—Herman Romain, R. S., 18 River View Place.
Fred. Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 384 Asheville—Geo. Underwood, R. S., 291 College st.
W. B. Whitaker, F. S., 14 Spruce st.
- 1694 Brevard—A. N. Pool, R. S., Box 55.
F. G. Norton, F. S.
- 558 Charlotte—M. Lang, R. S.
J. P. McNight, F. S.
- 1554 Concord—A. E. Bost, R. S., Box 190.
W. E. Propst, F. S., 18 Academy.
- 1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton ave.
J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 567.
- 1743 Fayetteville—W. H. Mitchell, R. S., Box 601.
C. D. Borgt, F. S., Box 601.
- 820 Fayetteville—E. M. Moore, R. S., Box 34.
J. L. Colbresh, F. S., Box 34.
- 1528 Gastonia—Ernest Smith, R. S.
R. H. Plyler, F. S., Box 341.
- 1379 Goldsboro—A. A. Grantham, R. S., Pine st.
M. B. Hinson, F. S., 607 E. Elm st.
- 1432 Greensboro—J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. R. ave.
S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
- 1455 Kinston—L. Turner, R. S., Box 306.
W. E. Lewis, F. S., Box 306.
- 1422 Morganton—C. L. Shaping, R. S.
W. A. Setzer, F. S.
- 1461 New Bern—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., 15 George st., James City.
W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
- 1462 New Bern—E. Taylor, R. S., 125 Middle st.
W. E. Brock, F. S., 183 Middle st.
- 630 Raleigh—J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West.
L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 Swain.
- 1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.
W. R. Marshall, F. S.
- 1714 Salisbury—W. T. Jenkins, R. S., cor. Long and Council st.
C. A. Shuman, F. S., 314 N. Main.
- 1210 Southport—H. E. Phelps, R. S.
George F. Drew, F. S.
- Wilmington—Sec. Dist. Council, R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell st.
- 899 Wilmington—D. B. Sellers, R. S., 505 Campbell st.
G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
- 915 Wilmington—Walter C. Noyes, R. S., 1107 McReas ave.
C. H. Merrick, F. S., 814 S. 5th.
- 1692 Wilmington—E. W. Carver, R. S., 713 Ann st.
J. R. Lane, F. S., 416 Wooster.
- 1361 Wilson—J. N. Pearce, R. S., Tarboro.
C. R. Egerton, F. S., 405 Lee st.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 1176 Fargo—H. P. Holverson, R. S., 419 3d st., north.
C. J. Bengston, F. S., 415 N. 11th.

OHIO.

- 84 Akron—C. J. Peterson, R. S., 641 Wooster.
E. A. Miller, F. S., 314 E. Exchange.
- 1139 Alliance—F. D. Scofield, R. S. and F. S., S. Arch.
- 1556 Ashland—Jeess W. King, F. S.
- 539 Ashtabula—E. E. Moses, R. S., Rural Del. No. 2.
C. D. Troop, F. S., Rural Del. No. 1.
- 1720 Athens—Dermont Dean, R. S., 10 N. High st.
J. D. Radcliff, F. S.
- 569 Barberton—G. W. Conn, R. S., 422 N. 2d.
S. E. Mast, F. S., Peffer st.
- 1533 Barnesville—E. J. Patterson, R. S., Box 503.
C. D. Hayes, F. S.
- 17 Bellaire—Grant McCabe, R. S., 3333 Franklin st.
G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison.
- 1383 Bowling Green—
170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242.
B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
- 485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
- 245 Cambridge—John McCartney, R. S., 221 N. 3d st.
L. H. Henderson, F. S., 79 Gombert ave.
- 1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Lelendecker, R. S., 601 3d st.
A. Miller, F. S., 129 E. 8th st.
- 143 Canton—Hy. Anstine, R. S., 835 N. Cherry st.
C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linden av.
- 589 Chillicothe—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.
S. S. Duffee, F. S., 607 E. 2d st.
- 1255 Chillicothe—John Wilhelm, R. S., 448 Mill st.
J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
- Cincinnati—Secretary of Dist. Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson ave.
2 Cincinnati—H. A. Heeg, R. S., 210 Mulberry.
C. A. Quick, F. S., 4442 Glenway ave., Price Hill.
- 209 Cincinnati—(Ger.) A. Weisgerber, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.
Aug. Weise, F. S., 969 Gest st.
- 327 Cincinnati—(Mill) B. H. Bornell, R. S., 5165 Eastern ave.
E. G. Landherr, F. S., 3213 Beresford avenue.
- 628 Cincinnati—Wm. Cutter, R. S., 4170 Hamilton ave.
L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 7264 Fergus st.
- 664 Cincinnati—(Stair) F. W. Doesen, R. S., 2709 Vine st.
Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
- 667 Cincinnati—J. C. Randall, R. S., 4905 Main ave., Station H.
W. R. Stineman, F. S., 441 Everett.
- 676 Cincinnati—F. W. Doerin, R. S., 41 W. University ave.
O. E. Stienle, F. S., 175 Warner.
- 692 Cincinnati—Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.
J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom st.
- 1582 Cincinnati—C. S. Kinman, R. S., 445 E. 5th st.
Andy Haines, F. S., 536 Delta ave.
- Cleveland—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 Cleveland—Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chandler ave.
Jas. Rumsey, F. S., 60 Clara st.
- 14 Cleveland—Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hackman st.
R. E. Davis, F. S., 12 Russell Place.
- 39 Cleveland—(Boh.) Louis Becoar, R. S., 15 Czar st.
J. Soukup, F. S., 70 Hillman av.
- 393 Cleveland—(Ger.) Gus Neuman, R. S., 766 Lovvill ave.
T. Wehrich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
- 449 Cleveland—(Ger.) Otto Polack, R. S., 255 Birch st.
Fred Behrens, F. S., 319 Burton.
- 1108 Cleveland—Warren F. Hahn, R. S., 5 Gordon Court.
Wm. Lipscomb, F. S., 2025 Loraine.
- 1231 Cleveland—T. H. Boddy, R. S., 2255½ Euclid ave.
F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 60 Collins Pl.
- 1242 Cleveland—(Parquet Floor Layers) M. J. Erickson, R. S., 105 Fairview ave.
F. O. Lawrence, F. S., 19 Pennington st.
- 1258 Cleveland—W. Musteller, R. S., 59 Bryne st.
Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.
- 1346 Cleveland—(Mill) F. W. Culley R. S., 198 Kirtland st.
Frank Apel, F. S., 7 Thurman st.
- 1756 Cleveland—(Jewish) N. Attenson, R. S., 31 Cherry st.
P. H. Molodofsky, F. S., 55 Cherry.
- 739 College Hill—T. A. Bullock, R. S., Sta. R.
A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
- 1089 Collinwood—C. A. Wise, R. S.
J. E. Tiffin, F. S.
- 61 Columbus—Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th avenue.
Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak st.
- 494 Columbus—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atkinson st., Station A.
F. Redding, F. S., 1013 Michigan avenue.
- 525 Coshocton—J. McCann, R. S., 339 S. 2d st.
Alva Shrake, F. S., 525 S. 8th st.
- 863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, F. S., Box 353.
- Dayton—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. C. Cattermull, Room 14 Davis Bldg.
104 Dayton—J. H. Milley, R. S., 245 High.
John Weysick, F. S., Forest and Shaw aves.
- 346 Dayton—(Ger.) Theo. Math, R. S., 21 Sherman st.
J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Finmore st.
- 1628 Dayton—(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.
John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer.
- 1442 Defiance—L. R. Spergeon, R. S., 740 Perry st.
John Lower, F. S., 218 Union.
- 1516 Delaware—C. E. Tibbotts, F. S.
- 1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.
F. Hautman, F. S.
- 328 East Liverpool—W. S. Pillinger, R. S.
A. P. Cope, F. S.
- 294 East Palestine—Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S., Box 300.
- 1426 Elyria—M. D. Kirsh, R. S., Box 67.
F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.

822 Findlay—Geo. V. Dean, R. S., 528 Center st.
J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Summit.
1766 Fosteria—Chas. W. Koss, R. S., 219 N. Poplar st.
P. W. Wilcox, F. S., 236 E. Crocker.
1166 Fremont—J. H. Taggart, R. S., R. F. D. No. 6.
F. J. Voss, F. S., 623 S. Front st.
1237 Galion—F. W. Kuhn, R. S.
J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
1541 Gallipolis—L. M. Duvall, R. S.
M. F. Gills, F. S., 3d ave.
1754 Greenfield—L. A. Cowman, R. S., Mc-Clain ave.
O. Dalrymple, F. S., Box 628, Baltimore ave.
637 Hamilton—C. E. Davis, R. S., Flat No. 5, Mehrum Bldg.
A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
1111 Ironton—Samuel Arusperger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.
Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
1687 Jackson—G. W. Wires, R. S.
J. W. Pierce, F. S.
1499 Kent—L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583.
Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
840 Kenton—Wm. Titlow, R. S., 215 S. Market.
S. Dunson, F. S., 337 N. Leighton.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Sinott, R. S., 346 E. King st.
J. L. Brooks, F. S., 616 Madison av.
Lima—Secretary of District Council, F. Rader.
182 Lima—D. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d.
Rich. Joseph, F. S., 420 S. Jackson.
1423 Lima—C. C. Gable, R. S., 132 S. Union st.
H. Metzger, F. S., 353 E. Market.
1288 Lisbon—W. J. Trunick, R. S.
John Morrow, F. S.
703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 310 Shepard ave., Sta. R., Cincinnati, O.
L. T. Simpson, F. S., 631 Stewart Station R., Cincinnati, O.
705 Lorain—F. C. Kellogg, R. S., 527 W. Erie avenue.
John G. Whitby, F. S., 200 5th st.
854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.
Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center and Wallburg.
735 Mansfield—L. A. Fankhauser, R. S., 153 Harker st.
J. B. Barr, F. S., 126 Blanche.
1149 Marion—W. G. Spiegel, 141½ N. Main st.
H. C. Anderson, 1429 E. Center st.
356 Marietta—K. H. Wagner, R. S., 713 Fort st.
Frank Ackerman, 415 Montgomery.
1567 Martin's Ferry—John C. Moore, R. S., Box 467.
Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
881 Massillon—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.
Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
1586 Middleport—R. L. Beach, R. S. and F. S., Box 362.
1477 Middletown—J. W. Perry, R. S., 158 9th st.
Edward Spence, F. S., 210 S. Broadway.
1668 Mineral City—Thos. Shott, R. S.
T. J. Caseben, F. S.
749 Mount Vernon—Mike Sheedy, R. S., 204 Coshocton ave.
F. Farrison, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
1735 Nelsonville—Oliver Crawford, R. S., Box 726.
Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
136 Newark—Jesse Bell, R. S., 373 Woods ave.
S. R. Fristoe, F. S., 123 Maholm st.
1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsely, R. S., 251 E. Ray st.
Ira E. Wolf, F. S., 567 S. Broadway.
1514 Niles—James Lockwood, R. S., Gen. Del.
Chas. L. Haefling, F. S., 524 3d st.
837 Norwalk—W. H. Giltner, R. S., 71 Woodlawn ave.
C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—C. A. Streater, R. S.
John Ames, F. S.
650 Pomeroy—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81.
E. Dill, F. S.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S. and F. S., Box 26.
437 Portsmouth—O. D. Green, R. S., 602 Vinton ave.
W. H. Kress, F. S., 808 Harvard Place.
1229 Ravenna—H. K. Parker, R. S., 262 Freedom st.
E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery.
1738 Roseville—F. H. Baughman, R. S.
1282 Salem—H. F. Flecker, R. S., 212 Wisdom st.
W. B. Stratton, F. S., 88 W. Main.
940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore st.
Fred Cose, F. S., 123 Madison st.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, R. S.
F. M. Gunderbak, F. S.
1437 Smithfield—John A. Kyle, R. S., P. O. Box 206.
J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
660 Springfield—W. A. Crabill, R. S., 479 W. Jefferson st.
D. W. Jacoby, F. S., 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—G. W. Cain, R. S., Box 38.
Harry Maud, F. S., 415 N. 6th st.
1518 Struthers—Norman Smith, R. S.
Geo. W. Huss, F. S.
243 Tiffin—A. Welgel, R. S., 56 W. Market st.
J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
Toledo—Secretary of District Council, Geo. W. Nichols, 710 Stickney av.
25 Toledo—C. W. Murphy, R. S., 524 Ontario st.
W. B. VanDusen, F. S., 410 Indiana ave.
168 Toledo—(Ger.) Peter Peter, R. S., 2525 Locust st.
Chas. Busdicker, F. S., 1829 Michigan.
557 Toledo—Henry Helbing, R. S., 928 Bery st.
C. A. Smith, F. S., 633 Tecumseh st.

1311 Uhricksville—P. H. Westhafer, R. S., Box 570.
J. M. Lickey, F. S., Box 53.
1711 Van Wert—Emmet Gamble, R. S., 353 W. Crawford st.
O. E. Blake, F. S., 136 Grant st.
1235 Warren—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
O. A. Kistler, F. S., 412½ High st.
1300 Wellston—O. W. Ashley, R. S.
James Ramey, F. S.
405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625.
H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
1174 Willoughby—F. C. Waite, R. S.
W. A. Bates, F. S.
1239 Wooster—M. Himmelreich, N. Western ave.
F. W. Shoap, F. S., 94 Nold ave.
1608 Xenia—Geo. McNeff, R. S., S. Detroit.
T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trumbell st.
171 Youngstown—Wilson Bradrick, R. S., 155 Rayen ave.
Peter Vetter, F. S., 2023 Charlotte ave.
716 Zanesville—F. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.
F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th st.

Oklahoma.

1603 Anadarko—P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245.
J. Gentry, F. S., Box 22.
117 Chandler—H. E. Neighbor, R. S., Box 582.
J. M. Bradbury, F. S., Box 195.
1431 El Reno—Thos. J. L. Gilliland, R. S., Box 485.
B. F. Brooks, F. S., Box 485.
763 Enid—J. K. Millikan, R. S.
F. H. Kerr, F. S.
530 Fairview—J. F. Ludwick, R. S., Box 45.
Fred S. Mehl, F. S., Box 24.
1624 Guthrie—H. D. Gothauer, R. S., Box 125.
985 Hobart—J. A. John, R. S., Box 423.
H. E. Johnston, F. S., Box 273.
902 Lawton—H. W. Gay, R. S., 332 B av.
C. T. Weaver, F. S., Box 521.
1472 Mangum—G. W. McDougal, R. S.
R. B. Cheek, F. S.
276 Oklahoma City—J. B. Johns, R. S.
J. L. Stinson, F. S., Box 131.
292 Shawnee—W. H. Campbell, R. S., Box 248.
F. D. Holmes, F. S., Box 248.
1733 Sparks—S. E. Hale, R. S.
E. E. Gawthorp, F. S.

Oregon.

917 Astoria—T. D. Soudon, R. S.
J. L. Ljogren, Jr., F. S., 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S.
W. L. Finch, F. S., 2815 Baker st.
1148 Grant's Pass—D. A. Fitzgerald, R. S., Box 414.
M. C. Day, F. S., Box 413.
872 La Grande—C. J. Vanderpool, R. S.
T. J. Hughey, F. S.
1131 Oregon City—E. T. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
1313 Pendleton—W. E. Kemp, R. S., cor. High and Cosby st.
F. H. Eggerth, F. S., 312 Ann st.
50 Portland—C. W. Ryan, R. S., 272 Mill st.
J. E. Lewton, F. S., Mt. Tabor Sta.
1450 Portland—(Mill) J. T. Garnett, R. S. and F. S., Box 159.
1065 Salem—C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509 Cottage st.
W. H. Pittit, F. S.
1185 Sumpter—H. B. Wolking, R. S.
S. H. Summers, F. S.
1219 The Dalles—F. C. Tyler, R. S., 805 E. 3d st.
Joe Koehler, F. S.

Pennsylvania.

1670 Ashland—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.
Fred Leverenz, F. S.
465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ardmore.
S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford, Pa.
211 Allegheny City—J. W. Elwood, R. S., 124 Beach st., E. E. Bellevue, Pa.
M. M. Wills, F. S., 314 Dawson st.
237 Allegheny City—(Ger.) Arnold Alleman, R. S., 1114 Orchard st.
Edward Knobel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
135 Allentown—A. E. Rhul, R. S., 231 N. 12th st.
O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 531 N. 8th st.
900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.
D. F. Ritchey, F. S., 2635 Union av.
105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.
W. J. Kunkle, F. S., Saltsburg, Pa.
1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.
Warren Reigle, F. S.
1190 Bellefonte—W. H. Johnson, R. S., E. High.
C. Wetzel, F. S., Gen. Delivery.
1252 Beltzhoover—Chas. A. Opperman, R. S., Box 56, Castle Shannon, Pa.
W. J. Clarke, F. S., 19 7th st.
263 Berwick—W. S. Lamey, R. S.
H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.
M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N. Main st.
Levi H. Surfass, F. S.
773 Braddock—A. J. Fisher, R. S., 682 Jones ave.
Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkensburg.
124 Bradford—O. A. Bull, R. S., 7 Saves Place.
J. G. Campbell, F. S., 7 Hobson Place.
500 Butler—H. F. Waldemyer, R. S., 511 N. Castle.
E. W. Schenk, F. S., 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—John Downing, R. S., 189 Park st.
F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
1708 Carlisle—S. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.
Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.

1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S., W. High st.
D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water.
1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.
J. B. Worcester, F. S., 424 Fallowfield ave.
571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., 112 Pine st.
John G. Garhart, F. S., Box 1123.
207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.
V. Montgomery, F. S., 7th and Kerlin sts.
1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13.
Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.
J. A. Reinhart, F. S., Mendelssohn, Pa.
1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.
J. A. Slagle, F. S.
1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey.
W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S.
Frank J. Quantin, F. S., Rural Delivery, Media, Pa.
587 Coatsville—Jas. M. Rea, R. S., 214 W. Chestnut st.
S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—John Eicker, R. S., 907 Spruce st.
Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Blunston st.
321 Connellsville—J. G. McCausland, R. S., 615 Trump ave.
J. M. Franks, F. S., 412 Cottage ave.
1595 Conshohocken—C. E. Fleck, R. S., 806 Fayette st.
C. W. Allen, F. S., 7th ave. and Jones st.
1273 Coraopolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S.
L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
1136 Donora—Chas. Alexander, R. S., Box 579.
J. W. Simmers, F. S., 2d st.
768 Dorrancetown—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.
E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.
P. Smedley, F. S., E. Downingtown.
580 DuBois—E. U. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper.
E. N. Hamilton, F. S., 320 E. Weber st.
1441 Duquesne—Chas. E. Burns, R. S., Box 446.
Wm. H. Zeigler, F. S., Box 392.
239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 Hight.
Frank P. Horn, F. S., 914 Butler st.
501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.
P. E. Labar, F. S.
1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7.
E. A. Clark, F. S., Box 126 Leesdale, Pa.
421 Elwood City—S. L. Davis, R. S., Box 606.
F. H. Nagle, F. S., Box 606.
409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash.
John Tabb, F. S., 362 W. 2d st.
185 Falls Creek—E. W. Rhines, R. S.
B. H. Whitehill, F. S.
682 Franklin—W. H. Harrah, R. S., 113 Liberty st.
Jas. C. Harrah, F. S., 5 5th st.
905 Freeland—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box 356.
1387 Garardville—R. J. Greene, R. S., Parker st.
Daniel Bamberger, F. S.
356 Chestnut and Washington.
Jacob C. Nagel, F. S., 14 Front st.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S., 109 Columbia avenue.
Frank Jennings, F. S., Plumb st.
298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.
O. M. Gates, F. S.
287 Harrisburg—John A. Ney, R. S., 1832 Fulton st.
G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1217 N. Front st.
129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st st.
Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
890 Hazelwood—Chas. J. Shane, R. S., Norfolk st., Pittsburg.
Jas. A. Watkins, F. S., 5504 Sunnyside st., Pittsburg, Pa.
288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg.
R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th av.
1689 Huntingdon—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Millin st.
C. L. Horton, F. S., 1413 Waffin st.
1504 Jeannette—John Huss, R. S., 7th st., Box 537.
Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Falling, R. S., Box 474.
J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley, R. S. and F. S.
1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 212 Dibert st.
Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
545 Kane—Albert Peterson, R. S., 304 Dawson st.
J. W. Mentzer, F. S.
1381 Kennett Square—Thos. F. Grady, R. S.
Luther Yeatman, F. S.
1129 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S., West-kitt.
J. F. Shaffer, F. S., 946 N. Grant av.
1662 Knowlton—W. J. Bolls, R. S. and F. S.
Lancaster—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince st.
208 Lancaster—E. H. Groff, R. S., 843 Columbia ave.
Jonas Kendig, F. S., R. F. D.
1364 Lancaster—J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon st.
T. J. Shirk, F. S., 124 S. Prince st.
1511 Lancaster—(Mill) Amos W. Howett, R. S., 536 N. Mary st.
J. M. Weltzel, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
677 Lebanon—Clement Light, R. S., 136 S. B. st.
Cyrus Snavey, F. S., 336 Shaffers-town road.
1713 Lewistown—J. N. Lloyd, R. S., 22 Pennybaker ave.
C. M. Berle, F. S., 20 Pennybaker av.

1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302 Bellefonte st.
W. J. Straub, F. S.
1094 Mahanoy City—Robt. J. Leitz, R. S., 817 E. Mahanoy ave.
R. S. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 43 McKinnie ave.
G. W. Nuss, F. S., 48 Highland av.
556 Meadville—Chas. H. Kretler, R. S.
C. W. Robinson, F. S., 160 Walnut.
456 Media—Albert Flounders, R. S., E. 1st st.
J. W. Worrlow, F. S., 331 W. 4th.
1502 Meyersdale—Cyrus Shultz, R. S.
J. C. Staub, F. S.
52 Minersville—Michael Dalley, R. S.
Edw. Motley, F. S., Broad M'tn.
1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774.
Elmer E. Winch, F. S.
974 Monessen—V. Bolig, R. S.
Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
1731 Monongahela—M. W. Forester, R. S., 515 Finley st.
C. B. Young, F. S.
711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S., 14 S. Market st.
415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
414 Nanticoke—Jos. F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.
W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832 Grove ave.
A. Barry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. H. Aubel, R. S., 4 Smithfield st.
Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson av.
333 New Kensington—D. E. Kunkle, R. S., Box 341.
J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
897 Norristown—Wm. N. Garner, R. S., 633 Corson st.
J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.
James Beam, F. S., 140 Main st.
830 Oil City—J. C. Myers, R. S., 509 E. Front st.
F. V. Cummings, F. S., 94 Spruce st.
1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432.
A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
8 Philadelphia—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1418 S. 19th st.
Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
122 Philadelphia—(Germantown) S. H. Blizard, R. S., 56 Meehan ave.
J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duvel st.
227 Philadelphia—(Kensington) Arch Neill, R. S., Lawndale, 35th ward.
Geo. Fulton, F. S., Marshall and Lehigh aves.
238 Philadelphia—(Ger.) G. Angle, R. S., 619 W. York st.
Anton Kleber, F. S., 2921 Arizona.
277 Philadelphia—James J. Kerr, R. S., 1431 Melon st.
Calvin H. Bromell, F. S., 817 Holly.
359 Philadelphia—(Mill) Sam'l L. Greene, R. S., 1630 S. 8th st.
Joseph F. Hellman, F. S., 2101 Monmouth st.
463 Philadelphia—(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S. and F. S., 3450 Paul st.
736 Philadelphia—J. A. Ryan, R. S., 1721 S. Chadwick st.
Jas. P. Collins, F. S., 4309 Westminster avenue.
843 Philadelphia—(Jenkintown) J. Frankfield, R. S., Jenkintown, Pa.
Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 Philadelphia—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.
Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
972 Philadelphia—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 Philadelphia—(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latonia st.
J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 Philadelphia—(German Cabinetmakers) Frank Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.
C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 Philadelphia—(Jewish) Harry May, R. S., 619 Federal st.
B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
1090 Philadelphia—M. J. Trautman, R. S., 6143 Vine st.
J. H. Martin, F. S., 6034 Haverford ave.
1114 Philadelphia—H. A. Hsler, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave.
1592 Philadelphia—Charles Fay, R. S., 3867 Poplar st.
G. W. Richards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
1625 Philadelphia—Michael Yannoc, R. S., 711 Fulton st.
Cesare Finocchi, F. S., Earp st.
Pittsburg—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
142 Pittsburg—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.
H. G. Schomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto Allegheny City.
164 Pittsburg—(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S., 5113 Duncan st.
P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
165 Pittsburg—G. C. Doughty, R. S., 6020 Hoeweler st.
J. H. Steffler, F. S., 401 Hastings.
202 Pittsburg—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.
G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeweler st.
230 Pittsburg—Wm. F. Willock, R. S., Box 215 Mt. Oliver.
W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
254 Pittsburg—F. A. Park, R. S., 5435 Kincaid st.
G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin st.
385 Pittsburg—Oscar Glueker, R. S. (Elliott Borough).
E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence.

402 *Pittsburg*—(Ger.) Math. Thoms. R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O.
 Fred Gundermann, F. S., 120 Free-land st., 31st ward.
 1186 *Pittsburg*—Wm. H. Schaap, R. S., 303 Collins ave.
 J. L. Miller, F. S., 7322½ Kelley st., E. E.
 827 *Pittsburg*—(McKeesport) E. E. Rigand, R. S., W. 5th ave., McKeesport.
 E. J. Washburn, F. S., 214 School Alley, McKeesport.
 1048 *Pittsburg*—(McKeesport) G. W. Kinard, R. S., 922 Locust st., McKeesport.
 W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave., McKeesport.
 401 *Pittston*—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.
 W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
 150 *Plymouth*—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devonport st.
 Wm. Deitz, F. S., 32 Gaylord av.
 366 *Port Allegheny*—Albert Miller, R. S., Box 236.
 J. E. Connors, F. S., Box 487.
 997 *Pottstown*—C. McFarland, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
 H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
 228 *Pottsville*—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.
 F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st.
 1088 *Punxsutawney*—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154.
 J. W. Tucker, F. S., 700 Woodland av.
 492 *Reading*—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.
 F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
 834 *Reynoldsville*—W. S. Kerr, R. S.
 W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
 947 *Ridgway*—W. G. Reining, R. S.
 J. H. Reynolds, F. S., Box 69.
 145 *Sayre*—E. F. Mercereau, R. S., Lockhart st.
 H. W. Chilson, F. S., Chunning st.
 937 *Scottdale*—P. F. Wright, R. S., 30 2d ave.
 V. Vance, F. S., 23 High st.
 563 *Scranton*—J. J. Schneider, R. S., 802 Hampton st.
 P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack av.
 484 *S. Scranton*—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.
 Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
 699 *Sewickley*—G. W. Reastley, R. S., 614 Fountain st.
 W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
 37 *Shamokin*—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.
 W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
 268 *Sharon*—R. H. Crooks, 45 Oakland av.
 W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison av.
 1382 *Sharpsburg*—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale Station, Allegheny, Pa.
 W. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
 709 *Shenandoah*—Brooks Knelly, R. S., 318 W. Center st.
 John Fitzgerald, F. S., 215 W. Mayberry alley.
 1480 *Smethport*—W. H. Wettenhall, R. S. and F. S.
 1491 *Spring City*—Frank H. Shaner, R. S., 426 Main st., Romersford.
 Theo. H. Latschaw, F. S.
 982 *St. Mary's*—Chas. Weis, R. S., Market.
 J. Kronewetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
 838 *Sunbury*—L. C. Shaibe, R. S., 521 N. 5th st.
 Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
 1050 *Tarentum*—F. A. Pfabe, R. S., 529 3d ave.
 Merlin Person, F. S., 111 5th ave.
 1130 *Titusville*—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake.
 Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
 966 *Uniontown*—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.
 J. R. Mitchell, F. S.
 852 *Verona*—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce.
 James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
 1322 *Waynesboro*—J. W. Mann, R. S., Box 144.
 H. W. Eyster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
 987 *Waynesboro*—John McCormick, R. S.
 F. M. Patterson, F. S.
 1014 *Warren*—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d.
 L. P. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent st.
 541 *Washington*—D. J. Kenstrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.
 J. M. McGill, F. S., 132 W. Chestnut st.
 248 *Weissport*—A. P. Nicholson, R. S.
 A. W. Lentz, F. S. E. Mauch Chunk, Pa.
 1154 *West Chester*—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17 S. Walnut st.
 Jesse Seal, F. S., 121 E. Zay st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
 93 *Wilkesbarre*—R. F. Stout, R. S., 254 S. Washington st.
 Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead.
 102 *Wilkesbarre*—S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan.
 D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
 665 *Wilkesbarre*—(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52 Chester st.
 George Gebhart, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.
 430 *Wilkesburg*—O. Berkey, R. S., La-Belle ave.
 W. F. Miller, F. S., 846 Ella st.
 691 *Williamsport*—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425 Glenwood ave.
 W. F. Irwin, F. S., 716 3d ave.
 936 *Windber*—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Roy st., Braddock, Pa.
 J. W. Boor, F. S., East McKeesport, Pa.
 1699 *Windber*—G. C. Walford, R. S.
 J. H. Eakin, F. S., Graham ave.
 191 *York*—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 539 Girard.
 S. W. Crawford, F. S., 188 East Spring Garden st.

RHODE ISLAND.

977 *Arctic*—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S., Arctic Center.
 Joseph L. Saucier, F. S., Box 155, Arctic Center.

1125 *Central Falls*—Henry Gullbert, R. S., Sylvan st.
 H. A. Gaboriault, F. S., 148 Sylvan.
Newport—Secretary of Dist. Council, P. J. Kelly, 14 Sisson Wharf.
 176 *Newport*—D. W. Maher, R. S., 22 Connection st.
 C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 Fir st.
 1245 *Newport*—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.
 Wm. J. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
 342 *Pawtucket*—Geo. P. Hughes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.
 Alfred C. Breault, F. S., 175 Japonica.
 1719 *Pawtucket*—J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson.
 J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway.
Providence—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. F. Campbell, 201 Ohio av.
 94 *Providence*—J. H. Cook, R. S., 208 Lockwood.
 J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lipette.
 632 *Providence*—E. L. King, R. S., 323 Plainfield st., Olneyville.
 Silas Archibald, F. S., 30 Corinth.
 859 *Providence*—(French) Pierre Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.
 Francis Hamelin, F. S., 49 Corliss.
 1233 *Providence*—Gennaro Rissilo, R. S. and F. S., 13 Falls Place.
 1520 *Providence*—(Mill) John Johnston, R. S., 166 South st.
 Raymond Hubbard, F. S., 117 Oak-land ave.
 1269 *Warren*—David F. Miller, R. S., William E. Molloy, F. S.
 217 *Westerly*—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37 Beach st.
 F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
 801 *Woonsocket*—J. L. St. Onge, R. S., 78 N. Main st., rear.
 Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 460 Diamond Hill Road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1745 *Aiken*—J. M. Hair, R. S., Box 187.
 W. B. Hudgens, F. S., Box 37.
 1488 *Anderson*—W. O. Telford, R. S., 236 Depot st.
 J. A. Langston, F. S.
 1497 *Anderson*—(Col.) E. S. Rogers, F. S., Box 282.
 1492 *Bennettsville*—L. A. Blackman, R. S., K. D. Reese, F. S.
 929 *New Brookland*—J. N. Richardson, R. S.
 E. L. Scott, F. S.
 1318 *Camden*—J. W. Crossland, R. S.
 L. P. Turner, F. S., Box 499.
 1428 *Camden*—(Col.) John S. Myers, R. S.
 J. M. Martin, F. S., Box 449.
Charleston—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt.
 52 *Charleston*—(Col.) C. Smalls, R. S., 72 Vanderhorst st.
 J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st.
 159 *Charleston*—F. R. Elsworth, R. S., 16 N. Ash st.
 J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
Columbia—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
 69 *Columbia*—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S. and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
 949 *Columbia*—J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.
 T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lumber.
 1739 *Columbia*—(Col.) T. P. Gordon, F. S., 225 Harden st.
 1475 *Darlington*—W. H. Kuth, R. S.
 H. C. Ervion, F. S.
 221 *Florence*—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S., and F. S.
 1558 *Gaffney*—W. H. Perry, R. S.
 W. T. Duncan, F. S., Box 342.
 1399 *Greenville*—W. T. Cobb, R. S., 206 Green ave.
 A. M. Gallamore, F. S., 510 Wash.
 1406 *Greenville*—(Col.) W. R. Sewell, R. S., 525 Nichols st.
 M. Lounds, F. S., 525 Nichols st.
 1365 *Greenville*—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193.
 L. W. Nance, F. S.
 1368 *Laurens*—T. C. Leake, R. S.
 J. L. Williams, F. S.
 913 *Laurens*—A. P. Bramlet, R. S.
 J. M. Winn, F. S.
 1563 *Marion*—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
 1481 *Newberry*—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.
 A. J. Chappel, F. S.
 1599 *Orangeburg*—Walter Lindsey, R. S.
 B. J. Lloyd, F. S.
 1456 *Spartanburg*—W. A. McClure, R. S., 543 N. Church st.
 S. J. Heatherly, F. S., 22 Allen st.
 1547 *Spartanburg*—Sam Parker, R. S., Box 183.
 H. B. Maybrey, F. S., Box 183.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1440 *Lead*—W. E. Scroggan, R. S., Box 113.
 J. J. Harkness, F. S., 702 Canyon st.
 662 *Mitchell*—M. R. Bates, R. S.
 Charles Anderson, F. S.
 783 *Sioux Falls*—Geo. Fauski, R. S., 34 ave., south.
 H. B. Mills, F. S., 1023 Dakota ave., north.
TENNESSEE.
 759 *Chattanooga*—A. A. Bales, R. S., 435 Market st.
 E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.
 968 *Sherman Heights*—M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.
 779 *Clarksville*—G. L. Haley, R. S.
 S. R. Moody, F. S., 212 N. 5th st.
 259 *Jackson*—Sam Singly, R. S., Main and Hay sts.
 J. W. Sykes, F. S., 249 Hatton.
 1517 *Johnson City*—J. P. Hagaman, R. S.
 W. H. Hyder, F. S.
Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 *Knoxville*—J. L. Witt, R. S., 613 Broad st.
 P. E. Chenoweth, F. S., 3062 Crescent boulevard.

1178 *Knoxville*—A. A. Laren, R. S., Ruth-ledge Pike.
 M. F. Driskill, F. S., 428 Jackshure.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, W. L. Halley, 517 Cooper ave.
 152 *Memphis*—(Col.) J. T. Richmond, R. S., 38 Exchange ave.
 R. L. Craddock, F. S.
 219 *Memphis*—R. C. Mulkey, R. S., 795 Brunswick ave.
 Thos. M. Edmonds, F. S., 124 Robeson st.
 394 *Memphis*—W. G. Dunlap, R. S., 14 Adams st.
 Frank Dingle, F. S., 6 Stevens av.
 1208 *Memphis*—(Mill) D. M. Kidd, R. S., 371 Laclede ave.
 W. S. Alexander, F. S., 114 St. Paul.
 1294 *Memphis*—L. L. Laming, R. S., 85 Gohlston.
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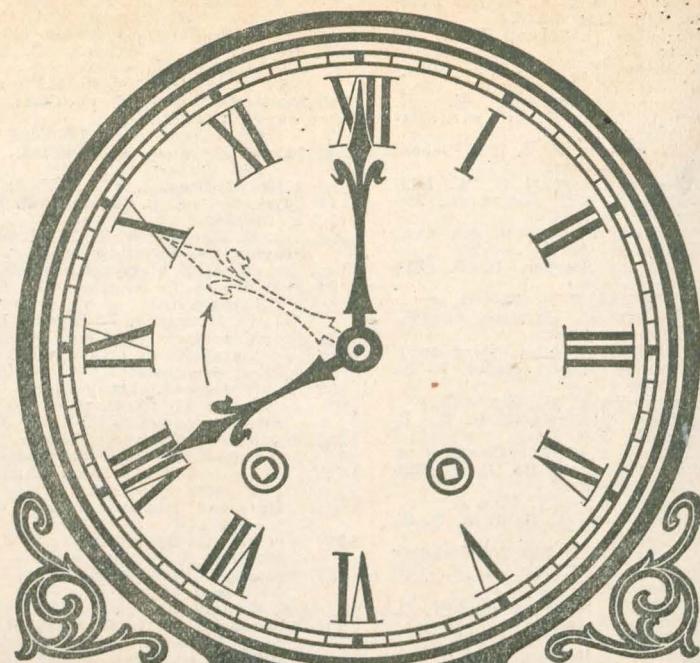
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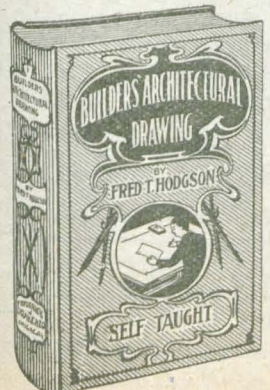
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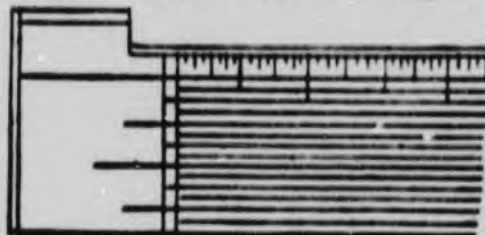
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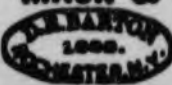


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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIV---No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1904

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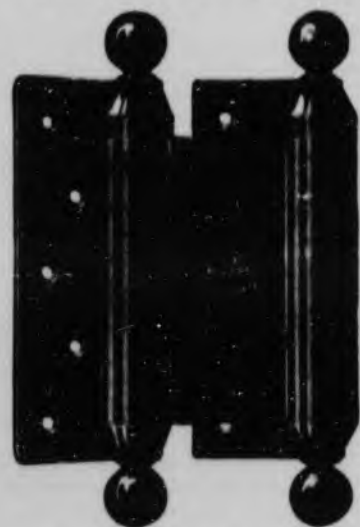
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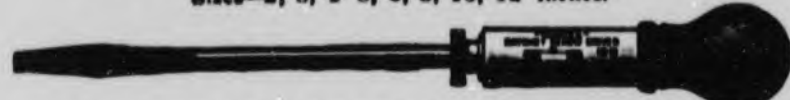


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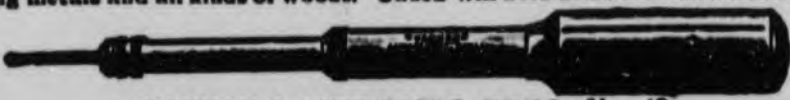
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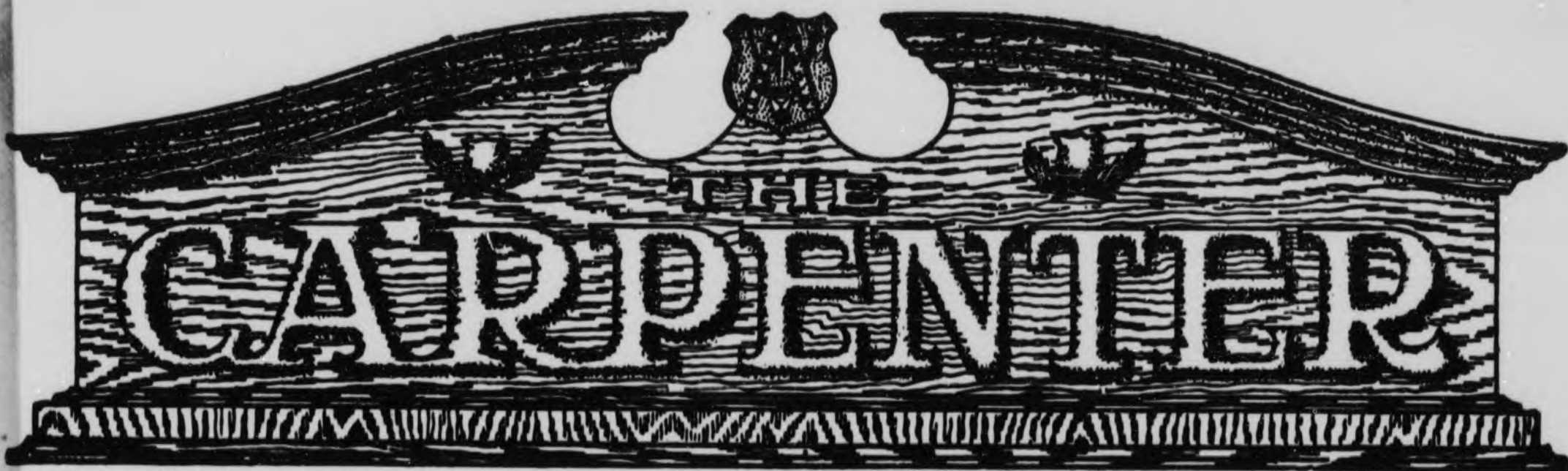
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 12, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIII--No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



LAWTON, O. T.—Trade is very dull here and no improvement in sight. The majority of our men are out of employment, and we would advise all carpenters to stay away from Lawton until further notice.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.—All brothers are requested to stay away from this vicinity, as work is very slack and prospects for the coming spring and summer not very good. More than half of our members are out of employment.

GALLIPOLIS, O.—Meeting with some difficulties on the Caldwell & Drake job here, which we have so far been unable to overcome, and some of our own men being idle, we would call on all carpenters to steer clear of this place for the present.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The mill men's strike still being on and work very slack in both branches, carpenters, both inside and outside men, are requested to remain away from this city pending a settlement of our controversy and a revival of business.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.—There is a great lack of work here at the present time. Most of our home men are idle and there is no show whatever for new comers. Traveling carpenters will avoid disappointment by shunning this place.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Our new agreement as yet lacking the signatures of the contractors, and thus trade conditions being unsettled and work very dull, we would earnestly request all carpenters to steer clear of this city until further notice.

DONIPHAN, MO.—We are still pulling along nicely and had not a bit of trouble since we organized. Everything is working satisfactorily and we have nothing to complain of. We hope that conditions in the future will prove as favorable as they have in the past.

HERRIN, ILL.—Trade is very dull and many of our home men are walking the streets unable to secure work. We would advise carpenters everywhere to keep shy of this locality pending a revival of trade, of which due notice will be given.

AMEDA COUNTY, CAL.—Trade is very dull here just now owing to the strife between the central bodies for the past year and the large influx of men from the Eastern and Middle States. About two hundred of our home men are idle. Carpenters are advised to avoid this locality until spring operations begin.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.—In looking over the January issue of THE CARPENTER, we fail to find the name of our locality on the eight-hour list. Bernardsville is and has been an eight-hour town since April 1st, 1903. Please insert the name in March issue of JOURNAL.

ASHBURY PARK, N. J.—We are having trouble with municipal work, the authorities refusing to pay the standard rate of wages. The work, about the only one going on here at the present time, has been declared unfair, and trade being very dull generally, we would earnestly request brothers to remain away and to pay no heed to advertisements for men emanating from this vicinity.

BALTIMORE, MD.—As a consequence of the great conflagration in this city business is exceedingly dull and will remain so until the numerous claims for loss of property caused by the fire have been adjusted. The membership here is more than sufficient to supply the demand for some time to come, and we would request all carpenters to give Baltimore a wide berth.

MIAMI, FLA.—There are at present more carpenters here than can find employment, and work is very slack. Aside from this, the building trades of this city have made a demand for better conditions, and the opposition developed by the Master Builders' Association makes it evident that trouble is pending. In this anticipation we would request all union men to give us a clear field of action by remaining away from Miami, Fla.

COLUMBUS, O.—Owing to the unprecedented hard winter causing a cessation of work on buildings and the influx of brother carpenters on clearance cards, work is still very scarce in this city and many of our men are walking the streets. We again ask all local unions to keep their members away and all union carpenters to give Columbus, O., a wide berth until conditions have improved.

LIMA, O.—Trade at present is very dull in this vicinity, and while we are treated fairly by most contractors, we are facing some difficulty with some of them. We are not discouraged, however, and fight for our rights, with malice towards none and charity for all. Still, we would request all carpenters to stay away from Lima until more peaceful conditions are established.

HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.—We held our second annual banquet on Feb. 11th. The gathering was a large one. About 150 guests sat down to an excellent supper. Good speeches were made along the line of unionism and the benefit derived from social intercourse and mutual understandings between employer and employe. The success of this affair has greatly encouraged our membership and gained us the respect and sympathy of the business population.

Trouble in Toledo, O.—Stay Away.

TOLEDO, O.—We understand the contractors of this city are extensively advertising for carpenters in other cities and towns and would call the attention of all union men to the trouble existing here between the above and our union. We trust that all brothers will readily support us in trying to keep non-union men from this city and give us a chance to win out.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Local Union 600, although seldom heard of in THE CARPENTER, is still alive and prospering. We are initiating new members every meeting night, and now have a large majority of the resident carpenters in our ranks. We recently gave a smoker, which was largely attended and enjoyed by all. Some very appropriate speeches were made at the occasion and fine selections of music furnished by the orchestra. Bros. Peter

and Henry Wolf entertained the audience with some very good singing.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Our agreement with the master carpenters expiring on April 7th next and no new agreement having been reached as yet, we would request all carpenters to steer clear of this city until we have settled with our employers. We do expect a good deal of building this season, but to make our demands effective we must have the moral support of the entire membership of our U. B. Give us a show by staying away.

Our Fold Extended to Porto Rico.

The organized carpenters of Porto Rico having applied to this U. B. for charters as early as two years hence, and the general vote of our membership on that question having decided in favor of admitting them, our organization has now extended its fold to that country and U. B. charters are now held by the following local unions: L. U. 1633, Mayaguez, with 97 members; L. U. 1450, San Juan, 119 members, and L. U. 1195, Ponce, 195 members.

HARRISBURG, ILL.—We are having some difficulty in obtaining the signatures of our contractors to proposed agreements for the coming year, and our city being narrated as a booming town and this locality becoming flooded with non-resident carpenters, we would ask all brothers to stay away from Harrisburg. It will make it easier for us to win and weaken the position of those contractors who, so far, have refused to sign our agreement.

GALVESTON, TEX.—We would kindly request all carpenters to keep away from this city; trade is dull and there is practically nothing doing. While it is true that a sea wall is being built, and, as a letter of inquiry expresses it, the city is going to be raised in the air sixteen feet, there is not enough work to justify the coming here of more carpenters, as nearly every man in our union is out of work. Carpenters coming to Galveston during the next four or five months, and possibly longer, will be very much disappointed in securing employment. We would advise them to stay away.

MOLINE AND ROCK ISLAND, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IA.—The local unions represented in our Tri-City District Council have organized a Ladies' Auxiliary for the carpenters to assist in our work morally and financially. This departure being something entirely new to them, has created quite a stir among the other unions in this vicinity. We understand that this Auxiliary is one of the first, if not the first, in our U. B., but we sincerely hope that the time will come when every wife, mother or daughter of the union carpenters is a member of an Auxiliary, and thus aiding in the good work.

CONCORD, N. H.—We had a little trouble here early in February on account of a non-union man being employed on our new church building. Twenty-six of our men struck work. Their action was endorsed by the central body of this city, the State Federation of Labor, our sister local union in Manchester, and other organizations. After our men were out ten days and a committee representing the various bodies and Local Union 538 had waited on the contractor he agreed to employ none but union men and to take back the strikers in a body. The non-union man has joined Local Union 538 and the men have resumed work.

IOLA, KANS.—Business here is rather dull at present and no new work in sight. We had a little strike here early in January, on the opera house, caused by the managers discharging the job steward for approaching two new men with a view to ascertaining the conditions under which they agreed to work. The steward was immediately followed by the rest of the boys and work was suspended. This had the effect of the manager agreeing to re-employ the job steward, to in no case discriminate against him, to keep him until the job is finished and to pay for lost time. Thereupon, after a strike of 1½ hours duration, work was resumed. There were eight men involved.

SHAWNEE, O. T.—Work is very dull here, and has been for some time, but still we are overrun with men in search of employment. This surplus of men is a menace to the successful enforcement of our new trade rules, shortly to take effect. Please place Shawnee on the dull list and advise carpenters to remain away. We also desire to be informed as to the procuring and handling of our union label. The different unions here, with a total membership of 1,100, have decided to more strictly enforce the union label and to refuse to live in houses constructed by non-union men. We have the best organized town in the Territory.

ALTOONA, PA.—Local Union 900 is on the still hunt, each and every one of us being determined to get at least one new member and to keep on hunting until we have enrolled every carpenter in this locality. Prospects for next season's trade are very promising; at present, however, work is almost at a standstill, and we would request all carpenters to remain away from this city until next spring, when we shall give due notice of any scarcity of help through the columns of our journal.

Being desirous of obtaining a reduction of working hours and better recognition of our union, an influx of idle men would frustrate our efforts in this direction. Pay no attention to ads. stating that carpenters are wanted in Altoona, Pa.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Local Union 22 held its annual meeting on January 29 amid great enthusiasm. Considerable comment was made on the occasion, and the members felt proud of the splendid record of progress made in the conditions of trade since the birth of the union. It has not only held its particular craft together in the most trying times, but has also largely contributed to the upbuilding and organizing of other crafts and is to-day the peer of all in its progressiveness and stability. The union recently became the winner of a gold watch raffled by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. By unanimous vote this watch was presented to Bro. Wandell, the local union's financial secretary, in acknowledgment of his honesty and faithful performance of duty and as an expression of esteem.

Beware of Geo. Good.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Geo. Good, a member of L. U. 941, East Orange, N. J., seems to be going through this section with a hard-luck story, appealing to local unions for donations. He was at a meeting of L. U. 726 and received \$2.00, his due card showing him to be in good standing. We communicated with his local union and received the answer that George Good was five months in arrears and that he had also received a donation from the local union in Westchester, N. Y. We desire to have these facts published in THE CARPENTER.

HERMAN ROMAINE, R. S.,
L. U. 726, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	Saratoga Sp'gs, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	San Antonio, Tex.
Chicago, Ill.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Coalgate, I. T.
Houston, Tex.	Seattle, Wash.
Cleveland, O.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Marquette, Mich.	Memphis, Tenn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Portland, Ore.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Trinidad, Colo.	Louisville, Ky.
Danvers, Mass.	Toledo, Ohio.
Beloit, Wis.	Lenox, Mass.
Los Angeles, Cal.	East Liverpool, O.
Aniston, Ala.	Baltimore, Md.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Santa Monica, Cal.
New York City.	Atlantic City, N. J.
Albany, N. Y.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Kewanee, Ill.	Vincennes, Ind.
Shawnee, Okla.	

LOCAL UNIONS CHARTERED LAST MONTH.

Chicago, Ill.	Pacific Grove, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Holyoke, Mass.
Dorham, Ala.	Greenville, Miss., 2.
Martinez, Cal.	Maryville, Mo.
Paragould, Ark.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Macon, Ga.	Mansfield, Ark.
Armourdale, Kan.	De Queen, Ark.
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Aberdeen, S. D.
Bristol, Tenn.	Kingman, Ind.
Hull, P. Qu., Can.	N. Y. City, N. Y.
Huntington, Ark.	
Total—22	local unions.

Man builds a great machine and then becomes its slave.



Movements for Better Conditions.

LOCAL UNION 678, DUBUQUE, IA.—The new trade rules recently adopted by our local union provide for higher wages and shorter hours, viz.: eight hours per day and 35 cents an hour. Having received favorable replies from some of the contractors, we expect the remainder to fall in line shortly.

LOCAL UNION 1554, CONCORD, N. C.—As early as September last notice has been given all contractors that we demand an advance in wages of 15 per cent. and nine hours' work on Saturday. The contractors have returned our resolution without any proposition. We have decided to insist on our demands and enforce them on April 1st.

LOCAL UNION 442, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.—Having come to the conclusion that ten hours a day are altogether out of date and that we are justly entitled to a reduction in working hours, we have made a demand on our employers for the nine-hour day with prevailing scale of wages. We also demand the recognition of our union.

LOCAL UNION 995, BRANFORD, CONN.—At present nine hours per day is the rule here and \$2.80 the minimum rate of wages. Being determined to secure the eight-hour workday by May 1st, we have served notices on our employers to that effect. We demand the same pay for eight hours that we are now receiving for nine hours work.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The question of raising our minimum wage scale from \$2.80 to \$3.00 per day has been submitted to a popular vote of the membership (each member being duly notified) and the proposition to make a demand to that effect has been adopted by over a two-thirds majority.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, LOUISVILLE, KY.—We have decided to make a demand upon our employers for the eight-hour workday and a minimum scale of wages of \$2.75 per day, to go into force May 1st. Negotiations to this effect have been entered into with the master carpenters, and we hope to gain our points without being compelled to resort to any strike.

LOCAL UNION 600, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—We have notified the contractors that on and after April 1st, 1904, nine hours would constitute a day's work, with same pay as we are now receiving for ten hours. We would ask all brothers to assist us in securing what rightfully belongs to us by staying away from Saranac Lake until further notice, to be given through our journal.

LOCAL UNION 1006, CHATHAM, CONN.—In reply to a communication sent by this local union to the contractors informing them of our demand for a nine-hour day and \$2.00 per day, to

take effect on April 1st, they have requested us to appoint a committee to confer with them on our grievances. The fact that the contractors asked for a committee undoubtedly indicates that they have something in view.

LOCAL UNION 1166, FREMONT, O.—At a recent meeting of this local union it was decided that we ask for a reduction of hours of labor from ten to nine per day and eight hours on Saturday, and to receive the same pay as we are now receiving for ten hours, after April 1st. We are also demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour for hardwood floor layers, making a rate of 40 cents per hour.

LOCAL UNIONS 390 AND 656, HOLYOKE, MASS.—The two local unions have presented their demand for the coming year to the contractors, consisting in an increase of 25 cents per day in wages, making our minimum scale \$3.00 per day of eight hours. Our joint committee had a meeting with the master carpenters, and judging from the sentiments expressed by the latter at this meeting we will have little or no trouble in getting our demand granted.

LOCAL UNION 1737, HARDWICK, VT.—The carpenters are the lowest paid of any skilled laborers in this vicinity; \$2.00 a day of nine hours is all journeymen carpenters are receiving. This condition has become intolerable and we have decided to make a demand for a minimum scale of wages of \$2.50, being an increase of 50 cents per day. Prospects for the coming season are bright, and we do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand acceded to.

LOCAL UNION 694, BOONVILLE, IND.—Encouraged by our last year's success when we asked for and obtained the nine-hour day and an advance in wages, we are now again demanding a raise of 25 cents per day. We have every carpenter here in trim but two or three, whom, however, we can perfectly control. From what we have learned so far it seems that the bosses think our demand to be reasonable and the proposition acceptable. Hence, there are good prospects for the success of the present movement.

LOCAL UNION 657, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Believing in the equity and justice of uniform working hours all over the country, and believing that we are justly entitled to a further reduction in working time, we have embodied a clause in our new agreement calling for nine hours until October 31st and eight hours to constitute a day's work on and after November 1st, 1904. The new agreement also provides for a minimum wage scale of 30 cents per hour.

LOCAL UNION 644, PEKIN, ILL.—Our present agreement with contractors and master builders expiring on May 1st, we have presented to them a new series of articles of agreement for the year following above date, which provide for increase in wages of 10 per cent. above the wages paid last year. Nine hours constitutes a day's work. About two-thirds of our members are receiving 30 cents per hour since our last year's trouble.

LOCAL UNION 265, HACKENSACK, N. J.—The articles of agreement submitted to our contractors for their signature the agreement to hold good for one year beginning with May 1st proximo, calls for an increase of 2½ cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday. Our demand being so very light and we being willing to suffer a reduction in wages of 30 cents per week in order to gain a reduction of a half day's time on Saturdays, we expect to receive a favorable reply from the contractors and do not anticipate a strike.

MEADVILLE, PA.—The only change required by our wage scale adopted last December is one hour's reduction in working time on Saturday, or a reduction of from nine to eight hours on that day. Our wages remain the same as before, viz.: \$3.00 for foreman and \$2.75 for journeymen carpenters. Our demand being so very moderate, we anticipate no trouble in getting it granted by the contractors on or before April 1st, when we expect our new rules to become operative.

LOCAL UNION 770, AMARILLO, TEX.—At a regular meeting held on February 15th this local union passed a resolution making eight hours the working time to be observed after March 1st proximo. Notice to this effect has been given all contractors, and now time will show whether or not we are going to win in this battle. We would advise all carpenters to give Amarillo a wide berth until we are in a position to give notice that we are entitled to a place on our eight-hour column.

LOCAL UNION 1471, KEYSER, W. VA.—On January 14th we notified the contractors of our town that on and after April 1st we demand an increase in wages and the nine-hour day. Thus far we have not received any reply from either one of them, and although we are earnestly trying to avoid any complication, trouble is anticipated, and we would most urgently call on all carpenters to stay away from this vicinity until our demands have been acceded to.

LOCAL UNION 437, PORTSMOUTH, O.—We have notified all contractors of the adoption by our local union of the following scale of wages and demanded its enforcement on April 1st, 1904: The minimum wage of any journeyman carpenter shall be 27 7-9 cents per hour; men intrusted or left in charge of work shall receive 30 cents an hour; the wages of apprentices to be stipulated by a committee of three men on the job or by the contractor and the job steward. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work. Our demands being so very reasonable, we expect little or no trouble in having them granted, but would request all carpenters to stay away from this vicinity pending negotiations with our employers.

LOCAL UNION 725, BOWLING GREEN, KY.—Our new trade rules to be submitted to the contractors of this city and to be effective from May 1st, 1904, to April 1st, 1905, among other minor clauses, provide for a nine-hour workday, an increase in wages of 15 per cent. based on the now prevailing scale for carpenters and mill men,

overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half, work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at the rate of double time, except on Labor Day, on which no work shall be done, and no carpenter to be allowed to work on any job with men not equipped with a union card. The nine-hour day being in force here for some time, our new scale does not require any change in working hours.

LOCAL UNION 1212, COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—Believing that the time has arrived when we are justified in asking for less working hours in order that we may have more time for mental improvement and social enjoyment, our local union unanimously passed a resolution demanding that on and after May 2d, 1904, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Our contractors are with us at the present time and are perfectly willing that we should have the eight hours. We shall make special arrangements to protect such contracts which may not be completed at the time specified for the reduction in hours to take force, for, while we have the contractors with us, we can not afford to have any against us.

Successful Trade Movement.

During the presence of General Organizer S. J. Kent in this city he assisted a committee appointed by L. U. 1072 for the purpose of conferring with our contractors on the signing of an agreement for the coming season. At first it looked as though no satisfactory result could be reached, yet by dint of perseverance and patience an agreement was signed by all leading contractors, providing for an eight-hour workday after April 1st, 1904. There are other provisions in the agreement, which, having no copy at hand, I will refrain from quoting.

Brother Kent, during his sojourn among us, gave us some very able and eloquent talks, and I think that our local will be greatly benefited thereby.

Times are rather slow here for carpenters at this time of general stagnation of business, but arrangements have been made lately for two more railroads, and oil having been struck in the shape of a genuine gusher, we think we are on the verge of an era of activity such as Muskogee never before experienced. Let the good time come.

L. P. STINE, F. S.,
L. U. 1072, Muskogee, Ind. Ter.

The Paterson, N. J., Agreement.

On January 20th the Association of Master Builders and the United Building Trades Council of Paterson, N. J., reached an agreement, of which the subjoined is a copy, thereby settling the controversy existing between the journeymen plumbers and their employers which culminated in a lockout of all men in the building line by the Master Builders in January:

"We, the undersigned, comprising committees from the Association of Master Builders and the United Building Trades Council of the city of Paterson, N. J., having been appointed with power, mutually agree that in consideration of the lockout order of the Association of Master Builders being recalled, all disputes arising in the building trades of the city of Paterson shall be settled by arbitration, as provided for in the several agreements be-

tween the unions and their employers.

"In case the question in dispute can not be settled as above, or is not covered by such agreement, the same shall be referred to a General Board of Arbitration.

"The undersigned, acting as a committee from the Association of Master Builders and the United Building Trades Council, hereby pledge themselves to appoint within forty-eight (48) hours a committee of five from each side, to act as an arbitration committee, to consider all questions in dispute, pending the formation of a General Board of Arbitration and the adoption of a code governing their procedure.

"No strike or lockout to be ordered pending a decision by the arbitrators."

[Signed] Master Builders:

JOHN W. FERGUSON.

JAMES H. WHITE.

[Signed] Building Trades Council:

E. B. COLLINS.

CHAS. BLEWETT.

District Council of Baltimore and Vicinity.

To All Sister Local Unions and Members, Greetings

Owing to the fact that numerous communications are being addressed to Baltimore city desiring information to be furnished, the various locals and the individual members of the U. B., we take this method of communicating official intelligence of trade conditions and general business situations in Baltimore city at present, viz.: It will be several months before active business will take place in Baltimore city relative to building trade. It can be frankly stated that all press notes appearing in different cities throughout the country are misleading as to an immediate boom in the trade movement in Baltimore city at this present time, also calling your attention in reference to advertisements "Help Wanted" by builders in Baltimore city, can readily be seen by true union men that it is the usual scheme of a class who are determined to defeat organized labor, by methods to prepare for emergencies in case we insist on demanding our rights May 1, 1904, which notice had been issued on last November, 1903. In conclusion, we advise all union men to avoid coming to Baltimore at present. We are not selfish in the matter, but can state beyond a doubt that we have a large number of men out of work at this date, and will call your attention to note Carpenter Journal for general information to gain true union intelligence, same being the secret channel from time to time to convey exact conditions of trade movements in Baltimore city and acquaint membership of U. B. at large. Yours fraternally,

DISTRICT COUNCIL, Baltimore, Md.

WM. R. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

GEO. G. GRIFFIN, Business Agent.

Business Agents' Badges.

District councils and local unions will please take notice that, in compliance with numerous requests, the General Office will supply badges for business agents at the price of \$3.50 apiece. The badge is of neat design, with U. B. emblem, has enameled lettering and is very substantial. District councils or local unions requiring badges should send their orders to the General Office.

CORRESPONDENCE



Cheering News.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

On August 14th, 1903, our Local Union 1737 was organized with fourteen members. During the ensuing four weeks we occasionally had another application, then they dropped off entirely, leaving a little band of a little over a baker's dozen to continue the good work, but nearly disheartened in the attempt. However, as it always is darkest just before the break of day, and as the time of closing our charter approached our brother craftsmen began to fall in line and finally we had about fifty members on our list.

At this time of writing we practically have nearly every carpenter in the town enrolled in our union. Hardwick is probably the most rapidly growing town in the Green Mountain State. On April 1st we shall make a demand for the establishment of a minimum rate of wages. Our members being all true union men at heart, we are very hopeful of success, and though the mountains may turn upside down they will hang on to the union.

LOCAL UNION 1737, Hardwick, Vt.

From Valparaiso, Ind.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER.

Valparaiso as yet not having been heard of through the columns of our official monthly, I desire at this time to let the brothers of the U. B. know that Local Union 1357 is alive and moving on. Organized about thirteen months ago with a membership of seventeen, we grew rapidly within the first two months, gaining twenty-three new members, making a total membership of forty. Prior to our organizing wages ranged from 15 to 25 cents per hour, the latter amount, however, being paid only in four or five instances.

On April 1st, 1903, our minimum scale of 30 cents per hour went into effect and all members were employed under the increased rate.

In June following one of our contractors employed a non-union man, an avowed enemy of organized labor, to take charge of his work, which aroused the indignation of the men to such an extent that most of them refused to work under him. The contractor then imported men from Chicago, who, however, either were incompetent to hold the job or had to quit for other reasons. It is evident that a man will not leave a 50 cents an hour job and travel fifty miles to work for 30 cents an hour unless there is something radically wrong with him.

As we had no clause in our bylaws prohibiting members from working with non-union men, some of our members, later in the season, went to work for the unfair contractor, but I can say that most of them would now be willing to pay a good price to the man who would kick them out of town for having done so.

At our last meeting we decided to reduce our initiation fee from \$15 to \$5 for the next two months, after

THE CARPENTER

which we shall return to the old standard. We have also decided to impose a fine on every member found working with a non-union man.

After taking this action our wage scale and trade rules will be properly safeguarded, and there not being any carpenter in town outside of the union, all we shall have to do is to look out for floaters and scabs.

The importation of incompetent non-union men by the unfair contractor has furnished the public an opportunity to discriminate between cheap scab and efficient union labor. They are now going to demand first-class work on their jobs, which can only be done by union men; hence, from now on our local union will have another sailing. Fraternally yours,

ONE OF THE STANCH MEMBERS,
L. U. 1357, Valparaiso, Ind.

From Ottumwa, Ia.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The early days of the united efforts on the part of the various crafts of Ottumwa, and vicinity, the time when they asserted their right to set a price for their labor, will long be remembered by the working people of our community. These days were the advent of better and more prosperous times for the entire population, while the principles of unionism have been broadening and expanding ever since until at last practically every wage earner is within the folds of the organization of his craft. We remember the time when a solitary gardener planted one little union seed. We have watched its growth. We have seen it steadily increasing like the gigantic oak, until today this union plant has thirty-five different branches with 3,000 leaves. One of the branches is our Local Union 767, Carpenters and Joiners, which is second in size and rank.

About five years ago our Trades and Labor Assembly and its affiliated unions were almost overwhelmed by opposing elements, but like the sturdy old vessel at sea it has weathered the storm and today stands as a monument representing the strength of organized labor in Ottumwa and surrounding districts.

The quarters of the Assembly having become inadequate for the accommodation of its membership, it was found necessary to move into more commodious rooms, a change requiring an expense of about \$1,000. Now we proudly say that the working men and women in our city and vicinity have a home and a place wherein to assemble and to discuss questions of importance to the wage earners of our land; a home not excelled by that of any other body of a similar representation in this or any nearby State.

The dedication of the new quarters occurred on the 9th and 10th of December, 1903, and was shared in by a large concourse of union men. Orators from various parts of the State were enlisted at the occasion. They were John P. White, President, and Edwin Perry, Secretary District No. 13 of Mine Workers; Conover of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers, J. L. Ulrick, President of the State F. of L., and last but not least, Sidney J. Kent of Lincoln, Neb., our General Organizer. The people of our city found Brother Kent a man of great ability, one who is well posted on the labor question and who,

as Mr. Ulrick remarked, is of great value to the labor movement. This was Brother Kent's second visit here and I can assure you that each time he gets nearer the hearts of the members of L. U. 767; the latch string is always hung up on the outside of the door for Brother Kent.

M. L. TOLAND, R. S.,
L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.

Keeping Abreast of the Times.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The officers of L. U. 1616 were duly installed January 4th, 1904. We have at present forty-nine members in good standing and the regular attendance is very good. We mean to become the banner union of Alabama. Having been organized in May, 1903, we are young yet, but we are contemplating owning our own hall in the near future and fully believe that every local union should do the same.

Our Local Union, while conservative, is keeping abreast of the times and steadily gaining one victory after another. Ere long we expect to be on the eight-hour list.

We fully indorse every word of Brother M. Robinson's (Bay City, Mich.) article, headed "Higher Per Capita and More Benefits," as published in the December Carpenter. We would urge the brothers and local unions to discuss and keep agitating this question until our U. B. adopts Brother Robinson's plan.

We also believe that every local union should adopt the sick-benefit feature and we will be pleased to learn how such a plan works where it has been inaugurated.

We are well pleased with our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and proud, indeed, to belong to an army of organized craftsmen as our U. B. More anon.

J. T. PERRY,
L. U. 1616, Selma, Ala.

Democratic Labor issues.

The great obstacle in the way of true representative government to-day is the private control of public utilities, and either it or democratic government has got to go.

"Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" (Declaration of Independence). When those employed in any profession, trade or calling through their accredited representatives make the rules and regulations under which they are willing to work, no other authority should be recognized.

Public utilities belong to the people to be used by the people, to accommodate the people and not to make money for the few.

In a government of the people, by the people and for the people no one should be permitted to exercise authority unless amenable to the people.

E. T. HALLINAN,
ALEXANDER LAW,
L. U. 340, New York City.

Sullivan (Ind.) Local Union Prospering.

Three years ago we organized our Local Union 706 with just enough members to hold a charter and odds about 2 to 1 against us. In the first year we made scarcely any headway, but in the second year, outsiders be-

ginning to have a more favorable opinion of our union, we grew in membership and obtained an increase in our wages. Last year almost every carpenter in town and several from nearby places joined our organization. The year just passed was a prosperous one for the carpenters in this place; we had all the work we could do. The prospect for work next spring is very good. It is the general opinion that business will even be brisker in 1904 than in the year past.

On January 2d we had a public installation of our officers for the current term, followed by an oyster supper for members and their families. The contractors and lumbermen were also invited to spend the evening with us. We had a large attendance, every one enjoying the meeting, especially the supper, and all went home feeling that they had been benefited socially and physically. Through the occasion we have gained the respect and appreciation of all non-members present. Fraternally yours,

ROBERT KIRKHAM,
L. U. 706, Sullivan, Ind.

An Appeal.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 5.

To All Labor Organizations:

At the recent session of the Alabama Legislature a bill was passed by that body known as the "Anti-Boycott Law," of which the following is a copy:

THE ANTI-BOYCOTT BILL.

No. 329) AN ACT (H. 518
To prohibit boycotting, unfair lists, picketing, or other interference with the lawful business or occupation of others, and to provide a penalty therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it further enacted by the Legislature of Alabama, That it shall be unlawful for two or more persons to conspire together for the purpose of preventing any person, persons, firm or corporation from carrying on any lawful business within the State of Alabama, or for the purpose of interfering with the same.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to go near to or loiter about the premises or place of business of any person, firm or corporation engaged in a lawful business, for the purpose of influencing or inducing others not to trade with, buy from, sell or have business dealings with such persons, firm or corporation, or to picket the works or place of business of such other person, firm or corporation for the purpose of interfering with or injuring any lawful business or enterprise. Provided, that nothing herein shall prevent any person from soliciting trade or business for a competitive business.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful to print or circulate any notice of boycott, boycott cards, stickers, dodgers or unfair lists, publishing or declaring that a boycott or ban exists or has existed or is contemplated against any person, firm or corporation doing a lawful business, or publishing the name of any judicial officer or other public official upon any blacklist, unfair list or other similar list because of any lawful act or decision of such official.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful to use force, threats or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful occupation at any place he or she sees fit.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or occupation to maintain a blacklist or to notify any firm or corporation that any person has been blacklisted by such person, firm or corporation, or to use any other similar means to prevent such persons from receiving employment. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act must, on conviction, pay a fine of not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, nor more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or to be imprisoned not to exceed sixty days at hard labor for the county. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved September 26, 1903.

Official. J. THOMAS HEFLIN,
Secretary of State.

Immediately upon the passage of the bill, union labor in Alabama, realizing fully that an attempt would be made by the Citizens' Alliance, an organization antagonistic to union labor and entirely responsible for the passage of said bill, at once organized the United Labor League to fight for the existence of union labor in this district and thwart the scheme of the Citizens' Alliance.

The objects of the league are:

First. To make bonds for, and defend in the courts, any union labor man arrested under the provisions of this law.

Second. To test the constitutionality of the act in the courts of last resort.

Third. To organize all local unions in Alabama into labor leagues in order that they may have strength sufficient in the next Legislature to repeal the odious measure and to prevent the passage of other acts more odious than the anti-boycott bill. The entire State is now organized into local leagues and have been liberal in their contributions.

The Citizens' Alliance, State and National, we are firmly convinced, have selected this district as the point of their attack in the South.

They soon after the passage of the act began operations against the Clerks' Union in Birmingham. The League promptly took up the fight, and after a most bitter fight succeeded in sustaining the Clerks' Union. Two weeks ago the merchants in the city of Bessemer, also in this district, refused to sign up with the clerks, and a strike was ordered, which has been won by the organization.

Several arrests of union men have already been made, charged with the violation of this law, and the league is making the fight for them in every instance. This, as you know, requires the expenditure of large sums of money in attorneys' fees, court costs, etc., all of which is absolutely necessary, unless we surrender unconditionally to the unreasonable demands of that arch enemy of union labor, the Citizens' Alliance.

Therefore, for the purpose of furthering the interests of union labor in this district and State, as well as elsewhere, and in carrying out the aims and objects of this organization, we appeal to you to aid us by a contribution from your organization.

We beg to assure you that every cent contributed will be used by this committee for the purposes above set forth.

Very respectfully,
Box 589. D. W. WILLIAMS, Pres.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office

STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AIMBY, 300 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OULETTE, R't R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



The Sliding Scale Nuisance.

It appears that the decisive stand taken by our U. B. from its inception against the sliding scale nuisance, the system of grading wages, is not appreciated, nor the decision of the G. E. B. on that subject, rendered as early as September 17th, 1887, paid heed to by some of our local unions.

Through communications received by the General Office we learn that many local unions, in formulating their trade agreements or working rules, make provisions for either a sliding scale or a minimum and a maximum rate of wages.

We can not too strongly caution our local unions and members against this grading system. Experience has shown it to be detrimental to our best interests.

The system of grading wages requires the division of men in several distinct classes, according to their competency or physical ability. Where the right to make the distinction or classification is reserved to and put in operation by the organization, it naturally follows that a great deal of precious time is consumed and discussions indulged in which are liable to arouse jealousy discord, and perhaps disruption, among the membership.

On the other hand, where the classification is left to the discretion of the employer, which in most instances actually is the case, then it will generally be observed that he will classify the bulk of the men as those to receive the lowest rate of wages, while but a few, whose competency is often

questionable at that, are selected to be entitled to a higher rate of wages.

We are well aware that not all employers are so unfair as to resort to such tactics, yet we have to safeguard ourselves against the unfair employer, and in the adoption of our working rules we can not afford to make any exception on account of the fair ones. We must establish a rule that is fair to all concerned, a rule that is applicable in every instance and apt to work securely and satisfactorily with fair and unfair employers alike.

There is no reason whatever why a minimum rate of wages should not be agreed upon and established by any local union, in any locality, that even the least competent workman can command, and below which the employer must not go. The minimum wage system has asserted itself as the most efficient in our and in other trades and no other system should be recognized.

By the establishment of a minimum rate of wages the rights of the more competent mechanic are in no way curtailed or infringed upon, for once the rate of the less competent is secured he will be afforded greater opportunities to demand and obtain a higher consideration and remuneration for the greater value of his services rendered the employer.

The G. E. B. decision, quoted here below, is like all such decisions, paramount to law, and we earnestly call on all local unions to live up to it and in the formulation of trade agreements or working rules to make provisions for a minimum scale of wages only, and under no circumstances to adopt any sliding scale.

G. E. B. DECISION.

"Sept. 17, 1887. Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no local union should adopt the system of grading wages."

Local Unions Please Take Notice.

We are desirous of knowing exactly the number of journals—THE CARPENTER—sent each month to our local unions, so that we may avoid the necessity of complaints being lodged with headquarters that a sufficient quantity is not supplied.

For this purpose we request the officer to whom the package is addressed to carefully count every bundle and see if it tallies with the number marked in blue figures on the upper right hand corner of the label bearing the address.

If there should be a shortage, report at once to this office, so that the matter may be immediately taken up and rectified.

By doing this you will confer a favor on us which we will greatly appreciate.

Special Attention!

I desire to call the attention of local officers and members to the manner in which moneys, drafts, checks, postal orders, etc., are forwarded to this office. In several instances lately they have been made payable to the Carpenters' National Union, to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to the General Executive Board, to General President Huber or to General Treasurer Neale. This should not be so. The laws made by the referendum vote of our mem-

bers should be strictly observed and adhered to. Section 26 of our General Constitution reads that "The G. S. shall receive all moneys due from local unions and other sources, giving his receipt therefor. He shall keep a correct financial account between the several local unions and the U. B."

All money orders sent to General President Huber or General Treasurer Neale must be indorsed by the said officers and then be turned over to the General Secretary, as per the above-quoted section, before they can be recognized and receipted for as specified. This method of doing business is imposing duties on the General President and General Treasurer that are not called for in our laws. As the two officers mentioned have more work now than they can conveniently handle in a workday of eight hours, or even ten, it is urgently requested that all officers and members, when sending money to the General Office, do so through the regular official channel as laid down in our General Laws, namely: the General Secretary.

Hoping that it may not be necessary to call this matter to the attention of our members in the future, I am, fraternally yours,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

**Quarterly Report of General President
Wm. D. Huber.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 31st, 1903.

To the General Executive Board:

BROTHERS, GREETING—In submitting this, my last quarterly report for the year 1903, I can not refrain from congratulating our members for the good work they have done for the organization. Our membership is such that we may well feel proud of the grand strides we have made in building up and maintaining our supremacy as one of the greatest organizations in this country, and may the year of 1904 bring to us greater and grander success than we have had in the past.

This can and will be accomplished if officers and members show the same interest and determination that has crowned our efforts with success heretofore.

I visited the Boston A. F. of L. convention upon the urgent request of the Chicago District Council and others. Upon my return to this office I was called to Buffalo to meet the committee of the A. S. for the purpose of coming to some mutual understanding on the trade agreement, under Empire Strasser's decision, and the constructions to be placed on the different sections contained therein. The two committees, after discussing the subject submitted some questions to the umpire, as well as some suggestions to modify some parts of the trade agreement which was sanctioned by him, and the same submitted to all local unions and district councils, urging them to comply with the same, as we thought that in so doing it would bring about not only harmony in our trade, but would also be the means of bringing about complete amalgamation of the two bodies at the expiration of the said trade agreement.

On my way to Buffalo, at the urgent request of the local union in Erie, Pa., I stopped there over night, addressing their meeting and advising them relative to the position they were in regarding their strike, where some

of the men had been out for the last nine months. I left them with the understanding that I would send some one there to render them such assistance as was necessary to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty that then existed. From Buffalo I went to Wilkesbarre, and from there to Scranton, where our men desired me, if possible, to devise some means to bring them in closer relations by which they could have a more thorough organization of our craft, especially so in Scranton, where the situation is very critical, owing to the long strike for the eight-hour workday. After comparing notes with the committee I met in Scranton, I feel convinced that matters will be adjusted in favor of the U. B. in the near future, and that we will have an organization in this locality second to none in any city of its size.

Later on I visited Columbus, O., where I was requested to come to settle a difficulty with an employer who had been fighting trade unions for the last fourteen years. After a prolonged interview we came to a settlement of the case, and the contractor in question signed an agreement satisfactory to all parties concerned, he agreeing to employ none but union men hereafter. I also visited Vincennes, Ind., where we had a public meeting, which was a grand success. The boys in that city are certainly alive to their own interests and welfare, and all trades were interested to the extent that the hall was packed to the doors with union men as well as citizens, it being the first public meeting of its kind ever held in that city. The Glass Blowers' band led the parade to the hall, and I feel convinced that Vincennes in the future will be one of the best organized cities we have. All seemed to be greatly determined to promote the growth of unionism in that city in the future. I believe our membership is being educated to a higher standard, realizing the worth of organization more than ever, and as a result we may look forward to the year 1904 for further and greater success than we have ever attained in the past. Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President U. B. of C. and J. of A.

**Quarterly Report of First General V.
P. T. M. Guerin.**

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 1, 1904.

To the General Executive Board:

I beg leave to submit the following report for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1903. In the early part of October I was engaged in compiling report of Philadelphia, Pa., investigation, a report of which your body had before you at your last meeting. After completing the report I was appointed by General President Huber to represent the U. B. at the convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 8, 9 and 10, of which a detailed report has been submitted to the General President. After leaving Indianapolis I came to Philadelphia and took up the auditing of the books of the District Council, and continued on same until Nov. 13, when I went to Waynesboro, Pa., and addressed a mass meeting of our local union. From there I returned to Philadelphia, Pa., and resumed the auditing of District

Council books. On Nov. 27 I went to Rochester, N. Y., to answer an indictment which the Employers' Association of that city has secured against the president of the District Council, the president of Local Union 72, the business agent and myself, for the part we took in the strike of the mill men in that city last spring and summer. We were successful in getting the most of our men to work and the outside contractors to agree to handle none but union trim. The employers of Rochester were so cast down at the failure of their efforts to destroy our organization in that city that they resorted to the courts for assistance. The indictment covers everything that is of value to trade unionism. The charges are: Refusal to work with non-union men, to handle non-union material, asking men to join union, trying to raise the wages of our men to \$2.25 a day, getting outside business men to buy only fair material, not patronizing firms who employed non-union men, and in fact everything from breathing fresh air to paying funeral benefits to the widow of a union man. I have no fear of the result, but the case must be fought out. It is another issue of government by indictment. The employers have also instituted damage suits against our local unions to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. The local unions there have engaged the law firm of Sullivan Bros. to defend their members. On the advice of the General President I have engaged the Hon. L. E. Griffith, of the county of Rensselaer, to look after the interests of the national body in the case. On Nov. 30 I attended a mass meeting of our Schenectady local. They are just recovering from the effects of their hard fight of last spring for better conditions. I hope to see them in their old time form by spring. There are plenty of men there to do what work there is. I left that night for Philadelphia, Pa., and again resumed the audit of District Council books. After a few days I went to New Rochelle, N. Y., and audited the books of the District Council. A copy of my report is on file at the General Office. From there I went to Portchester, N. Y., and addressed a meeting. I returned again to Philadelphia, Pa., and completed the auditing of District Council books and forwarded report to General Office. I then proceeded to Amsterdam, N. Y., and attended a mass meeting and smoker of the local union. I found the union as well as trade in that city in good condition, not a non-union man to be found, and union and contractors working in harmony. "Parry, take notice." I returned the following day to Philadelphia, Pa., and entered into the auditing of books of each local union. I am continuing same as this report is submitted. In conclusion I beg leave to state most carpenters I have come in contact with are elated over the prospect of the consolidation of our craft. They realize the benefits of united action. It will close the door on the scabocrat. He will have no place to hide, and I hope in the near future that all carpenters eligible to membership will see the advantage of joining hands with us and secure for themselves its direct support. I hope that they will no longer hold aloof, but will join our organization, which will benefit the men of our trade and

not the individual. Respectfully submitted,
T. M. GUERIN,
First General Vice President.

Amendment to General Constitution.

Section 25, insert after the words, in proper order, "He shall keep a list, alphabetically arranged, of members fined and expelled, compiled from the records of the U. B., and maintained from the reports of the local unions. He shall compare the names of all new members to said list and report back to the local union any findings that should require the same."

Believing that the principles of the U. B. in organizing against the unscrupulous and suicidal tactics of non-union men is most consistently observed in taking every precaution against re-admitting ex-members who have proven their ungovernable or traitorous dispositions, we, the members of Local Union 426, Los Angeles, Cal., recommend the adoption of the above amendment.

McCLUER H. PARKER,
W. J. KILLON, R. S.,
L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

Rejection of Candidate.

Barnett Gitleman has been rejected as a candidate by Local Union 1003, Washington, D. C., at three successive meetings.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of First Quarterly Session 1904.

January 18th.

Members present: Myers, Post, Wellman, Ogletree, Ainey and Workman. A telegram from Bro. Sullivan received stating that he was delayed twelve hours in Buffalo and would be late in arriving.

Bro. W. J. Ford, an emissary of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., on controversy caused by the appeal of Bros. Lemmerhirt and Buckley, expelled by said local union, admitted to session.

Application of Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. and L. U. 1484, Visalia, Cal., for union label. Granted.

Application of Rock Island and Moline, Ill., D. C. for union label to be used by one of their mills. G. S. ordered to demand information relative to working conditions of said mill and action deferred.

Requests of L. U.'s 1307, Attleboro, Mass., 888, Salem, Mass., 476 and 473, Manhattan, N. Y., 427, Omaha, Neb., and 297, 1090 and 1114, Philadelphia, for extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment. Time granted until April 18th, 1904.

Request of L. U. 1592, Philadelphia, and 619, Natchez, Miss., asking to be exempt from payment of assessment. Exemption being unconstitutional, request denied, but time for payment granted as above.

Application of Providence, R. I., D. C., for union label. After careful examination of papers submitted, label awarded them.

Upon similar application of New Haven, Conn., D. C., Bro. Sullivan is instructed to investigate conditions and if such are in accordance with label laws, label is to be granted.

Quarterly report of G. P. Huber submitted and ordered placed on file.

Request of L. U. 584, Victor, Col., for financial aid in support of members out of work through miners' strike. The amount of \$500.00 granted.

L. U. 547, Cripple Creek, Col., submits statement of money expended that G. E. B. appropriated in October session. Approved and placed on file.

Communication received from L. U. 277, Philadelphia, requesting Board to purchase Philadelphia city bonds to the amount of \$2,700 held by L. U. Rejected.

January 19th.

All members present.
Request of L. U. 1492, Bennettsville, S. C., for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Refused, but time for payment granted until April 18th, 1904.

Quarterly report of First Vice-President Guerin received and ordered placed on file.
Application of L. U. 1953, Calgary, Alberta, Can., for financial aid in support of men locked out. The L. U. having failed to comply with provisions of Constitution governing strikes and lockouts, application denied.

Application of L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., for appointment of a deputy to assist them in their difficulty and for appropriation to reimburse L. U. for money expended on account of miners' strike. G. S. instructed to obtain statement as to financial standing of L. U. and action deferred.

Application of Louisville, Ky., D. C., for sanction of demand for eight hours and \$2.25 minimum, to take effect on May 1st, and financial assistance. The G. E. B. decides to request G. P. to send an organizer to Louisville and instructs Bro. Ogletree to investigate the situation on his way to April meeting, and further action deferred until report is at hand.

Application of L. U. 678, Dubuque, Ia., for sanction of demand for eight hours and 35 cents per hour, to be enforced on April 1st. G. S. ordered to send letter of advice and action deferred.

Application of L. U. 556, Meadville, Pa., for sanction of movement for eight hours on Saturday. Movement sanctioned.

Application of L. U. 442, Hopkinsville, Ky., for sanction of demand for nine hours and recognition of union, to take effect on May 1. The G. P. requested to send an organizer to locality and matter laid over till April meeting.

Application of L. U. 600, Saranac Lake, N. Y., for sanction of demand for nine-hour day to become operative on April 1st. Sanction granted.

Application of L. U. 783, Sioux City, Ia., for financial support of members on strike on one of Armour & Co.'s jobs. The strike being a local one, application denied.

Application of Patterson, N. J., D. C., for appropriation in support of men locked out. Case thoroughly reviewed and appropriation refused.

Application of L. U. 725, Bowling Green, Ky., for sanction of demand for nine hours and increase of pay, to take effect May 1st, and financial aid. G. P. requested to send an organizer. Application laid over for April meeting.

Application of L. U. 824, Jackson, Mo., for sanction of similar demand. Laid over pending arrival of further information.

Application of L. U. 11667, Fremont, O., for sanction of demand for nine hours and eight on Saturday and financial aid. G. P. requested to send organizer with instruction if possible to avoid strike.

Application of L. U. 1554, Concord, N. C., for sanction of demand for increase of wages and reduction of hours and for financial assistance. Sanction refused on the ground that local union allows the prevalence of a sliding scale of wages.

Application of L. U. 908, Goshen, Ind., for sanction of demand for advance in wages and financial aid. Demand sanctioned, question of financial assistance to be considered later.

Communication from L. U. 1597, Chicago, Ill., giving information solicited by Board in October meeting and asking for financial aid or exemption from paying three months' per capita. Compliance of these requests being beyond the power of G. E. B., application denied.

Application of L. U. 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., for permission to address circulars to L. U.'s of the U. B., asking them not to handle the products of the S. Howes Co., of Silver Creek, manufacturers of grain cleaning machinery for flour mills, breweries, natural food makers, seed cleaners, canning factories, coffee roasters, etc., etc. Permission granted.

Application of L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., for permission to appeal to L. U.'s through circular, to purchase tickets for a fair to be held by Central Labor Union of Waterbury for the purpose of raising funds necessary to obtain release of attachments placed on the funds of all Waterbury unions. Permission granted.

January 20th.

Communications of Hugh Kirk, President of Ship Joiners and Caulkers, and from Samuel Gompers relative to questions of jurisdiction, laid over for later session.

Appeal of Robt. Beatty, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. S. refusing payment of bill for organizing in Coney Island. The

Board finds bill excessive and sustains G. S. Appeal of D. D. Sawyer, of L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., from decision of G. S. relative to disability claim. Appeal denied and decision of G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., from decision of G. S. disapproving disability claim. Appeal denied and decision of G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. S. disallowing H. F. Christensen disability claim. Board instructs G. S. to reopen the case and obtain further information.

J. W. Spencer, G. S.-T. of Structural Building Trades Alliance, and M. P. Carlick, G. S. of Brotherhood of Painters, appear before the Board and advocate affiliation of U. B. with Alliance.

January 21st.

Telegram received from Patterson, N. J., D. C., announcing termination of lockout. Placed on file.

Appeal of Dan Lambert, of L. U. 211, Allegheny, Pa., from decision of G. S. disallowing disability claim. G. S. sustained.

Quarterly report of Second General Vice-President Connelly received and placed on file.

Application of L. U. 1568, Minneapolis, Minn., for exemption from payment of 50 cents assessment. Refused, but time for payment granted until April 18th, 1904.

Application of L. U. 396, of Newport News, Va., for donation of the sum of \$300. Denied.

Communication from L. U.'s 850, Leadville, Col., 4, Kansas City, Mo., 467, Hoboken, N. J., and 111, Butte, Mont., urging affiliation of U. B. with National Building Trades Council. Received, debated and placed on file.

Application of L. U. 1315, Baltimore, Md., for donation of \$200.00 for organizing purposes. Denied and G. P. requested to send organizer to that city.

Resolutions from L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., calling on G. E. B. to submit question of withdrawal from A. F. to general vote. Received and placed on file.

Communication from Greater New York D. C. and L. U. 427, Omaha, Neb., on same subject disposed of in same manner.

A belated communication intended to advise delegates to A. of L. convention received and placed on file.

Communication from Organizer W. B. Macfarland explaining bill for month of June, payment of which was objected to in October meeting. Board finds explanation satisfactory and orders payment of bill.

Bro. James Kirby, President Chicago D. C., appears before the Board in reference to Stockyard L. U. 1597. Action deferred.

January 22nd.

Communication from Samuel Gompers, notifying the U. B. of action taken by Boston convention of A. F. of L. relative to jurisdiction dispute between the U. B. and Am. Wood Workers. Referred to next general convention.

In disposing of request to submit question of affiliation with National Building Trades Council to a referendum vote, the Board decides not to comply at the present time and instructs G. S. to give reasons for decision to respective L. U.'s.

In disposing of communications from President Ship Joiners and Caulkers and Samuel Gompers on jurisdiction question, the Board passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Ship Joiners and Caulkers be notified that the G. E. B. will meet their committee on the second Monday in April, 1904, at the U. B. office in Indianapolis, Ind.

The Board decides to submit the question of affiliation with Structural Building Trades Alliance to a referendum vote.

Communication from L. U. 339, Fort Worth, Tex., urging withdrawal from A. F. of L. received and placed on file.

January 23rd.

The Board in October session having instructed the G. S. to procure estimates from several union printing firms for printing of The Carpenter and supplies, enters into an exhaustive investigation of the work charged by printer now doing the work, printed matter, and the offers and estimates submitted by other union firms.

January 25th and 26th.

Investigation and discussion on cost of printing The Carpenter and other matters.

and negotiations with a number of printing firms continued, occupying the entire time of above session.

January 27th.

Board decides that all further estimates for printing of The Carpenter must be submitted by next Saturday, 10 a. m., and the printing question is laid over to be reopened at a later session.

Application of Greater New York D. C. for a donation of \$50,000 towards liquidation of indebtedness caused by strike against A. S. of Carpenters. Denied.

Communication from L. U. 1257, Silverton, Col., applying for permission to admit carpenters belonging to miners or other unions without charging initiation fee. Referred to G. S.

Application of L. U. 86S, Monroe, La., for permission to solicit subscriptions in aid of an injured member through a circular to be sent to L. U.'s. Permission refused.

Communication from L. U. 216, Torrington, Conn., urging withdrawal from A. F. of L. received and placed on file.

Communication from P. J. McGuire in reference to writing a history of U. B. received and placed on file.

The following report of expert accountants read, approved and placed on file:

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1904.

Wm. D. Huber, G. P. U. B. C. and J., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir—We respectfully report that we have examined your organization's accounts for the three months ended 31st December, 1903, and found them to be correct.

Very truly yours,

LYERLAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

Application of L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss., for sanction of demand for nine hours and for financial assistance. Demand sanctioned.

Application of L. U. 1770, Cape Girardeau, Mo., for sanction of trade movement and for financial aid. Sanction withheld, L. U. not being affiliated one year with U. B.

Application of L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., for financial support of movement for eight hours and 35 cents per hour. The G. S. going to visit locality on Feb. 3rd; action deferred.

Application of L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kas., for sanction of demand for eight hours. Sanction granted, financial assistance to be considered later.

Application of L. U. 1143, La Crosse, Wis., for sanction of trade movement. Laid over awaiting particulars.

Application of L. U. 706, Sullivan, Ind., for sanction of trade movement. Schedule of inquiry not being properly filled out, laid over awaiting further information.

Request of Labor Council of Oskosh, Wis., for indorsement of circular appealing for financial aid for L. U. 34, of Ladies' Garment Workers. Not complied with.

Application of L. U. 807, Tucula, Ill., for union label. Application denied; nine-hour work-day prevailing in locality.

Application of L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., for further extension of time for payment of 50 cents assessment. Time extended till April 18th, 1904.

Application of L. U. 176, Newport, R. I., for financial aid. G. P. requested to deputize Bro. Sullivan to Newport for investigation of conditions, he to report his findings to General office.

Appeal of L. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal., from decision of G. S. disallowing death claim of Wm. Chartiers. G. S. sustained.

January 28th.

Appeal of L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., from decision of G. P. in case of Local Union vs L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., relative to D. K. Perry and others. Referred back to G. P. with request to reopen case and institute an investigation if necessary.

Appeal of John R. Ryan from decision of G. P. in case of Syracuse, N. Y., D. C., vs. appellant, where a fine of \$10 was imposed. G. P. refused to entertain an appeal on the ground that such was submitted after the time stipulated by General Constitution had expired. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Philadelphia, Pa., D. C., from decision of G. P. in case of appellant vs. L. U. 277, ordering D. C. to accept strike certificates in payment of per capita. The Board reverses decision of G. P. and passes the following resolutions:

I. The maintenance of a D. C. is made obligatory upon the L. U.'s by the General Constitution, and said body is vested with certain powers.

II. The exercising of such powers makes it imperative that per capita be paid in cash. Unless cash payments are made the D. C. can not meet its bills and can not exist. Strike certificates can only be cashed from money remaining after regular bills are paid.

III. Section 44 of Philadelphia District By-Laws does not obligate D. C. to accept strike certificates in payment of per capita tax.

IV. These decisions shall, however, not be construed as to release the D. C. from redeeming these strike certificates by levying an assessment or otherwise.

Appeal of Christ Hebules and George Bauer, of L. U. 291, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in case of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C., vs. appellants, where fines were imposed. Referred back to G. P. with request to order D. C. to give appellants a trial, there being no evidence showing that they had been notified of trial in the first instance.

Appeal of L. U. 390, Holyoke, Mass., from decision of G. P. ordering that fine imposed on three members of L. U. for violation of trade rules of Springfield, Mass., D. C., be paid over to D. C. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Fred Wm. Stein, of L. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. P., approving suspension of appellant. G. E. B. concurred in decision. Appeal dismissed.

Printers' Board of Trade, per telephone, desiring to meet representatives of G. E. B., Bros., Wellman, Workman and Ainey are deputized to respond.

Appeals of J. L. McDonland and John Erickson, of L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., from decision of G. P. relative to fine imposed on appellants by L. U. for failing to parade on Labor Day. G. P. sustained.

January 29th.

Blank bond issued by Federal Union Security Co. for G. T. Thom, A. Neale, covering the period Feb. 1, 1904, to Feb. 1, 1905, submitted, approved and ordered to be filled out.

Communication from Greater New York D. C., demanding that question of withdrawal from A. F. of L. be submitted to referendum vote, received and placed on file for further reference.

Appeal of L. U. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in case of appellants vs. Kings County D. C., in controversy between L. U. 247 and 32, relative to admission of cabinet makers by former. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 382, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in controversy between appellants and L. U. 240, relative to admission of members. Decision sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., from decision of G. P. in controversy between appellants and L. U. 1192, approving admission of J. Gretencord by latter L. U. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 1113, Milburn, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in case of L. U. 961, Summit, N. J., vs. A. W. Warner, relative to violation of trade rules. The Board believing that legality of notice of fine given is doubtful, requests G. P. to reopen case and decide it on its merits.

Appeal of Harry Ortland, of L. U. 375, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. P., dismissing appeal against levying assessment by L. U., same having been submitted after the expiration of thirty days after action complained of. G. P. sustained.

Appeal of E. A. Jeffrey from decision of G. P. in case of L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., vs. appellant, where a fine for violation of trade rules was imposed. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of G. A. Herman from decision of G. P., sustaining L. U. 340, Manhattan, N. Y., in their refusal to grant a clearance card to appellant. Decision upheld.

January 30th.

Application of L. U. 44, Baltimore, Md., for donation of \$50.00 denied.

Appeal of L. U. 722, Birmingham, Ala., from decision of G. P. disapproving of fine imposed on Duncan Ross, of L. U. 10, Chicago, for violation of trade rules. Papers showing that case was not tried by Birmingham D. C., as required by Section 44, of Gen. Const., the Board concurs in decision.

Committee of three appointed to investigate standing of bidders on printing official journal, THE CARPENTER.

Communication from L. U. 55, Denver, Col., requesting submission of question of withdrawal from A. F. of L. to referendum vote. Placed on file.

Application of Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. for donation of \$1,000.00 for liquidation of indebtedness caused by late strike. Donation refused.

Auditing of books and accounts of General office entered into and continued during remainder of session.

February 2nd and 3rd.

Auditing of books and accounts continued, occupying entire time of above sessions.

February 4th.

Board passes resolution advising G. S. not to recognize over time charged for by organizers.

The G. E. B. decides to award contract for printing THE CARPENTER to W. D. Pratt according to contract and specifications on file in General office.

Communications from L. U. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., containing information on financial standing of L. U. as previously desired by Board. Request to re-imburse L. U. for money expended on account of miners' strike not complied with.

Communication from L. U.'s 722, Birmingham, Ala., and 112 Butte, Mont., requesting submission of question of withdrawal from A. F. of L. to general vote. Received, and placed on file.

Communication from Chairman Meyers referring to federal work done by soldiers, and requesting that General Office in conjunction with A. F. of L. and other national organizations endeavor to secure legislation tending to abolish this practice. Concurred in.

Appeal of L. U. 384, Asheville, N. C., from decision of G. S. disallowing death claim of W. J. Lance. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of J. T. Neelson, John C. Reiger and Dan Hill, of L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., from decision of G. P. approving fine imposed on appellants for violation of trade rules. G. P. sustained.

February 5th.

Communication from First Vice-President Guerin and George Murray in reference to Philadelphia difficulty referred to G. P.

Appeal of O. B. Vaughn, of L. U. 54, Chicago, Ill., from decision of G. P., dismissing appeal relative to initiation fee advanced but never recovered. Said appeal having been submitted after the thirty days allotted for that purpose in Sections 79 and 81 of Gen. Const. had expired, G. P. sustained on same grounds.

Audit of books and accounts continued and concluded.

February 6th.

Application of L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., for sanction of demand for eight hours and advance in wages again taken into consideration. The G. S. having visited that city submits report of his findings. Sanction granted, question of financial assistance postponed, awaiting developments.

Application of L. U. 1466, Hoopeston, Ill., for sanction of demand for nine hours and for financial aid. Application denied on account of organization being incomplete and G. S. instructed to communicate with and give advice to L. U.

Resolved, That the G. S. and G. T. are instructed to draw the amount of \$25,000 from active account in Am. Nat. Bank and deposit same in Indiana Nat. Bank.

Financial Statement for Quarter Ended December 31st, 1903.

Cash in hand and in bank.....\$153,184.24

RECEIPTS.

October.....\$41,162.01
November.....34,461.90
December.....35,087.95— 265,896.10

EXPENSES.

October.....\$25,825.08
November.....16,324.99
December.....38,472.43— 80,622.50

Total funds in hand and in bank, Dec. 31, 1903.....\$185,273.60
Distributed as follows:

In Penn. Nat. Bank.....\$ 49,978.50
In Capital Nat. Bank.....20,237.27
In Am. Nat. Bank.....114,914.48
In hands of Gen. officers.....143.35

\$185,273.60

Adjournment.

D. A. POST, Sec. G. E. B.

Attest:

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

Inactive Members a Drawback to Unionism.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having been in line of organization for a number of years, I had occasion to notice that but a few of the membership of any union are active members, while the major part of them go on in their easy way, not caring how the business of the union is run.

These latter, or inactive members, attend the meetings only when forced to by cause or causes, and very often have I seen them send their money and due card through some other brother. The next day it will frequently occur that you are asked by one of these inactive men what transpired at the meeting, and when you tell him that it was his duty to be present himself, he will say that he felt too tired, or that he thought his absence would not be felt, and that others could attend to all the business; or he may find fault with this and that officer and the way he views things; or he may say, "At the last meeting I attended I felt bored at the reading of a long string of communications which did not interest me, but I would attend the meetings more often if you would get through with business quick and let a fellow go home about 9 o'clock. And so, down the line, they find all kinds of excuses for their non-attendance, and if there is a baker's dozen present at any meeting it is considered a big crowd. It is because of this apathy and indifference of the bulk of the membership that I have always been a strong advocate of compensating the active members who are willing to accept and are holding office of any nature, who show up at the meetings in all kinds of weather, by paying them an appropriate salary for their services and for defraying their expenses. The active members, who generally stay in the meeting hall until 11 p. m. and later, devoting their whole evening to the interests of the entire membership, have as much labor to perform on the following day as their inactive brethren, and as well as them they have a right to remain at home and leave the business before any meeting to the care of others. However, as a rule this task falls on the few active members. They shun the idea of depending on others to do the work required by the organization, for it shows poor principle and is a great drawback to unionism.

The fellow who feels as though he doesn't know much often has good points to show, and by attending the meeting and participating in the deliberations he can often help the good cause along better than the know-alls. By all men becoming active members their respective local union's position would be strengthened to such an extent that in most instances strikes and lockouts could be averted and our points gained without resorting to warlike measures. The members would become better acquainted with each other and be afforded more opportunity to cultivate friendly relationship and brotherly feeling. They would drop their animosity and work more harmoniously together for the welfare of the organization and the benefit of all concerned.

C. S. KINMAN,
L. U. 1582, Cincinnati, O.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—
Shakespeare.

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1904.

The Democracy of the Labor Movement.

BY HAL SCRIVER.



It is to be expected that the labor movement will make mistakes. It is to be expected that its deeds will sometimes fall below its ideals. It is to be expected that it will suffer from factions and dissensions sometimes. It is to be expected that its leaders will not always prove worthy of the confidence reposed in them. It is to be expected that it will often fail in the things that it attempts, and that, by hard experience, it will learn that many of its cherished policies are unwise or untimely.

All this is to be expected, because it is a movement composed of men and women with all the faults and limitations of humanity. The labor movement sets up no claim to perfection or infallibility.

Granting all this, we can still say of the labor movement—using that term in its broadest sense, to include all organizations consciously founded on the interests and aspirations of the working class—that it has a vitality and power of progress and self-development above every other movement of the present age.

It makes mistakes, but it learns to see and acknowledge those mistakes and to avoid them hereafter. It does not always live up to its ideals, but it does not forget its ideals, or keep them for holiday use; its ideals are high and it ever strives toward their realization. It is sometimes rent by faction and its counsel tainted with rancor and suspicion; but there is a principle of unity ever at work within it to heal internal dissensions and re-establish good feeling. Its leaders sometimes prove unworthy, but sooner or later it gets rid of such leaders and develops better ones. It makes failures, but it learns by them. It may carry caution to far; but, as a whole, it is never bigoted or unwilling to see new light.

Why has the labor movement this great inherent vitality and power of progress within itself? Because, as a

conscious movement of a socially useful and the oppressed class, it is in its nature inspired with the ideal of comradeship and wedded to the methods of democracy. It is ever beset by coercive or corrupting influences from without, tending to prevent it to destroy these two essential virtues that give it power—by individualistic, "practical" worldly wisdom, by the example of business dishonesty, by the cant of false patriotism and false religion and false morality, by the power of law abused for capitalistic purposes, by organized espionage, by organized slander, by organized bribery. Through one or more or all these influences, here and there a leader is seduced, here and there a union is disrupted or emasculated. But the needs of the working class, the instincts of the working class, the growing thought of the working class raise up new leaders and build up new organizations in their stead.

Whenever and wherever we feel the warm and strong bond of comradeship, wherever and whenever we hold to democratic methods of solving our own course of action, there and then we are on the right road.

Because it is democracy plus comradeship, ours is a social democracy, not an individualistic democracy. Our watchwords are not only liberty and equality, but also solidarity. "Each for all and all for each" is our motto, not "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." We hold, not only that one is as good as another, but that the good of all is above the good of any one. Our democracy does not mean the license of each to do as he pleases for his own advantage and aggrandizement. It means the right of each to participate equally in expressing the collective will and the duty of each is to obey that will when expressed.

Under a despotic or oligarchic rule, disobedience is often a virtue. Under true democracy, disobedience is a crime. The member who violates the law of his union or the officer or delegate who disregards instructions from the rank and file strikes at the very life of the labor movement, strikes at the very root of democracy. His act in itself may be a small one, not worthy of heavy blame, but as an act of disobedience to the mandate of a democratic society, it is blamable in the highest degree and must be promptly repudiated and signally punished, lest the habit of disobedience spread and respect for the collective will be lost and comradeship and democracy be undermined and give way to mutual suspicion and the rule of cliques and bosses.

Leaders, like other men, often make mistakes, and sometimes do willful wrong. If the mass follows those leaders blindly, it must suffer for their mistakes and share the responsibility for their wrong-doing. Each man in it makes mistakes and no man in it, perhaps, sees the whole truth; but their mistakes tend to balance each other and the knowledge of one to supplement the knowledge of the others; so that the mass is generally wiser than any individual in it, always wiser than most of its individual members taken separately. Each individual may sometimes do willful wrong, may allow personal ambition or greed or prejudice or passion to influence his action; but it will never

happen in a democratic body of comrades that all of the majority act together from such unworthy motives. The organized body, as such, is always honest and always wiser than most of its members. That is why democracy gives vitality and makes for progress. And that is why we ought to see to it that the acts which are done in the name of the organization shall be in conformity to the real will of the rank and file and should vigorously resent and resist every open or covert attack upon democracy.

Eternal vigilance is the price, not of liberty alone, but of all that we have won or hope to win by united action.

Let the Strong Help the Weak.

The most effective work the trade unions can do is in the direction of raising the condition of those workers, organized or unorganized, whose conditions are lowest. The poverty of the sweat-shop workers and mill-town hands compels them to send their children to work when they ought to be in school. The employment of children, in turn, displaces adult workers and sends them out to compete for new jobs. This swelling of the army of the unemployed and intensification of competition in the labor market makes possible the reduction of wages in trades formerly more prosperous and threatens even the best-paid mechanics.

We have to remember that in these days more of what are called skilled trades are much easier to learn than they were in the days of our fathers. And even though the common laborer or factory "hand" might find it difficult to enter a skilled trade, yet these laborers and operatives have sons with life before them, and, if the conditions of those industries in which their fathers have been employed are growing harder, ever greater grows the stimulus for them to press into the more skilled and better paid trades.

So, even in simple self-defense, the printers and steel-workers and carpenters and other skilled mechanics, though they need not fear the direct introduction of child competition into their special trades, ought yet to dread the indirect influence of child-labor and to use their great power to check or abolish it.

So, too, since the shortening of the labor day gives an opportunity for more men to work, and since the existence of a body of unemployed men is a constant danger to such as are employed, it behooves the unions to work with especial vigor for the reduction of hours in each and every trade.

And, since the men of the skilled trades have generally a more solid organization, since they have more money and more leisure—since they have greater power and influence—it devolves especially upon them to take the lead in preventing child labor and in reducing hours, not in their own trades only, but particularly in trades which are worse off.

It matters not how high the turrets and pinnacles of a building may soar, nor how beautifully they may be gilded and adorned, if the foundation be weak the work of the builder is in vain.

Act While You Have Access to the Ballot Box.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I was much impressed by reading the article in the September CARPENTER by Hal Scriver and that in the December issue by Bro. John Berd. The rejection of the labor bills, time and again introduced in Congress and State Legislatures, the various court decisions unfavorable to organized labor, and lately the outrageous action of Governor Peabody, of Colorado, are all matters deserving the most serious consideration of every workingman. Here we have been going to the polls, electing men to Congress and Legislatures, for years, without once stopping to think whether in their law making they would have any regard for the wageworkers or not. And we do not seem to have learned anything by experience. I would ask the workmen to show me where either the national or the State lawmakers have ever passed any law in the interest and for the betterment of the laboring men, or, for that matter, for the general good of the country. It is true that in a few instances laws have been enacted that on their faces looked as though they would benefit us in a measure. At closer examination, however, they were always found to conceal somewhere a clause, surely making it ineffective, while many a labor bill has been killed in committee or allowed to go by default. On the other hand, bills by the hundreds are introduced and rushed through, calculated to make the lot of the workingman harder and to build up the bulwarks of the employers. Still, for all of this, we go ahead and send the same men back again, thus proving to them that the workmen are blind to their own interests. But they are not all blind, for through united effort and assisted by a few earnest leaders in the labor cause those who are wide awake to their interests have built up labor organizations, which have become an irresistible power, economically and politically, whenever we choose to throw it into the political arena. The employers and leading politicians, realizing this fact, are now trying to make us believe that they are our friends, with a view to secure the labor vote; while at the same time employers are organizing themselves into associations for the purpose of breaking up our organizations. Both employers and politicians are aware that labor holds the balance of power, which, if properly used, would compel them to act fairly and squarely with us.

It is a certainty that at this time, by united action, the workingmen could secure recognition of their rights peacefully; remaining indifferent, however, much longer, they may find their chance gone forever. For, who can say how soon the laws of this free country will be so tampered with that workingmen will not have access to the ballot box which they have now? We have only to look to Colorado to see how the rights of the laboring people are trampled under foot, to see how those who have sworn to maintain the law are the ones who ignore it and use all the power vested in them by the people to stamp out free speech and to throw the workingmen into a state of slavery unknown since the days of ancient Rome. The time has come, indeed, for workingmen to say:

We care not for the party; what we want is the man, not the party. We have tried different parties and found them all to stand for money power.

It can not be denied that for the past eight years, under Republican rule, the trusts have grown in power until there is nothing that a workingman consumes but what is controlled by trusts. And how did we fare under Democratic rule when Grover Cleveland was in the White House? He was the first President to use the regular army to crush and enslave the workingman because he refused to work for wages that would not feed nor clothe his family. Workingmen to-day still enjoy some rights which they must stand by and defend under all circumstances. Let them call a halt to their oppressors and demand that labor, honorable labor, be respected. There are men of brains and honesty among us who have a feeling for the men and women of their class. Let us find them and place them in positions where they can assist us in our strife for freedom and justice. And let us do it now while we have access to and the privilege of the ballot box.

J. I. WAITE,

L. U. 1445, Tipton, Ga.

Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

GENERAL OFFICE:

506 BUSH TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
CHICAGO, ILL.

To Whom It May Concern:

Greeting—Our modern building of to-day stands as the workshop of man's inventive genius to the extent that a revolution has taken place therein.

The old-line trades of years ago have been the theater of evolution in the last decade and its havoc has almost obliterated them.

In view of this, for some time past a desire has been manifested for the formation of some combination by those affected looking to a liberal understanding between the structural trades engaged in building and to this end a convention was recently held by representatives of the International Bricklayers and Masons, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Operative Plasterers, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Journeymen Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters, International Stationary Engineers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, in the city of Indianapolis, to consider the advisability of forming such a compact, and to advise with each other as to its manner of direction.

Complete unanimity of feeling prevailed in the minds of the representatives present as to the need of such an organization, but some few seemed desirous of tacking it to either the American Federation of Labor or to the National Building Trades Council. The purpose, however, to make it a free lance in the industrial world, keeping it perfectly independent, in the middle of the road, inclining it neither to one existing central body or another, in order that it may hew unmolested to the line contemplated, overwhelmingly prevailed.

As a result of the late meeting a Structural Building Trades Alliance is proposed for defensive purpose. That

is to say, a coalition is contemplated of the fundamental primary and original trades engaged in the construction of building work for their own defense.

Tributary trades, or to be more correct those parts of trades that have branched off the main or basic trades, have not been considered in the formation of the intended partnership.

The intended aims of the Alliance are, the perpetuation of the absolutely basic trades and the organizations that have jurisdiction over them; to prevent encroachment of any part or parts of the allied trades and at the same time the dismemberment of any of the existing general unions thereof; a guarantee of natural trade rights and parallels wherever they may lead as they are fixed by the international unions and a warrant to subordinate all divisions or subdivisions that may now or hereafter be made to existing international unions legitimately entitled to such divisions or specialties; a respite from friction on the building where such is the upshot of importunate and frivolous demands; advocacy and substitution of calm and evenly balanced arbitration in the event of strife and an equalization of hours, wages and general conditions of the trades equally original and necessary to the completion of the building instead of precipitating all in a sympathy action for the continued benefit of a few to the disadvantage of the many.

Briefly stated, the above are a few of the objects of the proposed Alliance and the general membership of the participating unions are now being canvassed for their approval.

Already the Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters and the Building Laborers have acted favorably and the Plasterers and Painters are now returning their decision with a favorable vote in both instances being largely in advance. The Iron Workers and Electricians have returned encouraging responses, and judging from the tone of the correspondence received from locals of Bricklayers and Carpenters there is an indication that they too will vote favorably on the acceptance of the proposed Alliance.

Let no one be misled by the false cry of duality that is being set up in some quarters, for there has never been an organization attempted similar to the one proposed. It was not organized for the purpose of locking horns with any existing central body, but born of a desire to establish harmony, equity and rightful ownership in the building industry. Fraternally,

W. J. SPENCER,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

The Man in the Ranks.

The humblest man in the union ranks, if he does his duty to the best of his ability and opportunity, if he thinks for his craft and his class more than for his petty personal self and uses his influence consistently, be it great or small, in favor of harmony and discipline and progress of all the forces of labor, is as worthy of honor and consideration as the National President or Secretary or organizer who is quoted in the public press and praised for the stress or blamed for the failure of great enterprises.

RALLY FOR THE BROTHERHOOD.

Now Is the Time—Now Is the Hour.

BY M. F. CARRICK, G. S. T. BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

This month we present to our membership letters from some of the most prominent officials in the American labor movement—men who have devoted years of their life to the emancipation of the toilers, and have made a deep study of the industrial problem. One and all attest that the present system under which we conduct our business may in good, prosperous times be permitted to continue uninterruptedly for a short period, but when the danger line is reached and hard times approach the threshold of our organization we must collapse from our own weight and be lost in the great whirlpool of a weak financial system.

The work we accomplish, the expenses we meet on our present income, excites the wonder and credulity of every man who has anything to do with, or who knows anything at all of the conduct of a large labor organization. We are constantly on the brink of the precipice, always on the ragged edge of bankruptcy, and but for the fair conditions that have prevailed in our industry in the past two years we would never have been able to stand the strain.

The men who have honored us with their time and attention in contributing letters for this month's Journal are not personally interested or affected by our financial course, but have consented to give us the benefit of their knowledge, gained through long years of experience spent in endeavoring to establish and perfect a proper system in their own organizations. Our members should carefully read, with a mind free from prejudice, the letters of our contributors and form an opinion based solely on the merits of the case.

In the past two years we have contributed liberally in defense and for the protection of our unions who were engaged in fierce struggles in defense of their right to organize and maintain what they had obtained through years of agitation and sacrifice. The General Executive Board was led to believe that the liberal use of money expended for defense purpose in 1902 and 1903 would have at least brought forth a ready response from our membership in favor of increased revenue. The contrary is unfortunately the case, as many of our unions who received hearty financial support in the past fourteen months, and who cried loudly for financial assistance when they were in trouble, are now selfishly opposed to giving any help or assistance to their brothers in distress.

We have passed safely, though uneasily, through the past year, with no sight of very serious consequence, and were always in a position to render some financial support to our unions in trouble. Commencing the present new year conditions are different; we are face to face with a well organized association of employers with strong financial backing, led by a fanatic, who openly boasts that he will destroy the organizations of labor, drive us back to longer hours, and compel us to accept any terms he and his accomplices may offer. Under the cloak of patriotism and free citizenship we are to be clubbed into submission and driven

back to the open shop, where no worker has the right to decide what his labor is worth, and the scab is considered a man of honor.

In those trying times we cannot say that we have been taken unawares; we have been warned time and again, through the columns of the Journal, by our General Executive Board, the labor officials of the country and the labor press. Our membership seems to have no conception of what is approaching, and make light of the repeated warnings and appeals made to them to close ranks and prepare for the contest.

Trade unions are built on similar lines to governments; what is good and for the interest and prosperity of one should certainly be conducive to the interest of the other. If we want to save our organization, secure increased wages and better conditions, we must furnish the sinews of war to do the work with. Are we willing to make the sacrifice? Are we ready to say to each other, "why should we not be as good as the tailor, shoemaker, machinist, bricklayer, plumber, printer or the men of other trades who are paying 50 and 100 per cent. more revenue to the support of their organizations than we are?" Why should we be behind? Why not get up in front? Why should we pause and ponder and for the sake of a few paltry cents retard our progress and prevent our advancement? It is only by continuous effort and noble self-sacrifice that we can win and receive the respect of the labor world.

What we need is funds. You cannot conduct any enterprise successfully without money. Is there a man in this Brotherhood who begrudges the paltry sum of five or ten cents extra each month for the purpose of establishing a fund that can be drawn on when we are in need?

We have not yet lost faith in the men of our craft; we believe that behind the disinterested, slow, unwilling disposition of many of our members there beat good honest hearts, that will awaken to our needs and come to the rescue of the Brotherhood. Now is the time; now is the hour.

Packing Trades Council of the Pacific Coast.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

An attempt has been made by the packers of the Pacific Coast to flood the labor market. Letters have been sent broadcast to induce butcher workmen to come to the Pacific Coast, telling them that butchers are scarce out here, and a good many slaughterers, sausage makers and meat cutters have been induced to come here to their great sorrow. There are ten unemployed men to every position here, and many who came here with money are now without means and do not know how to get back to the East or Middle West. There are only a few packing houses on the Pacific Coast and all are small; only a few of them employ over a hundred men and most of them less than ten. Most of the ham and bacon used here is shipped from the Middle West.

Hoping that this letter will be given as much publicity as possible, we remain, fraternally yours,

PACKING TRADES COUNCIL OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

HERMAN MAY, Sec.-Treas.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Wood-Carving.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

V.

In the previous chapter I gave a number of illustrations showing patterns for scratch carving, also a design for a small stand or tabouret. Scratched or incised carving is very easily executed, and may be done altogether with the V tool, or, if a flat bottom is required for the incision, then the V tool may be used to line the outer edges of the work, and a narrow flat chisel may be employed to remove the wood from the groove and finish out the bottom.

Chip carving is perhaps the easiest of carving, as it is mostly executed on a flat surface and to some set pattern, and with the simplest of tools, and is much more effective than scratch carving, and where the time can be spared, the workman, if making articles for himself, would derive more satisfaction from chip than from scratch work.

In the present chapter it is my intention to offer a few more examples in chip carving similar to those I gave in the January No. 1903 of THE CARPENTER, as several correspondents have asked me to do so.

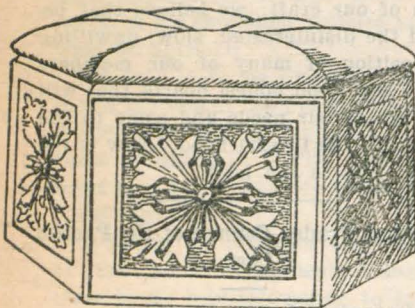


Fig. 25.

The example shown at Fig. 25 is a foot-rest hexagonal in shape, the body being formed of six flat pieces of wood, cut to an angle-joint at the corners and glued or otherwise fastened together. Usually an angle-block, made to the proper shape, is put in each corner and screwed and glued on the inside; the cushion is then made the shape shown, or any other convenient shape that taste or skill may determine.

The cushion may be made of plush, velvet or velour, or other suitable material. A board is made the proper shape to drop loosely into the frame, and a ledge is fastened inside so that the board falls on it; the cushion is then made on the board and dropped in place. It should fit pretty snugly, so as not to fall out if the whole is turned over.

Oak or cherry would be good wood to use for the panels, which should be carved before being fastened together, though it would be well to have all the corners fitted together and marked before the carving is commenced. The

design is an easy one to work and does not call for any extra skill in execution. The raised figure should stand out to nearly the surface of the board, and the background should recede at least a half an inch and be pebbled, padded, or frosted, just as the operator may think best; if the carving is raised, then, of course, it will not come directly under the head of chip carving; but in this case the pattern is arranged for either chip carving or carving in low relief.

It is not absolutely necessary that the same pattern should be employed on all the panels. They may be varied if desired, and in future papers examples of other patterns of various kinds will be illustrated, so that the student will have abundance of material to draw from. This pattern, however, is a very good one, and is easy to execute, and I advise that it be used at least for the first effect in this direction.

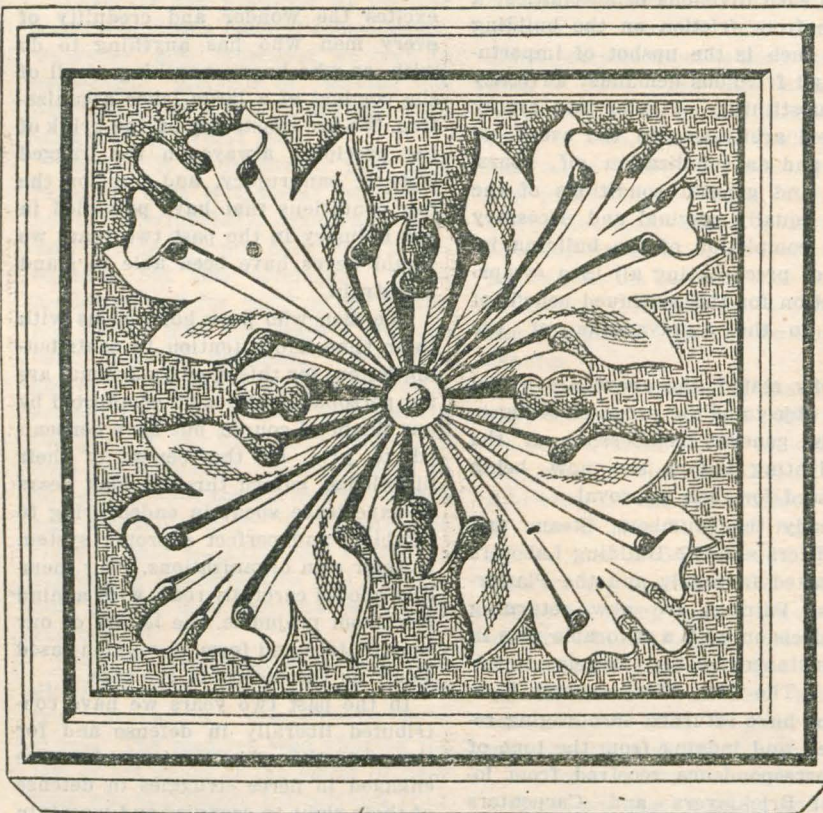


Fig. 26.

A design of the carving is shown on a larger scale in Fig. 26, which may be either traced or re-drawn and enlarged or reduced, as may be thought best. As given, it is plenty large enough for the work, as the margin of plain wood can be left wider or narrower, to suit conditions.

done, has a very pleasing effect. The deeper design shown at Fig. 29 is one of the most effective I know of in chip carving. A short time ago I was appointed a judge of amateur woodwork, at a county fair, and among the carved work was a small chest, all of the work having been

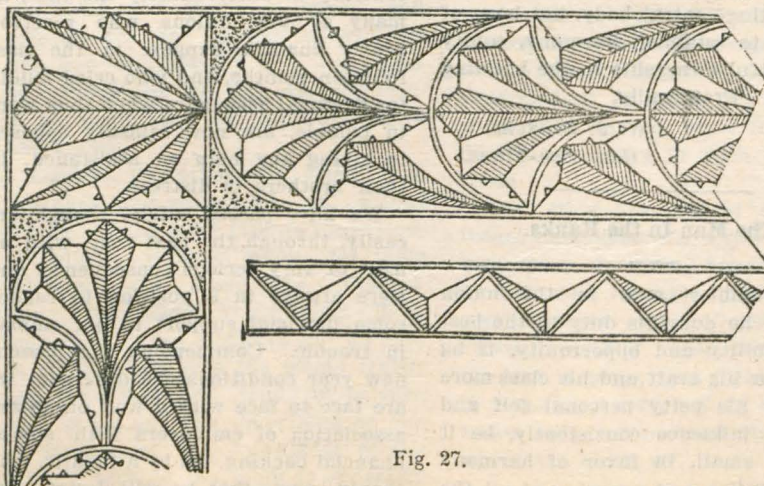


Fig. 27.

The borders shown at Fig. 27 are fine examples suitable for the sides of boxes, tables, tabourets, or other similar work, and are so easily made that much time would not be required in running around a small box or table.

The ornamentation shown at Fig. 28

executed by a young girl about sixteen years old, and she had used this pattern for the carving on the lid, and another pattern of wider scope for the front and ends. The little worker received the first prize in that department—and she deserved it, for the

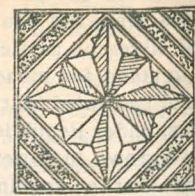
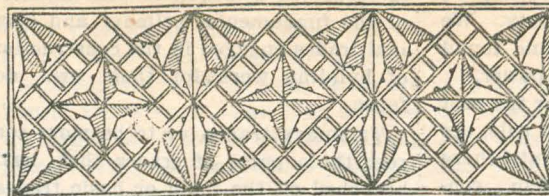


Fig. 28.

work was not only regular and symmetrical, it was clean and well done. The wood of which the chest was composed was clean white pine.

I think the examples now given are quite sufficient for this kind of carving, and we will pass on to another sort which will prove more of a tax on the skill of the operator.

Leaves of one kind or another, and more or less conventionalized, enter so largely into the decorative design that the beginner can not do better than take for practice such simple examples as I give herewith in Fig. 30. He should first model in clay one such leaf as is shown and then copy it on the wood. This may seem a waste of time, but I can assure him that the dexterity that he will acquire by following this plan for a while will amply reward him for his pains. The ivy is the simple leaf, and is more typical of leaves in general than the geranium, and will be most suitable for a first essay. With a half-inch half-round gouge begin to hollow out the leaf. Do not attempt deep and long cuts, but, with short, sharp touches, take off the wood a little at a time, making no effort to get a smooth surface until the form and general modeling have been secured. Then with a flat gouge, held very firmly at an angle of about 45 degrees, remove the tool marks. Cutting the midrib must be done with the greatest care with the flat gouge, which you must see does not carry off or score it. It is best to practice on a spare piece of wood before attempting to cut the raised rib in any design. Try to cut it both with the grain and across the grain. To do the latter neatly calls for very sharp tools and a very steady hand. Beware of making your leaf too flat. Begin at the stalk end and run off very gradually towards the tip. Pay especial attention to the run of the grain of the wood, to avoid tearing or ripping it. If you find that the grain eludes the tool, or that you are cutting too deep, or that there is danger of splintering, turn the wood around and cut from an opposite direction. This should stop the trouble.

There is an excellent tool called a double-bent gouge for rounding and hollowing out foliage, or for cutting along a straight line or bent stem when ordinary chisels or gouges cannot be used. It is especially useful in reaching branches of stems of peculiarity of position. One of these tools may be seen in the list of tools shown in an early chapter of this series.

A bunch of ivy leaves is shown at Fig. 31, which makes a good example for carving, and would show up to advantage in a small panel or for the lid of a small work-box or end of a book-slide. If the workman thinks the berries are too much for him, they may be omitted, or they may be formed of beads fastened to fine wire, though it must be remembered that true art demands that they be of wood. The leaves shown in this example are nearly actual size.

(To be continued.)

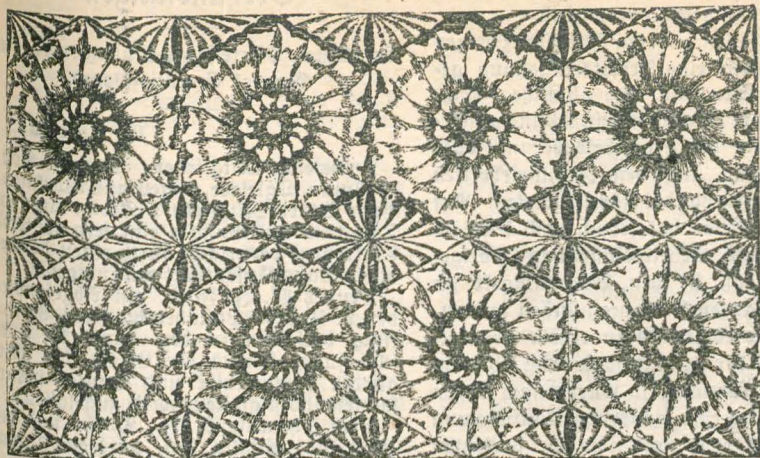


Fig. 29.



Fig. 30.

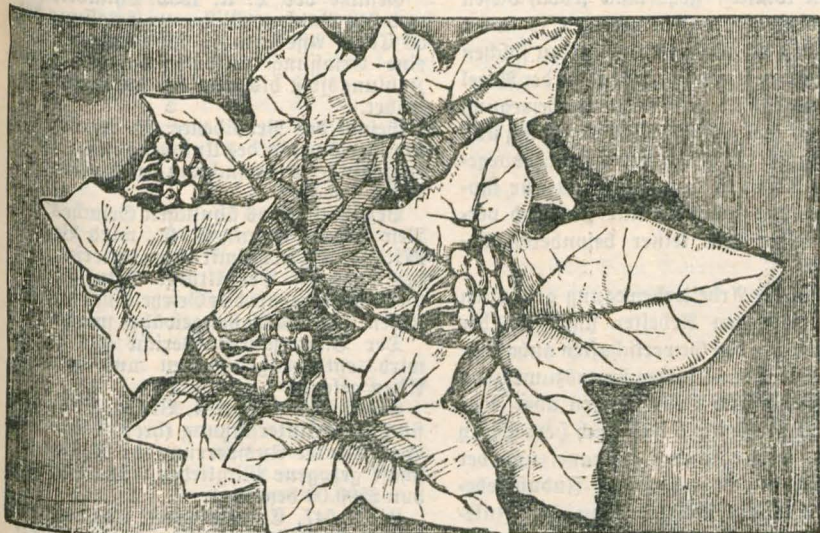


Fig. 31.

How to Make an Ellipse.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I notice in the December issue of your journal two articles on how to make an ellipse.

Now, while I do not wish to criticise either of them, I would like to suggest another way which seems to have good points to recommend it.

This plan works better if an ellipse of considerable size is desired, but can

Then measure off one-half of the larger diameter and square up from it as shown in the accompanying diagram by the line A B, Fig. 1.

Tack a straight-edge on this line letting it extend beyond the jointed edge of your stuff a little more than half the smaller diameter.

Now take a rod and measure one-half of the smaller diameter and drive a nail square through it to act as a trammel. Then measure from the

straight-edge that you have tacked on your stuff, with the trammel nail pressed firmly against the jointed edge of the stuff, and with a pencil at the upper end of your rod, describe the ellipse by moving that end of the rod to the right while the trammel nail passes along the jointed edge of the stuff and the other end of the rod follows up in the straight-edge, being held tight against it as the rod moves to the right. Care should be taken to put the trammel nail as near the left side edge of the rod as possible, so as to keep it in line with the left hand corner of the lower end of the rod, for that corner is the one that will hug the straight-edge, and if you put the nail very much out of line it might cause you to describe a faulty ellipse.

This plan of striking an ellipse will be found to be exceedingly simple and

eter, where the cut there is square through the stuff.

W. C. B. RANDOLPH,
L. U. 131.

Seattle, Wash.

Woods of the Philippine Islands.

The value of the woods in the Philippine Islands to many branches of industry is very great, for they possess qualities unknown to our own. A correspondent of the *Modern Machinist* says that one of them is an exceedingly fine grained tough wood, very useful for tool handles, while another seems to be a cross between wood and iron, for it is very heavy and resistant, so much so that the natives use it for spear heads. It can be readily worked by tools and has a metallic ring. In some cases it is wrought to

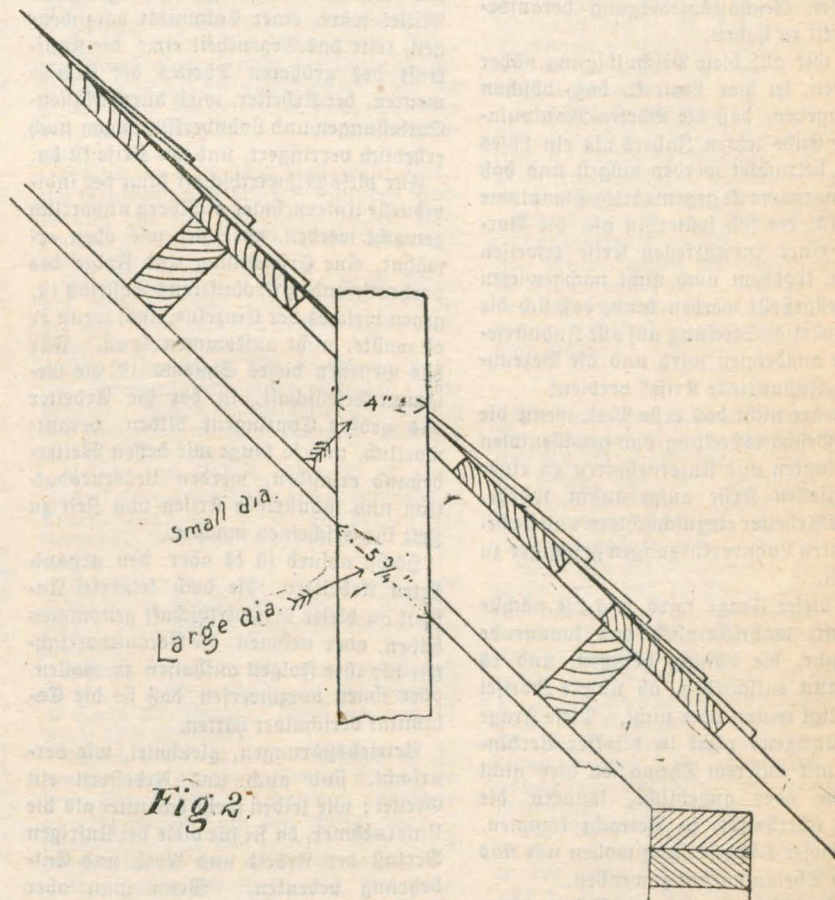


Fig. 2.

easy, and it is perhaps more accurate than the string method, as there can be no stretching, and if sufficient care be used in the execution the variation from a true ellipse will be imperceptible in practice.

Of course this gives only one-quarter of an ellipse, but that can be used to get the other three-quarters, or, if only one-half an ellipse is required, as is usually the case, just remove the straight-edge and put it on the other side of the line A B and describe the ellipse in the reverse way and you have it.

If one of the diameters of the ellipse is not known, as in the case of a pipe running through a plancher, probably the best way is to make a full-sized draught of it, as in Fig. 2. This is done by drawing the pipe actual size vertically and the pitch of the roof as shown in Fig. 2.

You can then measure up the plancher line for the length of your larger diameter, the smaller diameter being the same as the pipe.

A bevel placed on the plancher line with blade parallel with the pipe, will give the bevel of the ellipse at the smaller ends. This bevel gradually runs out as you near the smaller diam-

eter, where the cut there is square through the stuff. Another species is a close grained, tough wood, which seems to be a dye wood, for when immersed it stains the water bright yellow for a long distance around it. This wood is also quite heavy, and takes a fine finish. American lumbermen call it "yellow jack." Still another wood is called "Belang" by the natives, and white wood by American lumbermen, but is quite different from our own wood of that name. It can only be worked by very sharp tools, but has a veined surface when finished, and is capable of taking a high polish. The business of preparing these woods for American markets is going forward with dispatch, and it is said to be very profitable.

His First Appearance.

Stage Carpenter (who has been sent on in an emergency to say a line)—"We lord, the police 'ave discovered your whereabouts, and even now approach."

The Bold Bad Baronet—"Tis false, false!!"

Stage Carpenter—"All right. Then you go and ask the blooming stage manager; he told me."—*New York Press.*

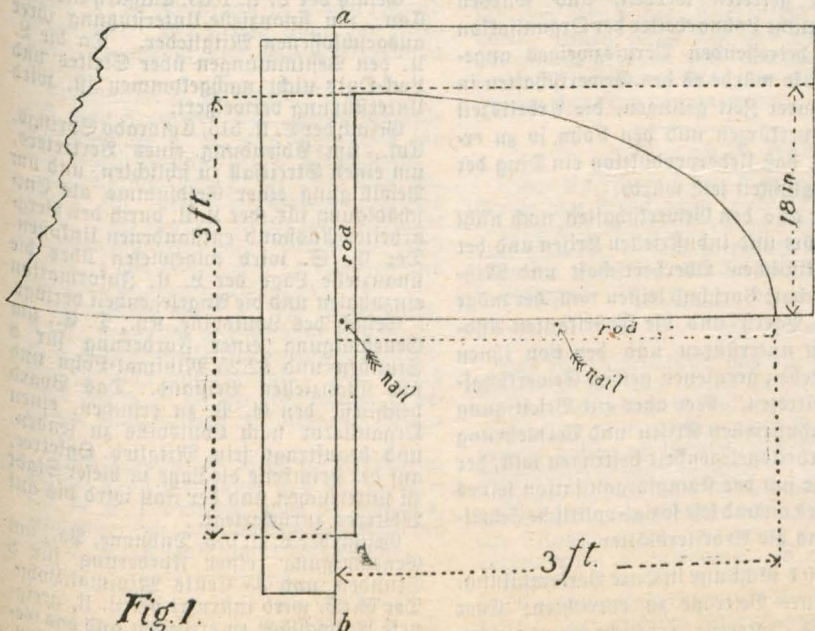


Fig. 1.

be used very satisfactorily for smaller sizes, also.

Take the stuff from which the ellipse is to be cut and joint one edge straight.

same end of the rod one-half of the larger diameter and cut it off at this point.

Then place the rod beside the

Industrielle Krisen und die Gewerkschaften.

Ueberall, wo die moderne Arbeiterbewegung Fuß gefaßt hat, finden sich Unternehmer, Barry'schen Kalibers, die keine Gelegenheit veräumen, der Gewerkschaften, die ihnen in ihrer Profitgrabscherei hindernd in den Weg treten, etwas am Zeug zu flicken.

So werden gegenwärtig, wo in einigen Industriezweigen, vornehmlich in der Eisen-Industrie, zu Betriebseinschränkungen und Lohnherabsetzungen gegriffen wird, die organisierten Gewerkschaften für den angelichen Geschäftsniedergang verantwortlich gemacht.

Sie werden beschuldigt, durch ungebührliche Herausforderung der Lohnraten, durch Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden, besonders aber durch Arbeitsverweigerungen, den Industriebetrieb gestört und den Geschäftsniedergang herausbeschworen zu haben.

Oder wir auf diese Beschuldigung näher eingehen, sei hier bemerkt, daß, obgleich wir zugeben, daß die Vorkriegs-Manipulationen Ende letzten Jahres als ein böses Omen betrachtet werden mögen und daß der Waarenmarkt gegenwärtig Symptome aufweist, die sich späterhin als die Vorboten einer industriellen Krise erweisen mögen, trotzdem noch nicht nachgewiesen werden kann, daß sich die gegenwärtige Störung auf alle Industriezweige ausdehnen wird und die Bezeichnung „Industrielle Krise“ verdient.

Es wäre nicht das erste Mal, wenn die jetzige Geschäftsschließung von gewissenlosen Spekulant und Unternehmern zu einer industriellen Krise aufgebauscht würde, um die Arbeiter einzuschüchtern und sie bei geplanten Lohnverlängerungen gefügiger zu machen.

Zu dieser Frage wird uns die nächste Zukunft, wahrscheinlich das kommende Frühjahr, die Lösung bringen, und es sich dann entscheiden, ob unsere Zweifel berechtigt waren oder nicht. Diese Frage steht übrigens nicht in direkter Verbindung mit unserem Thema, da hier nicht einzelne oder angebliche, sondern die Krisen überhaupt, in Betracht kommen. Nach dieser Abschweifung wollen wir uns diesem Thema wieder zuwenden.

In der Widerlegung der Behauptung, daß die gewerkschaftlichen Bestrebungen geeignet seien, einen störenden Einfluß auf den Industriebetrieb auszuüben und Krisen hervorzurufen, können wir nicht umhin, aber die Ursachen und die Entwicklungen derselben einige Worte zu verlieren.

Diese Frage ist von berufener Seite in Wort und Schrift so ausgiebig besprochen worden, daß der intelligente Arbeiter, der sich des Lesens sozial-politischer Schriften und der Arbeiterblätter befleißigt, darüber nicht mehr im Dunkeln sein kann. Bei diesen Arbeitern werden die Verdächtigungen und Beschuldigungen profitwärtiger Unternehmer nur ein Lächeln der Verachtung hervorrufen. Leider aber bilden diese Arbeiter nur eine Minorität des großen Arbeiterheeres, während sich die Majorität noch von der Stimme des Unternehmers und der kapitalistischen Presse beeinflussen läßt. Dieser Mehrheit halber müssen wir zuweilen und längst erledigt scheinende Fragen wiederum aufnehmen. Wir dürfen nicht mäßig aufsehen, wenn man, wie es jetzt geschieht, den Tausenden von Arbeitern, die wohl den Gewerkschaften angehören, aber aber ihre Bedeutung und Mission noch im Unklaren sind, und den Tausenden, die den Gewerkschaften noch fernstehen, plausibel zu machen sucht, daß die Gewerkschaften die industrielle Störung und den daraus entstandenen Mangel an Arbeitsgelegen-

heit verschuldet hätten. Wir müssen Alles aufbieten, um diese Tausende dem verderblichen Einflusse unserer und ihrer Widersacher zu entziehen.

Industrielle Krisen sind eine natürliche Erscheinung der heutigen wirtschaftlichen und teilweise auch politischen Einrichtungen. Die heutige (die kapitalistische) Produktionsweise, unter welcher die Arbeitsmittel im Besitze Weniger sind, die nur ihr eigenes Interesse im Auge haben, ist eine maß- und planlose. Der Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel produziert nicht, um Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, sondern des Profits halber; nicht für den Gebrauch, sondern für den Verkauf. Diese Planlosigkeit in der Produktion wird durch den unter den Unternehmern herrschenden Konkurrenzkampf noch gefördert und erhöht, und die Folge ist Ueberproduktion des Waarenmarktes: die Ueberproduktion.

Während nun die Erhöhung der Kaufkraft der Konsumenten, die Steigerung der Waaren-Nachfrage, das geeignete Mittel wäre, einer Calamität vorzubeugen, tritt das Gegenteil ein; die Kaufkraft des größeren Theiles der Konsumenten, der Arbeiter, wird durch Massenentlassungen und Lohnverlängerungen noch erheblich verringert, und die Krise ist da.

Für diese Mißwirtschaft kann der individuelle Unternehmer nicht verantwortlich gemacht werden, weil sie, wie oben erwähnt, eine Erscheinung und Folge des vorherrschenden Produktions-Systems ist, gegen welches der Einzelne, auch wenn er es wollte, nicht auskommen kann. Für das Bestehen dieses Systems ist die Gesamt-Gesellschaft, in der die Arbeiter das größte Contingent bilden, verantwortlich, und so lange wir dessen Weiterbestand erlauben, werden Ueberproduktion und industrielle Krisen von Zeit zu Zeit ihr Erscheinen machen.

Höchst absurd ist es aber, den organisierten Arbeitern, die doch keinerlei Antheil an dieser Mißwirtschaft genommen haben, oder nehmen, die Verantwortlichkeit für ihre Folgen aufhalsen zu wollen, oder ihnen vorgurufen, daß sie die Calamität verschuldet hätten.

Betriebstörungen, gleichviel, wie verursacht, sind auch uns Arbeitern ein Greuel; wir leiden mehr darunter als die Unternehmer, da sie für viele der Unrügen Verlust der Arbeit und Noth und Entbehrung bedeuten. Wenn man aber Jemand dafür verantwortlich machen will, so trifft die Schuld eher die Unternehmer als die Arbeiter. Sie könnten gar manchmal durch Ausstände entstandenen Störungen vorbeugen, wenn sie den Forderungen der Arbeiter mit etwas mehr Gerechtigkeitgefühl und Nachgiebigkeit entgegenwären. Werden doch solche Störungen von ihnen sehr häufig willkommen geheißen und sogar von ihnen selbst angeordnet. Es ist ja eine allbekannte Thatsache, daß zum Beispiel unter den Minenbesitzern, den Glas- und Eisenwaaren-Fabrikanten, die Geyflogenheit herrscht, zu Betriebseinschränkungen oder Beschränkungen, also zu Störungen zu greifen, um einer Waarenanhäufung zu steuern und einen Waarenmangel herbeizuführen, um eine Preiserhöhung vornehmen zu können.

Es mag ja vorkommen, daß beispielsweise durch eine Arbeitsverweigerung im Bauwerke die Fertigstellung von Office-Gebäuden und Geschäfts-Häusern und dergleichen verzögert wird, doch wird man uns schwerlich einen einzigen Fall nachweisen können, wo außer denjenigen der betreffenden Office- oder Geschäfts-Inhaber, andere Geschäfts-Interessen thatsächlich durch die Verzögerung geschädigt wurden. Geringfügig werden andere Unternehmer, die dieselbe Waare fabrizieren, gewöhnlich durch eine Arbeitsverweigerung bevorzugt, indem sie dadurch Gelegenheit erhalten, die Waare abzugeben, deren

Verkauf dem von der Betriebsstörung Betroffenen momentan versagt ist.

In fast allen anderen Industriezweigen ist die durch eine Arbeitsverweigerung geschaffene Situation eine ähnliche; höchstens könnte eine Arbeitsverweigerung auf Gebieten, wie die Frachtbeförderung oder im Bergbau, auf den Industriebetrieb eines ganzen Landes störend wirken. Auf diesen Gebieten hat jedoch noch keine so ausgedehnte Arbeitsverweigerung stattgefunden, daß sie den Waarenmarkt im großen Ganzen hätte beeinflussen können. Und sollte es jemals zu einem General-Strike in der Frachtbeförderung oder im Bergbau kommen, so würde nach dessen Beendigung eher ein Geschäftsausschlag stattfinden, wie wir ihn im vorletzten Jahre nach dem Ausstände der Hartkohlengräber beobachten konnten. Am allerwenigsten aber könnte eine so entstandene Betriebsstörung eine industrielle Krise nach sich ziehen.

Gewiß hat die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung, wie alle anderen Bewegungen, ihre Mängel und ihre Schattenseiten aufzuweisen. So werden zuweilen auch Ausstände in Scene gesetzt, die man durch mäßigeres Auftreten und gütliche Vergleiche vermeiden könnte; geht man jedoch diesen Vorkommnissen auf den Grund, so findet man, daß die Arbeiter, die sich zu solchen Ausständen hinreißen lassen, in der Regel noch ungeschult in der Arbeiterbewegung sind und ihre Organisation noch jung und unerfahren ist. Die durch sie hervorgerufene Störung kann übrigens nur momentan und lokaler Natur sein und verdient daher hier keiner besonderen Beachtung.

Die in der Arbeiterbewegung geschulten und erfahrenen Arbeiter sind sich der Mängel, die den Gewerkschaften anhaften, wohl bewußt und suchen sie auszumergen; ihre Zwecke und Bestrebungen aber, dies muß ihnen der Reiz und auch Herr Barry lassen, sind edle und humane, und der Einfluß, den diese auf den Industriebetrieb ausüben mögen, kann den Interessen der großen Bevölkerung-Mehrheit nur zuträglich sein.

Diese Zwecke und Bestrebungen sind in erster Linie auf Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und die Erhöhung der Löhne, mithin auf die Erhöhung der Kaufkraft der Bevölkerung-Mehrheit und die Verlängerung der Prosperitätsperioden gerichtet. Leben wir nicht in einem Klassenstaate, in dem die Interessen der Minderheit, der Klasse der Unternehmer und Ausbeuter, heilig sind, dagegen aber die Interessen der großen Mehrheit, der Ausgebeuteten, ignoriert und ihre Rechte mit Füßen getreten werden, und würden sämtliche Lohnarbeiter der Organisation ihres betreffenden Berufsweiges angehören, so würde es den Gewerkschaften in absehbarer Zeit gelingen, die Arbeitszeit so zu verkürzen und den Lohn so zu erhöhen, daß Ueberproduktion ein Ding der Unmöglichkeit sein würde.

Wer also den Gewerkschaften noch nicht angehört und industriellen Krisen und der kapitalistischen Oberherrschaft und Mißwirtschaft Vorwurf leisten will, der möge Herrn Barry und die Fabrikanten-Association unterstützen und den von ihnen in's Leben gerufenen gelben Gewerkschaften beitreten. Wer aber zur Beseitigung der industriellen Krisen und Vermehrung der Arbeitsgelegenheit beitragen will, der schliesse sich der Kampforganisation seines Berufs an und lese sozial-politische Schriften und die Arbeiterblätter.

Geht nicht nur in eure Versammlung, um eure Beiträge zu entrichten; Euer eigenes Interesse erheischt eure regelmäßige Anwesenheit. Unter Versammlungsbesuch und rege Theilnahme an den Verhandlungen sind die ersten Bedingungen einer kampffähigen Organisation.

Verhandlungen

Der Ersten Vierteljahrs-Sitzung 1904 des General Executive Board.

18. Januar.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Meyer, Post, Westman, Ogletree, Kline und Workman. Vom Board-Mitgliede Sullivan läuft ein Telegramm aus Buffalo ein, sein späteres Eintreffen, verursacht durch einen 12tägigen Bahn-Aufenthalt anknäbend.

Bruder W. J. Nord, ein Abgesandter der U. A. 277, Philadelphia, zur Vertretung derselben in der, durch die Ausschließung, seitens der U. A., der Mitglieder Kemmerhirt und Buckley verursachten Zwistigkeiten, wird zugelassen.

Dem Syracuse, N. Y., D. C., und der U. A. 1484, Kalamazoo, Mich., wird das Union-Label gewährt.

Gesuch des Rock Island und Moline, Ill., D. C., um Gewährung des Union Labels an eine ihrer Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken. Der G. E. wird angewiesen über die Arbeits-Verhältnisse in dieser Fabrik Auskunft zu erlangen und Beschlußfassung vorzubringen.

Gesuche der U. A. 1307, Middleboro, Mass., 888 Salem, Mass., 476 und 473 Manhattan, N. Y., 427 Omaha, Neb., 277, 1000 und 1114 Philadelphia, um weitere Frist zur Entrichtung des 50 Cents Assessment. Frist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Gesuche der U. A. 1502 Philadelphia, und 619 Kitcher, Miss., um Erlassung des 50 Cents Assessment. Abgewiesen, weil eine Erlassung unkonstitutionell wäre. Zahlungsfrist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Gesuch des Providence, R. I., D. C., um Gewährung des Union-Labels. Nach eingehender Untersuchung des Falles wird Label gewährt.

Bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches des New Haven, Conn., D. C., wird Board-Mitglied Sullivan mit einer Untersuchung der dortigen Verhältnisse betraut und wenn dieselbe mit den Gesetzen im Einklang stehen, soll das Label gewährt werden.

Der Vierteljahrs-Bericht des G. E. wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch der U. A. 584, Victor, Col., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer, durch die Vergarbeiter-Auspeicherung in Mitleidenchaft gezeugten Mitglieder. Die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt.

U. A. 547, Cripple Creek, Col., unterbreitet Ausweis über ihr in der Oktober-Sitzung des Boards bewilligtes Geld. Gutgeheißen und den Akten eingelegt.

Gesuch der U. A. 277, Philadelphia, um Anteauf von, in ihrem Besitze befindlichen, Philadelph. City Bonds im Betrage von \$2,700. Abgewiesen.

19. Januar.

Alle Mitglieder anwesend. Gesuch der U. A. 1402, Kennettville, S. C., um Erlassung des 50 Cents Assessment. Abgewiesen. Zahlungsfrist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Der Vierteljahrs-Bericht des 1. Vize-Präsidenten Guerin wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch der U. A. 1055, Calgary Alberta Can., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder. Da die U. A. den Bestimmungen über Strikes und Lock-Outs nicht nachgekommen ist, wird Unterstützung verweigert.

Gesuch der U. A. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., um Abwendung eines Vertreters, um einen Streitfall zu schlichten, und um Bewilligung einer Geldsumme als Entschädigung für, der U. A. durch den Vergarbeiter-Ausstand entstandenen Verlusten. Der G. E. wird angewiesen über die finanzielle Lage der U. A. Information einzuholen und die Angelegenheit vertragen.

Gesuch des Louisville, Ky., D. C., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 8 Stunden und \$2.25 Minimal-Lohn und um finanziellen Beistand. Das Board beschließt den G. E. zu ersuchen, einen Organisator nach Louisville zu senden, und beauftragt sein Mitglied Ogletree, auf der Heimreise die Lage in dieser Stadt zu untersuchen und der Fall wird bis auf Weiteres zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der U. A. 678, Dubuque, Ia., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 8 Stunden und 35 Cents Minimal-Lohn. Der G. E. wird instruiert der U. A. geeignete Rathschläge zu ertheilen und das Gesuch zurückzulegen. Gesuch der U. A. 550, Weadville, Va., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 8 Stunden und Samstag-Galbsiertag. Gewährt.

Gesuch der U. A. 442, Hopkinsville, Ky.,

um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 9 Stunden und Anerkennung der Union. Vertagt bis zur April Sitzung und G. B. ersucht einen Organisator abzusenden.

Gesuch der V. U. 600, Saranal Lake, N. Y., um Genehmigung einer Neunstunden-Forderung. Genehmigung erteilt.

Gesuch der V. U. 783, Sioux City, Ia., um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ihrer, an einem Amor & Co. gehörenden Neubau, im Auslande befindlichen Mitglieder. Da dies nur eine lokale Affaire ist, wird das Gesuch abschlägig beschieden.

Ein Gesuch des Patterson, N. J., D. C., um Unterstützung ihrer ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder wird nach reiflicher Erwägung ebenfalls abgewiesen.

Gesuch der V. U. 725, Bowling Green, Ky., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 9 Stunden und Vorknethöhung und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Bis zur April-Sitzung zurückgelegt und G. B. ersucht einen Organisator zur Stelle zu senden.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der V. U. 824, Jackson, Mo., wird bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der V. U. 1166, Fremont, D., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für 9 Stunden und 8 Stunden Samstag, und um finanziellen Beistand. Beschlossen einen Organisator nach Fremont zu senden, um gütlichen Vergleich anzustreben und Ausstand, womöglich, zu vermeiden.

Gesuch der V. U. 1554, Concord, N. C., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für längere Arbeitszeit und Vorknethöhung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Abgewiesen, weil die Forderung Vorknethöhung aber keinen Minimal-Lohn vorsieht.

Gesuch der V. U. 1008, Goshen, Ind., um Genehmigung einer Lohnforderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigung erteilt, die finanzielle Frage verschoben.

Schreiben der V. U. 1597, Chicago, Ill., vom Board gewünschte Information enthaltend und um Geldbewilligung oder Erlassung des 50 Cents Assessments ersuchend. Da die Gewährung die Machtbefugnisse des Board übersteigen würde, wird dasselbe abgewiesen.

Gesuch der V. U. 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., um Genehmigung eines Circulars, die Mitglieder aufzufordern, die Produkte der Howes Co. von Silver Creek, welche Fruchtreinigungs-Maschinen, für Mähen, Brauereien, Saameinreiner, Kammfabriken und Kaffeemöbel verfertigt, zu benutzen. Genehmigt.

Gesuch der V. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., um Genehmigung eines Circulars an die V. U., denselben Tickets zu einer Fair anbietend, deren Reinertrag dazu bestimmt ist, die Aushebung der gerichtlichen Beschlagnahme der Kassen der Waterbury Gewerkschaften zu betreiben zu können. Gewährt.

20. Januar.

Schreiben von Hugh Kirk, Präsident der Ship Joiners und Caulkers und von Sam. Compers, Juridictions-Fragen betreffend. Für eine spätere Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Appellation Robt. Beatty's, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., in welcher letzterer Zahlung einer Rechnung für Organisation in Coney Island verweigert. Der Board findet die Rechnung übermäßig und hält Entscheidung aufrecht.

Appellation D. D. Sawyer's von V. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., eine Forderung für Sterbegeld zurückweisend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der V. U. 109, East St. Louis, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., eine Forderung für Unfall-Benefit unberechtigt erklärend. Der G. B. wird instruiert den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und weitere Angaben zu erlangen.

Appellation der V. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., D. F. Christensen's Forderung für Unfall-Benefit nicht anerkennend. Der Board weist den G. B. an, den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und weitere Information einzuholen.

J. W. Spencer, G. S. T. der Structural Build. Trades Alliance und W. V. Carvill, G. S. der Brotherhood of Painters, erscheinen vor dem Board, den Anschluss der V. B. an die Alliance empfehlend.

21. Januar.

Ein Telegramm des Patterson, N. J. D. C. läuft ein, die Beendigung der Aussperrung anzeigend. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation Dan. Lambert's von V. U. 211, Afton, Va., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., eine Forderung für Un-

fall-Benefit abweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Der Vierteljahres-Bericht des 2. Vize-Präsidenten Connolly wird entgegen genommen.

Gesuch der V. U. 1508, Minneapolis, Minn., um Erlassung des 50 Cents Assessments. Abgewiesen. Zahlungsfrist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 396, Newport News, Va., um Geldbewilligung. Abschlägig beschieden.

Schreiben der V. U. 850, Leadville, Col., 4 Kansas City, Mo., 407 Hoboken, N. J. und 112 Butte, Mont., den Anschluss an den Nationalen Building Trades Council beforwortend. Diskutiert und den Akten einverleibt.

Gesuch der V. U. 315, Baltimore, Md., um Bewilligung von \$200.00 für Organisations-Zwecke. Nicht gewährt, jedoch G. B. ersucht einen Organisator dorthin zu senden.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur letzten Convention der A. F. of L. wird entgegen genommen, erwogen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Resolution der V. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., das Board auffordernd die Frage des Austrittes aus der A. F. of L. einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

Schreiben des Greater New York D. C., und V. U. 427, Chmaba, Neb., denselben Gegenstand betreffend, findet dieselbe Erledigung.

Schreiben des Organisators MacFarland, Aufklärung über seine in der Erklärung des Board beanstandeten Rechnung enthaltend. Als befriedigend befunden und Rechnung zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Bruder James Kirby, Präsident des Chicago, Ill. D. C., erscheint im Interesse der Chicago V. U. 1507. Beschlusssatzung verschoben.

22. Januar.

Schreiben Sam. Compers, die Beschlüsse der Positiver Convention der A. F. of L., bezüglich der Jurisdiction-Streitigkeiten zwischen der U. B. und dem Am. Wood Workers mittheilend. Der nächsten Convention überwiesen.

Bezüglich der verschiedenen Anträge den Anschluss an den Nat. Build. Trades Council betreffend, beschließt das Board diesen Anträgen vorläufig keine weitere Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken und instruiert den G. B. den Antragstellern die Gründe dieses Verfahrens bekannt zu geben.

Bezüglich des Schreibens des Präsidenten der Ship Joiners und Sam. Compers, beschließt das Board: „Die Ship Joiners und Caulkers sind zu benachrichtigen, dass das Board bereit ist mit ihnen am 2ten Montag des Monats April auf der Gen. Office der V. B. in Indianapolis, über die schwebende Frage in Verhandlung zu treten.“

Schreiben der V. U. 339, Fort Worth, Tex., Austritt aus der A. F. of L. beforwortend. Zu den Akten gelegt.

23. Januar.

Gemäß der, dem G. B. in der Oktober-Sitzung erteilten Instruktionen von verschiedenen Union-Druckereien Angebote für den Druck des „Carpenters“ einzuholen, liegen solche vor und werden in Erwägung gezogen und eine durchgreifende Untersuchung über die Preise des jetzigen Druckers vorgenommen.

25. und 26. Januar.

Schwere Untersuchungen, Vergleiche über Preise von Drucksachen und Unterhandlungen mit den Druckern sind die Angebote gemacht, werden fortgesetzt und nehmen die volle Zeit der beiden Sitzungen in Anspruch.

27. Januar.

Das Board beschließt, dass alle weiteren Angebote für den Druck des Journals nächsten Samstag Vormittags, 10 Uhr, eingereicht sein müssen, um Berücksichtigung finden zu können und die ganze Angelegenheit wird vertagt.

Gesuch des Greater New York D. C., um Bewilligung der Summe von \$50.000 zur Tilgung ihrer, im letzten Auslande entstandenen Schuldenlast. Verweigert.

Schreiben der V. U. 1257, Silverton, Col., betreffs Carpenter, die den Vergarheitern oder anderen Unions angehören. Dem G. B. überwiesen.

Gesuch der V. U. 808, Monroe, La., um Genehmigung der Verleumdung von Circularen an die V. U. zu Geldbeiträgen zur Unterstützung eines verunglückten Mitglie-

des der V. U. auffordernd. Genehmigung verweigert.

Schreiben der V. U. 216, Tarrington, Conn., den Austritt aus der A. F. of L. empfehlend, zu den Akten gelegt.

Schreiben von W. T. McGuire betreffs der von ihm zu verfassenden Geschichte des V. B. Entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Nachfolgender Bericht des Rechnungs-Experten wird entgegen genommen:

Wm. D. Huber, G. B. des V. B.

der V. und V. Philadelphia, Pa.

Werther Herr!

Wir berichten ehrerbietig die Finanzen Ihrer Organisation der, mit dem 31. Dezember 1903 endeten drei Monate, geprüft und für richtig befunden zu haben.

Wahrhaft die Ihrigen,

Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

Gesuch der V. U. 824, Jackson, Miss., um Genehmigung einer 9 Stunden Forderung und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 1710, Cape Girardeau, Mo., um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Nicht gewährt weil die V. U. noch kein Jahr lang der Organisation angehört.

Gesuch der V. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., um Genehmigung einer 8 Stunden Forderung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Da der G. B. dieser Stadt am 3. Februar einen Besuch abstatten wird, wird die Angelegenheit vertagt.

Gesuch der V. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kas., um Genehmigung einer 8 Stunden Forderung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Forderung genehmigt, finanzielle Frage soll später erwogen werden.

Gesuch der V. U. 1134, La Crosse, Wis., um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung. Bis zum Eintreffen näherer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der V. U. 706, Sullivan, Ind., um Genehmigung einer Gewerks-Forderung. Wegen mangelhafter Ausfüllung des Fragebogens und Mangels nötiger Auskunft zurückgelegt.

Gesuch des Catoch, Wis. D. C., um Indossament eines Circulars zu finanzieller Unterstützung der V. U. 34, der Ladies Garment Workers auffordernd. Abgewiesen.

Gesuch der V. U. 807, Toluca, Ill., um Gewährung des Union-Labels. Nicht gewährt, weil dort 9 Stunden Arbeit vorherrscht.

Gesuch der V. U. 306, Newport News, Va., um weitere Frist zur Zahlung des 50 Cents Assessments. Frist bis zum 18. April 1904 gewährt.

Gesuch der V. U. 176, Newport, N. J., um Geldbewilligung. Der G. B. wird ersucht, Board-Mitglied Sullivan nach Newport zu senden, um die dortige Lage zu untersuchen und soll derselbe über seinen Befund an die Gen.-Office berichten.

Appellation der V. U. 769, Pasadena, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., die Forderung für Sterbegeld Wm. Charteris zurückweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

28. Januar.

Appellation der V. U. 07, New Britain, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., im Klagefalle der V. U. gegen D. R. Berry und Andere. An den G. B. zurückverwiesen mit dem Gesuche den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und wenn nötig eine nochmalige Untersuchung vornehmen zu lassen.

Appellation M. Ryan's gegen die Entscheidung des G. B. im Falle des Syracuse, N. Y., D. C., gegen Appellanten, eine Geldstrafe von 10 Dollar betreffend. Der G. B. wies die Klage ab, da die in der Constitution für Appellationen festgesetzte Zeit nicht eingehalten wurde. Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation des Philadelphia D. C., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B. im Falle des Appellanten gegen V. U. 277, in welcher er den D. C. anweist, Strike-Zertifikate als Kopfsteuer in Zahlung zu nehmen. Das Board stößt die Entscheidung um und nimmt folgende Resolution an:

1. Die Bildung und Aufrechterhaltung eines D. C., ist laut Constitution obligatorisch für alle V. U. und dieser Körper ist mit gewissen Machtbefugnissen versehen.

2. Die Ausübung dieser Machtbefugnisse bedingt die Baar-Zahlung der Kopfsteuer. Ein D. C. kann nur bestehen wenn die Kopfsteuer in Baar-Zahlungen entrichtet wird. Strike-Zertifikate können nur ausbezahlt werden, wenn nach Zahlungen aller Rechnungen ein Kassen-Ueberschuss vorhanden ist.

3. Section 44 der Philadelphia-Distrikt-Nebengesetze verpflichtet den D. C. nicht

Strike-Zertifikate an Geldes Statt anzunehmen.

4. Diese Entscheidung ist jedoch nicht so auszulegen als sollte sie den D. C. von der Pflicht entbinden, die Strike-Zertifikate einzulösen, indem derselbe ein Assessment auferlegt oder auf andere Weise Mittel beschafft.

Appellation Christ. Sebule's und Geo. Bauer's von V. U. 201, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B. im Falle einer, vom Manhattan D. C., den Appellanten auferlegten Geldstrafe. An den G. B. zurückverwiesen mit dem Gesuche, den Manhattan D. C. anzuweisen, den Fall nochmals zum Verhör zu bringen, da aus den vorliegenden Papieren nicht ersichtlich ist, dass die Appellanten von dem Statuten des ersten Verhörs rechtmäßig benachrichtigt wurden.

Appellation der V. U. 300, Holyoke, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., in welcher derselbe die V. U. anweist die, drei ihrer Mitglieder, seitens des Springfield, Mass. D. C. auferlegten Strafsomme, wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln, an den D. C. abzuliefern. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Fred. Wm. Stein's von V. U. 309, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., die Suspension des Appellanten billigend. Das Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. B. an und weist Appellation ab.

Das Printers Board of Trade telephoniert, dass es mit Vertretern des G. C. B. eine Unterredung wünscht. Die Board-Mitglieder Wellman, Workman und Miney werden zu diesem Zwecke ernannt.

Appellation J. D. McDonland's und John Erickson's von V. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., bezüglich einer, seitens der V. U. den Appellanten auferlegten Geldstrafe wegen Nichtbetheiligung an einer Labor Day Parade. Abgewiesen.

20. Januar.

Ein, von der Federal Union Security Co. ausgestelltes Formular zu Erneuerung der Bürgschaft des W. Sch., Thomas M. Reale, für den Zeitraum vom 1. Februar 1904 bis 1. Februar 1906, wird unterbreitet, gebilligt und dessen Ausfüllung angeordnet.

Schreiben des Greater New York D. C., verlangen dass die Frage des Austrittes aus der A. F. of L. einer Urabstimmung unterbreitet werde. Entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der V. U. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Kings Co., D. C., und bezüglich der Streitigkeiten zwischen V. U. 32 und 247, die Aufnahme von Cabinetmakers durch letztere betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der V. U. 382, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., in der Streitfrage zwischen Appellanten und V. U. 240, die Aufnahme von Mitgliedern betreffend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der V. U. 001, Ottawa, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., im Streitfalle zwischen Appellanten und V. U. 1102, die Aufnahme J. Oretencord's durch letztere gutheißend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der V. U. 1113, Wilburn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., im Falle der V. U. 001, Summit, N. J., gegen A. W. Warner, Verletzung von Arbeitsregeln betreffend. Das Board bezweifelt die Gesetzmäßigkeit der Benachrichtigung der Auferlegung der Geldstrafe in diesem Falle, und ersucht den G. B. den Fall wieder zu eröffnen und nach Gebühr zu entscheiden.

Appellation Harry Ortland's von V. U. 375, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B. Protest gegen Erhebung eines Assessments seitens der V. U. abweisend. Da die Appellation nach Ablauf der 30tägigen Appellations-Frist eingereicht wurde, wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation E. A. Jeffrey's gegen die Entscheidung des G. B. im Falle der V. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., gegen Appellanten, die Auferlegung einer Geldstrafe wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln betreffend. Abgewiesen.

Appellation G. A. Derman's gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., die Handlungsweise der V. U. 340, Manhattan, N. Y., billigend, indem sie dem Appellanten eine Freikarte verweigerte. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

30. Januar.

Gesuch der V. U. 44, Baltimore, Md., um Bewilligung der Summe von \$50.00. Abgewiesen.

Appellation der U. 11. 722, Birmingham, Ala., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Aufhebung einer Geldstrafe im Falle Duncan No. 10, Chicago, Ill., wegen Verletzung von Arbeitsregeln, mißbilligend.

Aus dem vorliegenden Material geht hervor, daß der Birmingham D. C., in diesem Falle, gemäß Sect. 44 der Gen. Constitution, keine Untersuchung vornahm und die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Dreier-Comité wird ernannt, um den Stand der Druckerfirmen, welche Angebote für den Druck des offiziellen Journal's „The Carpenter“, eingereicht haben, zu untersuchen.

1. Februar.

Schreiben der U. 11. 55, Denver, Col., ersuchend daß die Frage des Austritts aus der U. F. of L., einer Urabstimmung unterbreitet werde. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuch des Philadelphia D. C., um Bewilligung der Summe von \$1000.00 zur Deckung ihrer im letzten Zustande entstandenen Schuldenlast. Nicht gewährt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der Gen.-Offize wird in Angriff genommen und beansprucht die übrige Zeit der Sitzung.

2. und 3. Februar.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und nimmt die ganze Zeit dieser Sitzungen in Anspruch.

4. Februar.

Das Board faßt einen Beschluß dem G. S. empfehlend, keine Forderungen für von Organisationen geleistete Lieberzeit-Arbeit, anzuerkennen.

Die Druckerarbeiten für den „Carpenter“ wurden der Firma W. D. Pratt überwiesen, gemäß den Bestimmungen und Bedingungen des schriftlichen Contractes in Händen der Gen.-Offize.

Schreiben der U. 11. 515, Colorado Springs, Col., die gewünschte Auskunft über den finanziellen Stand der U. 11. enthaltend.

Gesuch derselben U. 11., um Vergütung der ihr durch den Bergarbeiter-Ausstand entstandenen Unkosten. Nicht gewährt.

Schreiben der U. 11. 722, Birmingham, Ala., und 112 Butte, Mont., verlangend daß die Frage des Austritts aus der U. F. of L. einer Urabstimmung unterbreitet werde. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Board-Präsident Meher's unterbreitet eine Resolution die General-Offize anweisend, sich mit der U. F. of L. und anderen Organisationen in Verbindung zu setzen, um gegen die Beschäftigung von Bundes-Soldaten an Bundesregierungs-Arbeiten anzukämpfen. Angenommen.

Appellation der U. 11. 384, Ashville, N. C., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., die Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle W. S. Lance abweisend. Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation J. E. Neelson's, John C. Reiger's und Dan. Hill's von U. 11. 433, Belleville, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Aufhebung einer Geldstrafe gegen Appellanten, wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln billigend. Abgewiesen.

5. Februar.

Schreiben vom Isten Vize-Präsidenten Guerin und Geo. Murray, bezüglich der Philadelphia'er Zwistigkeiten. Dem G. P. überwiesen.

Appellation D. B. Vaughn's von U. 11. 54, Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Appellation betreffs ausgelegter und nicht zurückgehaltener Eintrittsgebühren, abweisend, indem dieselbe nach Ablauf der 30tägigen Frist eingereicht wurde. Aus denselben Gründen abgewiesen.

Die Revision der Finanzen wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

6. Februar.

Gesuch der U. 11. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderung, nochmals in Erwägung gezogen. Der G. S. berichtet über seinen Besuch bei Gelegenheit seines Besuchs in dieser Stadt. Die Forderung wird genehmigt und finanzielle Frage zurückgelegt, um die Entwicklung der Dinge abzuwarten.

Gesuch der U. 11. 1466, Hoppeston, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer 9 Stunden Forderung und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Da der Stand der Organisation in dieser Stadt noch mangelhaft ist, wird das Ge-

such abschlägig beschieden und der G. S. beauftragt der U. 11. geeignete Rathschläge zu erteilen.

Beschlossen, der G. S. und G. Sch. sind angewiesen die Summe von \$25,000 des thätigen Contos in der American National Bank zu ziehen und diese Summe in der Indiana National Bank zu deponieren.

Finanz-Ausweis, siehe englischen Bericht.

Vertagung.

D. A. Post, Sekretär des G. C. B.
Frank Duff, Gen.-Schr.

Les Ateliers Ouverts.

Il est facile à comprendre que les patrons n'aiment pas d'un amour fort tendre les unions syndicales ouvrières. Avant que ces dernières aient acquis leur present importance, le capitalisme avait jeux facile avec la classe ouvrière. Les salaires étaient, fort minimes, les heures de travail presque illimitées et la docilité de l'ouvrier sans borne; quoi de plus compréhensible que les patrons cherchent à retourner aux temps idylliques, où la chambre syndicale était chose inconnue.

Cependant, on n'ose pas à parler de cette question ouvertement, car en presence des organisations patronales il serait difficile de nier le droit d'existence à l'organisation ouvrière. Aussi se contentent-ils de ne parler que des ateliers ouverts (open shops). Les ateliers seront ouverts indistinctement aux ouvriers, organisés ou non, sous le fallacieux prétexte de la liberté du travail. Comme si l'ouvrier en général n'ayant à peine les moyens pour nourrir sa famille pendant un mois, souvient une semaine, quelque fois à peine une journée, avait le choix des ateliers, qui doivent lui permettre de gagner sa maigre pitance. Si pendant les quelques années de prospérité il était donné au travailleur de changer d'atelier sans être renvoyé, chacun sait fort bien que cet état de chose est complètement changé aussitôt que les temps deviennent plus durs. Prenons une de nos grandes villes, soit New York, Boston ou Philadelphia. Une annonce dans un journal, ou une note envoyé au secrétaire de l'Union amène 20 ou 30, souvent beaucoup plus d'ouvriers à l'office du patron, quand le dernier a peut être besoin d'un ou deux hommes. Le patron choisit ses hommes, et non pas l'ouvrier; ce dernier peut être libre d'accepter les offres qu'on lui fait c'est à dire s'il a les moyens de se passer de travail, se que n'arrive peu ou pas, mais il n'est pas en mesure d'être très difficile, ayant besoin de travailler pour vivre et pour nourrir sa famille. Le patron impose ses conditions, il est en mesure d'appliquer la hauteur du salaire, le nombre d'heures à travailler et tout autre condition que bon lui semblera. Si l'ouvrier appartient à un métier, se trouvant bien organisé, sa chambre syndicale le protégera. C'est elle qui dira aux patrons; si vous ne voulez pas accepter les conditions de l'Union ouvrière nous ne permettrons pas à nos membres de travailler pour vous, nous retirerons même les autres membres de notre Union et au besoin tout autre Union refusera à ses membres de travailler dans un même bâtiment, ou vous aurez réussi à envoyer des hommes non syndiqués. Si désagréable ceci paraisse aux patrons, tant que l'Union est en vigueur, ils devront accepter les conditions de ces derniers. Si au contraire le métier n'est pas organisé, l'ouvrier seul isolé, à les bras liés, et devra forcément accepter les offres du patron. Si l'idée de l'atelier ouvert prévaudrait, il est plus que certain que les patrons n'accepteraient plus

d'autres ouvriers que des non-syndiqués, puisque ceux là n'ont pas de dévotion et généralement démontrent par leur manque d'esprit de solidarité, une espèce de lacheté, qui fera toujours plaisir aux patrons, aimant le travailleur docile et facile à contenter.

Le demande de l'atelier ouvert n'est donc qu'un leurre, "fait pour fourrer du sable dans les yeux du bon public, qui très souvent prend fait et cause pour les ouvriers mécontents. Il faut donc être bien convaincu que l'atelier ouvert n'est pas autre chose que la suppression à bref délai, de toutes les organisations ouvrières. Seul l'hypocrisie patronale à trouver ce jeu de mots, pour cacher sa haine contre l'Union, et pour induire en erreur les braves gens qui montrent quelque sympathie pour des grévistes.

Tout ceci démontre la nécessité de défendre l'Union syndicale ouvrière. C'est notre seul sauvegarde, notre unique patronat, et cette question d'ateliers ouverts doit être combattue de toutes nos forces, car la suppression de notre Union sera équivalent avec l'introduction de l'esclavage, que nous serions forcés de subir, aussitôt que notre meilleur arme nous sera arraché des mains. Soyons donc prêts pour la lutte et ne nous laissons pas bernier par nos ennemis, qu'ils se présentent sous la forme du patronat, ou dans la personne d'un Maire, Gouverneur ou Président quelconque. Quiconque nous propose "l'Atelier ouvert" est notre ennemi, et nous devons le traiter comme tel.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

LA LIMITATION LEGALE DE LA JOURNÉE DE TRAVAIL EN FRANCE.

C'est au dix-neuvième siècle qu'il appartenait de dégager des tendances contradictoires, des idées nettement opposées qui se manifestaient touchant la réglementation du travail, un principe nouveau qui consacrait définitivement l'intervention du législateur entre l'employeur et l'employé dans le but de mettre un frein aux abus de pouvoir que le premier se croyait de plus en plus avoir le droit de commettre. Toutes les législations sociales et ouvrières de l'Europe s'inspirent actuellement plus ou moins de ce principe, lequel se trouve partout vigoureusement combattu, au nom de la "liberté", par les pontifes éconômistes de l'école de Manchester.

Cette question est une des plus graves pour le prolétariat. Son avenir, son développement économique, intellectuel et moral sont, plus qu'on ne pense, intimement liés au gaspillage aveugle, incensé, des forces productrices de l'homme, de la femme et de l'enfant. La décroissance de la natalité, l'augmentation de la proportion des jeunes gens mal constitués sont un premier écho de cette dégénérescence causée par une exploitation excessive contre laquelle il était temps qu'on réagisse.

Les abus de l'exploitation de la main-d'œuvre, rendue plus facile à la suite de la révolution industrielle qu'amena l'introduction du machinisme à la fin du dix-huitième siècle, ne tardèrent pas à se propager. Les effets s'en firent plus particulièrement sentir sur les femmes et les enfants, et, à cet égard, de sombres tableaux nous ont été livrés par les écrivains de l'époque sur les conditions qui furent faites alors aux travailleurs. Un besoin de réaction contre cette exploitation à outrance ne pouvait manquer de se produire; mais les patrons se révoltèrent des le début-contre des mesures qui, disaient ils, les frappaient dans leur liberté d'industriels ou de commerçants et

mettaient, du même coup, les travailleurs des deux sexes dans l'impossibilité de disposer à leur guise de leur faculté de travail (seul propriété qui ne leur fut jamais contestée).

C'est en 1841 que fut votée, en France, la première loi limitative de la durée, de la journée de travail. Elle ne protégeait que les enfants qui, de 8 à 12 ans, ne pouvaient être employés plus de 8 heures sur 24 et de 12 à 16 ans, plus de 12 heures pendant le même laps de temps.

La Révolution de 1848 généralisa la question et chercha à limiter légalement la durée du travail pour tous les travailleurs: enfants, femmes et hommes adultes. Le 2 mars, le gouvernement provisoire rendait un décret qui réduisait de 11 à 10 heures la durée de la journée de travail à Paris; pour la province, elle était abaissée de 11 à 12 heures. Bien que donnant satisfaction, à ce moment, aux légitimes aspirations des travailleurs, ce décret n'eut pas toute l'efficacité qu'on était en droit d'en attendre en raison des difficultés qui surgirent quand il fallut en assurer l'application. Les moyens de contrôle et de surveillance faisaient alors à peu près défaut. Aussi, le 9 septembre de la même année l'Assemblée Constituante, tout en maintenant le principe de la limitation légale, modifia-t-elle le décret du 2 mars en admettant que la journée pût être portée à 12 heures.

En 1851 et en 1874 de nouvelles restrictions furent apportées à la durée du travail des enfants, mais ce ne fut guère qu'en 1892 qu'une loi d'une portée plus générale fut votée par le Parlement.

La loi du novembre 1892, qui réglemente le travail des femmes et des enfants, divise les personnes protégées en trois classes bien distinctes 1. les enfants des deux sexes, 2. les adolescents des deux sexes, 3. les femmes âgées de plus de 18 ans.

Les enfants ne peuvent être admis dans les établissements industriels avant l'âge de 13 ans; mais cette limite peut être ramenée à 12 ans lorsque l'enfant possède le certificat d'études primaires et un certificat d'aptitudes physiques signé par un médecin. Pour cette première catégorie, la durée du travail quotidien ne doit pas dépasser 10 heures.

Pour les adolescents, la durée de la journée de travail ne peut excéder 11 heures avec un total maximum de 60 heures par semaine.

Pour les femmes âgées de plus de 18 ans, elle est limitée à 11 heures par jour.

Enfin, ces heures du travail, qui constituent en fait trois régimes absolument différents, doivent être comprises entre 5 heures du matin et 9 heures du soir, et, de plus, coupées par un ou plusieurs repos, dont la durée totale ne doit pas être inférieure à 1 heure. Il en découle que la loi se trouve prohiber en principe le travail de nuit pour les personnes protégées.

Cette réforme, bien qu'imparfaite—l'expérience surabondamment démontré par la suite—n'en constituait pas moins un réel progrès telle qu'elle fut votée, encore que des décrets successifs soient venus en atténuer la portée en augmentant sans cesse la liste des industries autorisées à demander à l'inspecteur divisionnaire, conformément à l'article 7, de leur temporairement l'obligation où elles se trouvent d'appliquer la loi. Une autre exception était encore prévue qui permettait aux industries saisonnières, comme les modes par exemple, de prolonger jusqu'à 12 heures, pendant 60 jours par an, la durée du travail des femmes de plus de 18 ans.

Mais le plus grand défaut de la loi réside dans le régime distinct établi pour chacune des catégories protégées. Il

obligea un grand nombre d'industriels chez lesquels le travail de la femme et de l'enfant est l'auxiliaire indispensable de celui de l'homme, comme dans les filatures, de modifier de fond en comble l'organisation du travail en créant des relais des équipes tournantes permettant d'assurer le fonctionnement continu des métiers. Ce passage alternatif des enfants, et des femmes d'une équipe dans l'autre détermina une situation des plus embrouillées et empêcha le contrôle de l'exercer avec toute la sincérité nécessaire. Il favorisa des fraudes contre les quelles le service de l'inspection dut se déclarer impuissant. Aussi fut-il le premier à demander à ce qu'une nouvelle disposition législative vint mettre un terme aux abus qu'il ne cessait de signaler dans ses rapports annuels. Il eut satisfaction par la loi du 30 novembre, 1900.

C'est cette loi et ses conséquences que j'examinerai dans ma prochaine correspondance, car sa connaissance exacte est indispensable si l'on veut saisir toute la portée de l'agitation que font actuellement les tisseurs du Nord et aussi pour avoir une juste compréhension du grand mouvement qui se produira inmanquablement chez tous les travailleurs de l'industrie textile au mois d'avril, 1904, date de l'application intégrale de la loi.

GEORGES GUÉNARD.

Paris, le 1 décembre, 1903.

Les Bureaux de Placement.

Dans ma dernière correspondance je vous annonçait qu'une vigoureuse campagne de meetings se poursuivait dans toute la France pour intéresser l'opinion publique à la suppression des bureaux de placement. Conformément aux décisions du comité d'action, près de 100 meetings eurent lieu le 5 décembre dans autant de villes. Partout, le procès du placement payant fut fait par les orateurs et les assemblées votèrent un ordre du jour uniforme réclamant la disparition immédiate et sans indemnité des officines qui l'opèrent. A Brest, il en faillit résulter un conflit entre la troupe et les manifestants. A Bordeaux, où le mouvement se doublait d'une grève des arri-meurs du port, on put craindre un mouvement que la situation prit une tournure plus grave encore. A Lyon, à la sortie de la Bourse du travail, un conflit eut lieu avec la police et un agent, tirant un coup de revolver, atteignit un paisible passant qui mourut quelques jours après. Mais à part ces quelques exceptions tout se passa dans le calme le plus parfait.

La commission sénatoriale chargée d'examiner le projet de loi par la Chambre des Députés se réunit enfin. Contrairement à l'attente générale, par voix contre 3 elle repoussa ce projet et accepta une proposition de l'un de ses membres par laquelle les municipalités restaient maîtresses de maintenir ou de supprimer les bureaux de placement et laissait à leur charge les indemnités à verser aux titulaires actuels au cas où elles décideraient leur suppression. Le taux des indemnités prévues est supérieur à celui fixé par la Chambre, il rend de ce fait encore plus difficile la suppression des bureaux payant par les municipalités en raison des charges financières qu'elle pourrait entraîner. Le projet de la commission sénatoriale régleme en outre la rétribution due par les ouvriers aux placeurs.

Comme bien on pense, cette solution est loin de donner satisfaction aux travailleurs intéressés. Aussi la Fédération de l'Alimentation dont la majorité des syndicats s'est déclarée favorable à la grève générale résolute-elle de mettre en appli-

cation les décisions prises à son dernier congrès. Il fut décidé que le signal de la grève de l'alimentation serait donné par les boulangers et que le travail cesserait la veille de Noël. Le gouvernement prit alors ses dispositions pour fournir à la capitale tout le pain nécessaire à sa consommation au cas où cette décision recevrait sa pleine application; mais ses mesures furent inutiles, car, il faut, l'avouer, trop peu d'ouvriers boulangers exécutèrent l'ordre donné par leur syndicat. Paris se réveilla le lendemain, avec ses boulangeries fournies comme à l'ordinaire. C'était un échec. Dans la nuit de Noël, cependant, l'agitation prit une forme nouvelle et des manifestants, s'attaquèrent aux boutiques des boulangers et des liquoristes, brisant les glaces, détériorant les marchandises. Il en fut de même dans la boulangerie d'une des plus grandes sociétés coopératives de consommation. Ces scènes se renouvelèrent les jours suivants et de nombreuses arrestations furent opérées.

Les patrons boulangers proposèrent alors aux ouvriers de créer à Paris un office de placement gratuit dirigé par une personne désignée par le syndicat patronal auquel on adjoindrait un ouvrier boulanger choisi par le syndicat ouvrier. Ces deux représentants auraient pour mission de recevoir les demandes et offres d'emplois et d'en opérer la répartition entre les chômeurs, suivant leurs aptitudes, en s'opposant à tout versement occulte d'argent. Les appointements des deux proposés seraient à la charge du syndicat patronal. Cette proposition qui, à titre transitoire, aurait porté un rude coup à l'exercice du placement payant dans la boulangerie, fut repoussée par les ouvriers qui réclamèrent pour leur syndicat le privilège exclusif du placement, la création d'un bureau mixte ne pouvant avoir plein effet qu'une atténuation de l'action du syndicat.

De son côté, la minorité de la commission sénatoriale élaborait un contre-projet reprenant le texte voté par la Chambre des députés mais qu'elle modifiait en augmentant la part contributive de l'Etat dans les indemnités à allouer aux placeurs supprimés, facilitant ainsi la tâche des municipalités. Le gouvernement se déclara tout disposé à soutenir ce contre-projet devant la Chambre et le Sénat. Le calme semblait devoir renaître dans les esprits, et la reprise de la campagne était renvoyée à la rentrée du Parlement, quand les journaux du 30 décembre apprirent aux ouvriers l'arrestation du secrétaire de la Fédération de l'Alimentation et de trois membres de la commission administrative de la Bourse du travail sans l'inculpation d'excitation au pillage, délit pouvant entraîner jusqu'aux travaux forcés. La mesure était grave et pouvait donner naissance à de nouveaux troubles quand le lendemain on apprit que tous les personnes arrêtées au cours des huit derniers jours étaient remises provisoirement en liberté ce que n'implique en rien l'abandon des poursuites. Mais les chambres ayant voté, avant de se séparer, un amnistie générale en ce qui concerne les faits de grève, il est probable que, dans un but d'apaisement, les choses en resteront là. Je continuerai à vous tenir au courant au fur et à mesure des événements.

La Limitation Légale de la Journée de Travail en France.

La loi du 30 mars, 1900, qui modifie profondément quelques articles de la loi de 1892, est, avec cette dernière, celle qui régit actuellement le travail des femmes et des enfants dans l'industrie française; elle

protège du même coup un nombre relativement considérable d'hommes adultes puisque, pour rendre le contrôle plus efficace, elle les assimile aux personnes protégées lors qu'ils se trouvent travailler dans le même atelier que les femmes ou les enfants. Son action s'étend donc sur tous les ateliers à personnel mixte. Les usines n'employant exclusivement que des hommes adultes restent assujetties à la loi du 9 septembre 1848.

La nouvelle loi devait avoir pour premier résultat de mettre un obstacle presque insurmontable à un très grand nombre d'abus en prohibant toute organisation de relais et d'équipes tournantes et en décidant que, sauf dans les usines à feu continu, les repos auraient lieu aux mêmes heures pour toutes les personnes protégées. Mais son avantage le plus précieux réside dans la modification qui met fin aux inconvénients qui découlaient de la variété des régimes prévus par la loi de 1893, et cela en unifiant la journée de travail pour toutes les catégories considérées par cette dernière, auxquelles elle en ajoute une nouvelle: celle des hommes adultes travaillant dans les mêmes "locaux" que les personnes protégées.

En raison de la situation passagère qu'elle créait, cette innovation de la loi trouva d'ardents contradicteurs, notamment chez quelques députés socialistes qui la qualifièrent de "loi infanticide" parce qu'elle paraissait, de prime abord, constituer un mouvement en arrière pour les enfants. En effet, alors que la loi de 1892 fixait à 10 heures la limite de leur présence à l'atelier, celle de 1900 adoptait cette durée du travail pour tout le personnel protégé; mais, pour faciliter le passage de l'ancien régime au nouveau et ménager une transition qui semblait nécessaire à l'industrie française pour qu'elle prit ses dispositions afin de préparer cette unification, elle ramena provisoirement à 11 heures la durée légale du travail des femmes et des enfants, et décida que la journée de 10 heures serait atteinte par étapes successives: la première en 1902 en descendant la journée à 10 h. ½, la deuxième et dernière en 1904 où la loi recevrait son plein effet, c'est-à-dire que la journée légale serait limitée à 10 heures pour tout le personnel protégé. Ajoutons que si la loi de 1900 interdisait les relais, elle ne prohibe pas l'organisation du travail par équipes, mais leur emploi n'est autorisée qu'à la condition que le travail de chacune d'elles soit continu, sauf l'interruption pour le repas, et que ce repas aura lieu aux mêmes heures pour le personnel de chaque équipe.

[A continuer.]

Lend a Hand.

Do you wish the world to grow better?
Lend a hand in the work to do;
Prove your sincerity and hustle
To make the good wishes come true—
But, if all well-wishers were workers,
Uniting desire with might,
We'd soon see the world growing better,
And all of its wrongs be made right.

Do you wish the world to grow better?
Then lend a hand in the strife.
To life the weak, wounded and fallen
Up into the sunshine of life;
And in the success of your efforts
The highest reward will be won—
The bliss of content that shall comfort,
Is Heaven already begun.

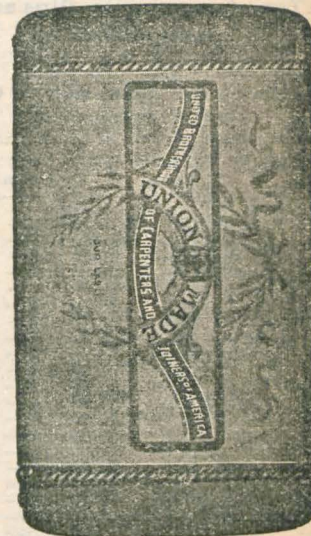
Would you wish the world to be wiser,
As better and purer men grow?
Then do what you can to improve them—
Of such wealth as you have, bestow;
Where some men are care-free and glad—
Oh! teach men to share their rich blessings
That earth's good shall leave its bad.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

To Boom Our Union Label.

We offer an article designed to keep before the public an imprint of our new union label which is being registered as rapidly as possible in the different States—our Match Box, an article of great utility, keeping constantly before the public the fact that the Brotherhood has a union label. As will be seen by the illustration, our match box is an article which will be



appreciated, not only by members of our Brotherhood, but by members of other unions, and one that will serve the purpose of reminding the public of our label. The Brotherhood union label on one side of the box and the emblem and motto on the other are



lithographed in beautiful colors on white ground, representing enamel.

No better investment could be made by local unions than the purchasing of our match boxes for agitation purposes. They are also a creditable souvenir to be used at the occasion of festivals.

The General Office is in a position to furnish any quantity of the article at the established price of 15 cents each. A sample will be sent immediately upon request accompanied by the necessary amount.

"The injury of one is the concern of all" should be put into practical operation, and as long as the present murderous plundering system lives to curse a world, the "sympathetic strike" should be utilized in forcing the retreat of oppression. When the workmen all strike at the ballot box for economic liberty, the necessity which calls for the "sympathetic strike" will have vanished.—Miners' Magazine.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Feb'y. 29, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$225.80	133	\$19.60	253	\$13.40
2	.50	134	246.80	254	22.80
3	57.00	135	22.60	255	30.20
4	161.00	136	36.80	256	11.40
5	90.80	137	26.00	257	173.00
6	263.40	138	28.00	258	28.00
7	103.00	139	42.40	259	10.10
8	90.60	140	5.37	260	54.00
9	195.00	141	34.20	261	31.80
10	125.40	142	164.60	262	16.00
11	77.26	143	17.20	263	28.20
12	125.00	144	18.80	264	35.40
13	82.60	145	19.40	265	5.40
14	20.00	146	63.60	266	31.20
15	267.40	147	2.50	267	12.50
16	30.00	148	32.60	268	16.00
17	292.80	149	9.70	269	29.80
18	36.80	150	9.40	270	31.00
19	34.80	151	61.40	271	22.40
20	41.30	152	7.80	272	16.00
21	33.80	153	13.40	273	124.60
22	138.00	154	21.40	274	16.00
23	25.20	155	38.80	275	10.60
24	192.40	156	3.60	276	4.00
25	65.10	157	13.40	277	81.15
26	56.00	158	9.60	278	23.00
27	297.00	159	9.40	279	10.60
28	14.00	160	3.20	280	8.90
29	128.60	161	18.00	281	20.40
30	31.80	162	15.20	282	23.40
31	18.80	163	34.40	283	41.25
32	28.20	164	18.40	284	30.20
33	6.90	165	74.00	285	11.80
34	15.10	166	20.20	286	40.40
35	21.80	167	109.60	287	21.40
36	87.60	168	21.50	288	1.40
37	12.20	169	61.10	289	3.20
38	1.50	170	18.60	290	16.20
39	31.80	171	117.80	291	21.00
40	103.20	172	10.60	292	27.30
41	3.60	173	2.80	293	12.40
42	12.40	174	30.40	294	57.40
43	121.80	175	17.40	295	20.20
44	52.80	176	27.40	296	31.60
45	53.10	177	32.00	297	23.20
46	28.80	178	4.20	298	44.00
47	55.20	179	22.00	299	31.60
48	194.80	180	17.30	300	2.00
49	11.60	181	165.60	301	120.60
50	1.00	182	6.65	302	9.80
51	23.20	183	62.30	303	30.00
52	16.00	184	63.80	304	460.80
53	140.40	185	6.00	305	11.86
54	23.80	186	41.40	306	14.20
55	27.40	187	14.25	307	4.90
56	35.60	188	27.00	308	28.45
57	15.70	189	43.90	309	46.40
58	7.80	190	19.80	310	46.40
59	16.00	191	5.60	311	25.30
60	12.60	192	24.10	312	12.00
61	10.00	193	20.80	313	7.20
62	62.00	194	8.20	314	33.80
63	310.20	195	14.40	315	52.60
64	15.70	196	11.80	316	6.30
65	35.80	197	39.00	317	12.60
66	86.60	198	57.95	318	61.40
67	39.80	199	35.00	319	7.00
68	53.15	200	10.00	320	39.60
69	80.00	201	69.60	321	28.40
70	16.60	202	33.20	322	5.40
71	18.40	203	3.20	323	15.20
72	22.60	204	39.80	324	16.40
73	14.00	205	49.80	325	114.20
74	5.40	206	17.80	326	15.20
75	102.20	207	10.30	327	19.00
76	17.40	208	32.40	328	42.60
77	7.60	209	34.40	329	12.50
78	53.40	210	164.80	330	4.60
79	27.20	211	10.00	331	3.60
80	89.00	212	18.40	332	45.00
81	5.00	213	18.60	333	62.70
82	17.60	214	12.60	334	30.20
83	50.40	215	17.90	335	6.00
84	44.80	216	18.10	336	2.20
85	96.60	217	30.00	337	9.20
86	13.00	218	15.20	338	7.00
87	14.60	219	2.00	339	15.20
88	2.20	220	24.40	340	67.20
89	15.80	221	31.60	341	20.20
90	32.20	222	12.40	342	4.60
91	47.40	223	8.80	343	16.00
92	81.00	224	30.00	344	7.60
93	10.80	225	47.80	345	3.40
94	4.60	226	20.80	346	63.60
95	50.65	227	48.75	347	14.00
96	67.15	228	29.20	348	14.20
97	16.20	229	22.00	349	9.40
98	68.50	230	16.00	350	55.00
99	17.70	231	23.20	351	14.60
100	69.60	232	23.60	352	88.20
101	74.80	233	16.80	353	52.40
102	39.40	234	24.40	354	22.60
103	34.00	235	25.10	355	11.40
104	47.90	236	28.40	356	48.60
105	9.40	237	44.90	357	3.60
106	11.60	238	44.20	358	21.60
107	33.00	239	3.60	359	8.60
108	25.80	240	23.80	360	19.35
109	55.80	241	18.60	361	13.20
110	19.80	242	43.00	362	14.20
111	39.80	243	52.20	363	57.40
112	3.55	244	5.60	364	208.50
113	44.60	245	16.05	365	10.00
114	4.50	246	11.85	366	26.20
115	174.60	247	12.00	367	10.00
116	43.20	248	21.65	368	11.60

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
380—	\$ 24.00	543—	\$ 5.00	709—	\$ 4.00	883—	\$ 22.25	1043—	\$ 5.75	1228—	\$ 6.80	1423—	\$ 5.00	1548—	\$ 10.00	1668—	\$ 2.60
381—	21.50	544—	43.80	710—	17.39	884—	44.60	1044—	28.40	1229—	3.20	1426—	10.60	1550—	8.00	1669—	3.80
382—	21.20	545—	9.40	712—	25.80	885—	20.65	1045—	15.20	1230—	8.00	1429—	3.40	1551—	6.60	1670—	15.80
383—	10.00	546—	11.00	713—	17.90	886—	3.35	1046—	4.20	1231—	22.00	1431—	5.50	1553—	6.00	1672—	2.00
384—	19.20	547—	8.65	714—	12.80	887—	20.80	1047—	22.60	1232—	13.40	1432—	12.60	1554—	7.60	1673—	7.70
385—	10.00	548—	26.00	715—	69.30	888—	24.60	1048—	12.00	1235—	22.00	1433—	6.00	1555—	8.80	1676—	5.60
386—	38.60	549—	5.40	716—	40.40	889—	15.00	1049—	7.40	1136—	1.80	1434—	10.00	1556—	4.80	1677—	3.80
387—	30.80	550—	58.40	717—	29.80	890—	11.80	1050—	20.60	1237—	6.40	1435—	7.00	1557—	5.00	1678—	7.00
388—	26.60	551—	21.80	718—	12.35	891—	48.80	1051—	64.80	1238—	3.80	1436—	11.80	1558—	7.70	1679—	7.00
389—	14.80	552—	10.00	719—	19.00	892—	9.40	1052—	6.20	1239—	3.40	1437—	4.60	1559—	9.00	1682—	20.25
390—	34.60	553—	9.60	720—	15.80	893—	5.40	1053—	10.25	1240—	10.60	1438—	7.20	1560—	9.10	1683—	2.80
391—	35.00	554—	25.40	721—	2.60	894—	11.40	1054—	2.80	1242—	10.40	1439—	3.60	1561—	5.20	1685—	11.60
392—	26.00	555—	3.60	722—	37.60	895—	10.40	1056—	8.35	1344—	23.00	1440—	13.00	1562—	5.60	1686—	5.80
393—	23.80	556—	14.60	723—	32.00	896—	5.20	1058—	8.00	1245—	5.00	1441—	7.40	1563—	4.00	1687—	5.80
394—	23.60	557—	13.00	726—	32.30	897—	23.80	1060—	6.80	1246—	16.10	1442—	8.00	1564—	2.40	1688—	3.80
395—	16.80	558—	6.00	727—	13.20	898—	.25	1062—	31.30	1247—	9.80	1443—	20.30	1568—	22.20	1690—	3.60
396—	35.40	559—	12.75	728—	9.00	899—	8.80	1063—	9.20	1248—	11.35	1444—	10.20	1571—	9.60	1691—	16.40
397—	2.00	560—	5.80	729—	4.25	900—	37.20	1064—	5.40	1249—	5.20	1446—	5.80	1572—	11.70	1694—	5.80
398—	14.60	561—	19.80	730—	16.80	901—	12.60	1065—	10.30	1250—	4.60	1448—	11.40	1573—	6.20	1696—	2.40
399—	8.80	562—	31.40	731—	8.80	902—	9.40	1067—	10.80	1252—	11.50	1449—	2.60	1575—	6.60	1697—	4.25
400—	3.00	563—	44.40	732—	4.40	903—	21.80	1069—	16.20	1253—	8.50	1453—	23.60	1576—	4.80	1698—	14.00
401—	37.50	564—	28.80	733—	5.00	904—	13.40	1070—	5.80	1254—	9.00	1456—	9.80	1578—	4.00	1701—	19.60
402—	23.80	565—	12.40	735—	9.10	905—	4.65	1071—	4.40	1255—	15.40	1458—	5.20	1579—	4.80	1702—	16.60
403—	11.60	566—	3.80	736—	7.20	906—	6.60	1072—	40.60	1256—	22.35	1460—	7.40	1580—	9.05	1703—	5.80
404—	12.60	568—	7.50	737—	3.60	908—	3.00	1073—	7.00	1257—	6.40	1461—	4.60	1581—	10.00	1706—	5.00
405—	8.00	569—	6.60	738—	2.60	909—	23.10	1074—	26.00	1258—	19.00	1462—	10.20	1582—	6.80	1707—	4.80
406—	6.40	570—	5.00	739—	4.20	910—	1.50	1075—	14.00	1259—	19.00	1465—	6.40	1583—	13.40	1708—	14.70
407—	22.06	571—	25.00	741—	4.60	911—	15.20	1076—	11.50	1260—	17.80	1466—	6.00	1584—	8.80	1709—	5.80
409—	18.50	572—	2.20	742—	14.80	912—	8.20	1077—	15.80	1261—	12.20	1468—	3.20	1586—	3.80	1710—	5.80
410—	9.60	574—	17.40	743—	18.50	913—	2.60	1078—	5.40	1262—	5.00	1469—	9.00	1588—	3.80	1711—	6.80
411—	4.00	575—	26.90	744—	4.80	914—	20.80	1079—	32.80	1265—	5.80	1470—	3.20	1589—	4.20	1712—	12.00
412—	7.20	576—	8.60	745—	17.00	916—	27.20	1080—	11.70	1266—	11.20	1471—	10.85	1590—	11.30	1714—	2.80
414—	10.00	578—	144.60	746—	25.40	917—	14.60	1082—	64.80	1267—	6.05	1472—	10.00	1591—	7.20	1715—	9.20
415—	2.00	580—	10.60	747—	30.20	918—	7.20	1083—	8.40	1268—	8.20	1473—	20.40	1592—	23.00	1716—	4.60
416—	70.80	581—	14.00	748—	7.60	919—	22.46	1084—	12.40	1271—	11.00	1474—	3.00	1593—	9.40	1718—	7.80
417—	8.00	582—	3.80	749—	13.60	920—	21.00	1085—	12.60	1272—	12.90	1475—	13.20	1595—	4.80	1719—	10.00
419—	55.40	583—	11.23	751—	18.00	921—	16.80	1087—	4.60	1273—	14.20	1477—	2.40	1596—	50.40	1720—	4.40
420—	2.80	584—	10.00	753—	2.20	924—	18.80	1088—	8.80	1274—	5.40	1478—	3.20	1597—	24.20	1721—	17.80
421—	5.00	585—	22.00	754—	4.00	927—	13.60	1089—	11.20	1275—	5.80	1479—	14.40	1598—	.25	1722—	13.45
423—	115.80	586—	99.68	755—	29.60	928—	12.20	1090—	25.00	1276—	3.40	1480—	8.60	1599—	3.60	1623—	8.00
424—	17.80	587—	20.60	756—	23.60	930—	11.30	1091—	9.40	1278—	15.90	1481—	3.80	1600—	13.50	1724—	20.60
425—	18.80	588—	7.80	757—	9.60	931—	27.70	1092—	4.00	1279—	105.90	1483—	8.60	1601—	7.60	1725—	10.00
426—	187.00	589—	9.20	758—	2.60	932—	9.60	1093—	33.60	1280—	8.40	1484—	7.20	1603—	6.85	1728—	2.40
427—	42.40	590—	15.30	759—	17.80	933—	3.40	1094—	12.00	1281—	9.60	1485—	15.60	1604—	4.00	1729—	10.20
428—	9.60	591—	10.35	760—	8.60	934—	3.40	1095—	6.00	1282—	10.80	1486—	7.80	1606—	.25	1731—	11.80
430—	2.25	592—	30.00	761—	8.00	935—	3.60	1096—	14.80	1283—	2.00	1487—	6.90	1607—	2.80	1732—	4.20
431—	22.60	594—	12.20	762—	11.40	936—	35.40	1097—	2.60	1384—	8.80	1489—	5.20	1609—	14.00	1733—	5.20
432—	29.25	595—	5.40	763—	13.20	937—	5.00	1098—	3.40	1287—	8.35	1490—	2.40	1514—	2.00	1734—	9.60
433—	24.00	597—	10.20	764—	10.20	938—	13.20	1099—	4.80	1288—	4.40	1491—	11.60	1615—	3.60	1735—	5.50
434—	39.00	598—	6.40	765—	2.40	939—	4.80	1100—	67.80	1290—	3.80	1492—	1.40	1618—	17.60	1736—	30.80
435—	7.00	599—	19.40	766—	21.95	940—	12.40	1101—	4.20	1291—	6.00	1495—	2.00	1619—	9.40	1737—	3.60
436—	16.60	600—	19.40	767—	15.70	941—	19.00	1102—	5.40	1292—	2.20	1497—	10.00	1620—	2.60	1738—	4.20
437—	17.40	601—	23.60	768—	12.80	942—	12.70	1103—	39.80	1293—	1.00	1498—	13.40	1621—	10.00	1739—	23.70
438—	38.15	602—	10.20	769—	53.20	943—	4.80	1104—	8.60	1294—	10.00	1499—	5.40	1623—	2.40	1740—	3.00
439—	7.40	603—	37.93	770—	9.10	944—	22.60	1105—	18.40	1295—	13.20	1500—	2.80	1624—	4.80	1741—	3.40
440—	75.20	604—	10.00	771—	13.05	945—	10.00	1106—	4.00	1296—	7.20	1501—	2.80	1625—	21.00	1743—	14.60
441—	42.20	605—	12.20	772—	15.60	946—	3.20	1107—	10.80	1297—	26.60	1502—	2.75	1626—	9.80	1744—	11.80
442—	6.00	606—	21.20	773—	31.80	947—	9.70	1108—	32.00	1298—	4.80	1504—	10.20	1627—	4.70	1745—	17.30
444—	45.80	607—	17.50	774—	126.70	948—	67.70	1110—	10.90	1299—	6.40	1506—	4.90	1628—	4.40	1746—	6.00
445—	4.40	608—	5.60	775—	12.80	949—	12.00	1111—	12.20	1300—	17.20	1507—	2.40	1629—	3.40	1747—	11.00
447—	11.00	611—	17.40	777—	4.40	950—	6.40	1114—	5.70	1301—	2.00	1508—	3.40	1630—	8.40	1748—	6.00
448—	26.55	612—	19.40	778—	6.40	951—	6.70	1115—	10.40	1303—	3.00	1510—	17.20	1631—	10.80	1750—	6.10
449—	38.80	613—	11.20	779—	3.60	952—	11.60	1116—	3.93	1304—	2.00	1511—	10.40	1634—	3.00	1751—	5.20
450—	12.00	614—	4.00	780—	14.00	953—	19.00	1117—	6.20	1305—	27.80	1512—	10.40	1636—	2.80	1752—	4.40
451—	18.40	615—	4.40	781—	18.00	954—	25.60	1118—	9.50	1306—	16.60	1513—	5.40	1637—	2.80	1753—	2.40
453—	57.80	616—	13.65	782—	5.20	955—	12.00	1119—	7.20	1309—	2.20	1515—	10.20	1639—	5.20	1754—	5.00
455—	9.80	617—	41.05	783—	7.40	957—	14.80	1120—	7.80	1213—	9.80	1516—	4.20	1640—	4.40	1755—	4.80
456—	5.00	618—	3.00	784—	4.20	958—	18.40	1121—	5.20	1314—	10.00	1517—	33.70	1641—	5.80	1756—	7.60
457—	128.80	619—	9.20	785—	6.00	959—	3.80	1122—	6.20	1315—	10.40	1518—	9.60	1642—	4.20	1757—	9.60
458—	8.40	620—	10.40	786—	4.20	960—	9.60	1123—	6.60	1316—	4.60	1519—	6.00	1644—			

Cameron, T. A., Mich.....	120.88	1411 Mrs. Eliza C. Crock-	293	50.00
Savage, M. J., Ill.....	136.10	ett.....	165	50.00
Post, D. A., Penn.....	86.15	1412 Mrs. Orpha M. Carson	375	200.00
Alney, Joseph, Ogdensburg,		1413 Wm. Kragel.....	766	200.00
N. Y.....	15.40	1414 Ernest Samuel.....	1093	200.00
Oglethorpe, Jas. P., Tenn.....	100.00	1415 Frank Other Emery.....	33	200.00
Sullivan, T. J., Phila. and N. Y.	71.08	1416 Walter J. Smith.....	167	50.00
Michler, W. D., Mo. and Kan-		1417 Mrs. Eva Rau.....	1.7	50.00
sas.....	236.03	1418 Mrs. Mary T. Collins	229	50.00
Arcand, N., Canada.....	138.00	1419 Chas. M. Burnham..	287	50.00
Chenoweth, P. E., Bristol, Tenn	16.26	1420 Mrs. Prisoilla D. Car-	369	102.00
Burgess, W. H., Georgia.....	25.00	penter.....	367	50.00
McDonough, Jas., Patterson,		1421 C. L. Gabbert.....	476	50.00
N. J.....	16.00	1422 Mrs. Polly A. Pitts..	1160	50.00
Northup, A., Canada.....	25.00	1423 Mrs. Annie E. Miller	1	200.00
Byrne, W. J., New York City..	142.00	1424 Adolph Houle.....	1	200.00
Shields, W. J., Maine and Mass.	178.45	1425 Gustave Pipenhagen..	1	200.00
Kissinger, W. B., Huntington,		1426 Henry Lehman.....	1	200.00
Ark.....	7.60	1427 Louis Kantz.....	27	50.00
Stark, L. F., Fairfield, Iowa..	5.00	1428 Wm. Hewson.....	27	50.00
Latterman, C. J., Bath, N. Y..	18.60	1429 Appolis Churchill..	43	200.00
General Office—		1430 J. A. M. Bell.....	99	50.00
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,327.50	1431 Mrs. Agnes Sarrault	442	50.00
Postage and stamped envelopes	154.92	1432 Mrs. Laura B. Win-	819	100.00
Rent (for Feb.).....	100.00	free.....	139	200.00
Telephone.....	5.44	1433 Fred J. Ayres.....	423	188.00
Telegrams.....	35.64	1434 Dennis Moran.....	432	200.00
Sundries.....	12.00	1435 Harry Herman.....	564	50.00
Official Journal—		1436 Frank Keating.....	636	25.00
Printing and mailing.....	3,051.74	1437 Mrs. Magdalena Dan-	1007	100.00
Special writings.....	68.00	ka.....	1316	100.00
Supplies for Locals—		1438 Mrs. Grace B. Burns	1687	100.00
Books, ledgers, cards, etc.....	569.12	1439 John H. McKinney..	11	50.00
Seals and daters.....	17.50	1440 A. O. Lee.....	142	50.00
Badges and match boxes.....	445.19	1441 Alfred G. Steele.....	433	50.00
Expresage.....	90.01	1442 Mrs. Albina Kremsky	958	50.00
Miscellaneous—		1443 Samuel J. Riddle... 142	1016	50.00
Huber, W. D., G. P., trav. exps.	11.15	1444 Mrs. Mary L. Stain-	1198	200.00
Duffy, Frank, G. S., trav. exps.	17.64	brook.....	55	50.00
Neale Thos., G. T., trav. exps.	37.00	1445 Mrs. Phillipina Tho-	73	50.00
Premium on bond, G. T. Thos.		ma.....	73	200.00
Neale.....	200.00	1446 Mrs. Mary Savard..	190	50.00
Check returned to L. U. 1420..	11.20	1447 Mrs. Hannah C.	190	200.00
		Jones.....	592	50.00
	\$28,454.98	1448 G. L. West.....	639	50.00
		1449 Mrs. Sarah Newman	651	50.00
		1450 Mrs. Rosa E. Clarke.	683	100.00
		1451 Geo. W. Craycraft..	723	200.00
		1452 Otto Lacher.....	731	300.00
		1453 Frank Winters.....	984	200.00
		1454 Mrs. M. L. Bienz... 493	1031	100.00
		1455 Mrs. Letitia J. Al-	1056	25.00
		lington.....	1186	50.00
		1456 Wm. N. Dolan.....	1428	25.00
		1457 Anton Trenk.....	8	200.00
		1458 Charles Elad.....	24	100.00
		1459 Herman Ellerman..	73	50.00
		1460 Herman Stritzel... 179	258	50.00
		1461 Mrs. Mary E. Mitch-	283	200.00
		ell.....	1111	50.00
		1462 Jos. R. Smallwood..	1508	25.00
		1463 Henry C. Bausman..	4	300.00
		1464 D. F. Pierce.....	10	200.00
		1465 Joseph Nelson.....	25	50.00
		1466 Wenzel Duzek.....	60	200.00
		1467 Mrs. Mary J. Cramp-	72	200.00
		ton.....	134	25.00
		1468 Mrs. Ingo Harrison.	191	200.00
		1469 Benjamin F. Savage.	223	25.00
		1470 Edward B. Cabana..	258	200.00
		1471 Valentine Manz.... 723	334	100.00
		1472 A. G. Mosely (dis-	351	50.00
		ability).....	391	200.00
		1473 Louis C. Warner.... 984	409	25.00
		1474 Jos. H. Wyers (dis-	454	50.00
		ability).....	570	50.00
		1475 Mrs. Florence Mc-	631	200.00
		Clurken.....		
		1476 Mrs. Malissa M. Car-		
		nahan.....		
		1477 Mrs. Maria Frasier.		
		1478 Wm. Durner.....		
		1479 Willis L. French.... 24		
		1480 Mrs. Katie Conway.. 73		
		1481 Mrs. Mary Ten Eyck		
		1482 S. D. Chandler..... 283		
		1483 J. A. Ellswick..... 1111		
		1484 Mrs. Augusta E. J.		
		Korb.....		
		1485 M. F. Chambers (dis-		
		ability).....		
		1486 E. W. Stewart..... 10		
		1487 Mrs. Emma Schofield		
		1488 Christ Moeller..... 60		
		1489 John Wagner..... 72		
		1490 Mrs. Marie L. A. D.		
		L. Ethier.....		
		1491 Geo. Stabley..... 191		
		1492 Mrs. Mary L. Grin-		
		nell.....		
		1493 Cornelius W. Coman.		
		1494 Wm. J. Schultz.... 334		
		1495 Jos. Dubois..... 351		
		1496 Edgar D. Clark.... 391		
		1497 Mrs. Marion T. Black		
		1498 Mrs. Margaret M. Mc-		
		Means.....		
		1499 Mrs. Liza Vachon.. 570		
		1500 Erick A. Wallin.... 631		

Claims Paid in February, 1904.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
1358	Mrs. Sarah H. Burns	28	\$ 50.00
1359	Wm. H. Miller.....	103	50.00
1360	Joseph F. Conway..	109	200.00
1361	E. N. Pierson.....	119	50.00
1362	Josephus L. Wood...	247	200.00
1363	Mrs. Mary Daum.....	291	50.00
1364	Mrs. Virginia Bar-		
	ham.....	398	50.00
1365	Boone W. DeWitt...	483	200.00
1366	Howard M. Wagner.	492	200.00
1367	Wm. H. Miller.....	638	200.00
1368	John Heindricks...	718	50.00
1369	Mrs. Minnie S. Brock	722	50.00
1370	A. M. Wadsworth....	751	50.00
1371	Henry A. Pray.....	847	50.00
1372	Richard Jeroleaman.	961	50.00
1373	Mrs. E. Belle Pink-		
	ham.....	989	50.00
1374	Mrs. Jennie Schaafl..	1330	50.00
1375	Mrs. Alice Washing-		
	ington.....	1563	25.00
1376	Mrs. Lena Lautner..	5	50.00
1377	John P. Peterson...	181	200.00
1378	Bertha Cohen.....	504	50.00
1379	Christian Braun-		
	schweiger.....	25	200.00
1380	O. W. Miskell.....	169	200.00
1381	John W. Byerly....	321	100.00
1382	Mrs. Carrie Schindler	486	50.00
1383	August Schacht....	567	200.00
1384	Otto Lappe.....	375	200.00
1385	Carl Joseph Junker.	375	200.00
1386	Mrs. Mollie Kleis...	755	50.00
1387	Mrs. Anna Gambol..	1258	50.00
1388	James Ruddy.....	199	200.00
1389	Wm. Piel.....	211	200.00
1390	Mrs. Ida Mensch....	464	50.00
1391	Gabriel Wesley.....	411	200.00
1392	Mrs. Mary E. Henry.	827	50.00
1393	Peter Gillis.....	1041	200.00
1394	Mrs. Margaret Daly.	51	50.00
1395	Frank Schaeffer....	90	200.00
1396	Theodore Luckes...	110	200.00
1397	Fred Wehrman.....	110	200.00
1398	Fred Teufel.....	148	200.00
1399	Jacob Dayton.....	245	50.00
1400	Mrs. Cornelia E. Gar-		
	risson.....	399	50.00
1401	Mrs. Ella Naysmith.	463	50.00
1402	Mrs. Martha A. Gor-		
	ton.....	563	50.00
1403	Mrs. Margaret Seith.	715	50.00
1404	John McGraw.....	747	200.00
1405	Albert Thresher....	1035	50.00
1406	Anton Miller.....	1051	200.00
1407	C. R. House.....	36	200.00
1408	Alfred J. Rodenbaugh	211	200.00
1409	Harry P. Leonard...	211	200.00
1410	Henry E. Kidney....	247	200.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Dela-	
ware avenue.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton,	
Ill.	
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.	
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75,	
Bradley Beach, N. Y.	
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	
Atlantic City, N. J.—	
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E.	
Baltimore st.	
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor.	
Highland.	
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 202 1/2 1st	
avenue.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washing-	
ton st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.	
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158	
George st.	
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166	
Washington st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Con-	
gress.	
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.	
Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray,	
622 Massachusetts ave.	
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10	
Grand View Road.	
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502	
Garden City Block. Assistants: John	
Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden	
City Bldg.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and	
John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No.	
10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City	
Bldg.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden	
City Bldg.; No. 51, F. Kosa, 502 Garden	
City Bldg.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Gar-	
den City Bldg.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502	
Garden City Bldg.; No. 80, Albert Schultz,	
502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 181, T. F.	
Church, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 199,	
J. C. Grantham, 502 Garden City Bldg.;	
No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City	
Bldg.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden	
City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502	
Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkhan,	
502 Garden City Bldg.	
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut	
st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.	
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect	
st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.	
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleas-	
ant avenue.	
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.	
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.,	
Newport, Ky.	
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.	
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.	
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th	
st., Rock Island, Ill.	
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.	
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.	
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.;	
L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.	
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida	
street.	
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave., West.	
East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12	
Glenmore Place.	
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broad-	
way.	
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Marge-	
son, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell,	
1839 Davis st.	
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.	
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.	
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor	
Temple.	
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard	
street.	
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.	
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.	
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cam-	
eron, 263 Highland ave.	
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney,	
Bridge street.	
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.	
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box	
282.	
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor	
Postoffice.	
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam	
street.	
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower	
street.	
Houston, Tex.—W. H. Norris, 2705 Run-	
nells st.	
Illon, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.	
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Vir-	
ginia avenue.	
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wis-	
ner st.	
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.	
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427	
E. Market st.	
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323	
Claremont ave.	
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Miehler, 2403 Col-	
lege ave.; Carl A. Nelson, 4215 Euclid	
ave.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513	
Arthur st.	
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.	
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Wauke-	
gon, Ill.	
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.	
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.	
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelida, 425 W. Jeff. st.	
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B.	
Johnston.	
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.	
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bldg.	
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.	
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.	
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th	
street.	
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528	
Elliot ave.	
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.,	
Rock Island.	

Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.

Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Ber-

thiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.

Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 250 S. 10th

st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.

New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.

Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84

Bowers st., Newtonville.

New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928

Chapel st.

New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Can-

tie st.

New York City—Robert Thompson, 77 W.

95th st.; Thomas McCracken, 233 E.

11th st.; H. Umbach, 1836 2d ave.;

(Shops) Jos. R. Mannifield, 621 E.

162d st.; (Stairbuilders) Emil Haar, 811

E. 147th st.; C. H. Bauscher, 1370 Frank-

lin ave., Bronx; Fred Yarrington, 149

Alexander ave.; Jas. McDonald, 349 59th

st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. Erickson, 283

Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. Na-

gel, 105 Snyder st., Brooklyn, N. Y.;

Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.;

N. Y.; James Asher, Mill and Ward sts.,

Morris Park, L. I.; W. J. Gorman, 26

South st., West Brighton, L. I.

Niagara Falls—Frank M. Perry, 530 23d

street.

Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor,

82 King st.

Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.

Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.

Con. Grow, L. U. 35.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box

131.

Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin

ave.

Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia

Hall.



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 4, Kansas City, Mo.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Chris. Christensen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost an honorable and energetic member, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of the union; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved relatives, that they be spread on the records of this union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. M. SARGENT,
SAM'L JEWELL,
C. C. BRIGGS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by accident, on February 17th, our worthy brother, Edwin C. Townsend; be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to His holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be entered on our minutes as a testimonial of our respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAS. COLLINS,
LOUIS J. LANG,
WM. H. MILLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1111, Ironton, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Julius A. Ells-wick; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy properly engrossed be presented to the parents of the deceased brother, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

EDW. KURTZ,
SAM. ARNSPERGER,
JAMES HILL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1243, Oneida, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His unsearchable way to remove from our midst Mrs. Hattie May Ackerman, wife of our esteemed brother, Elihu Ackerman; be it

Resolved, That the removal from this land of sorrow of such a life leaves a vacancy and shadow with all who knew her best. She was lately affiliated with the Eastern Star Chapter No. 21, of Oneida, N. Y. May the brightness of her star shine with an ever-increasing light in the eternal presence of her Redeemer; be it further

Resolved, That in the loss of such a bright and useful life it may prove a blessing to Him who doeth all things well; be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the records of our local union, and that a copy be sent to the bereaved family; also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to THE ONEIDA Dispatch for publication.

DALLAS H. JONES,
W. L. WEBSTER,
CHESTER MARTIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 927, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder, to remove from our midst our most worthy brother, Ernest Samuel, a millwright of excellent qualities; be it

Resolved, That while we submit to His holy will, we sincerely regret the departure of our beloved brother from this life, and extend to his bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathies and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; that a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to his widow as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother; that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and Organized Labor, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

H. R. SPAULDING,
FRANK TERRY,
A. J. HOPPER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1040, Eureka, Cal.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to cut down from our midst one of our beloved and devoted members and brother of our union, Bro. Charles Lankin; be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a young life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Bro. Charles Lankin from our midst have a tendency of binding us, as union men and brothers, closer to one another; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction, and may the grace of God enable them to say, Thy will be done; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. C. WING,
HERBERT ACORN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1007, Sheffield, Ala.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, the Great Master Builder and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has called from his labor our dear friend and brother, J. H. McKinney; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother this local union has sustained an irreparable loss and deeply deprecates the departure of the brother so suddenly taken from among us; and be it further

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be and is hereby tendered to the family and friends of our deceased brother and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and copies sent to THE CARPENTER and People for publication.

R. C. GANNAWAY,
J. E. COTHREN,
JOSEPH BUDGES,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 112, Butte, Mont.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, Thomas Grant; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man, and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our local union.

W. B. HAMILTON,
A. W. GRAFTON,
MAT TURNER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 847, Natick, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Henry A. Pray; and,

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition be given his many virtues; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us; be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Henry A. Pray this local union laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to offer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity; an active member of the society whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; a friend and companion who was dear to us all; a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellow-men; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a mark of respect for our late brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this local union; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

RUSSEL C. LEAVITT,
J. R. GROW,
FRANK F. PULSIFER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1173, Trinidad, Colo...

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Conn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 1173, tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and his children; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union and a copy be presented to Brother Conn.

D. L. SAYLOR,
S. M. CRAWFORD,
S. M. ROSE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 305, Millville, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, by one stroke of the Angel of Death, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Daniel C. Chew, whose loss we most sincerely mourn, teaching us that death is no respecter of persons; He consults not our convenience, but sets his mark upon us and we must follow him, from whose bourne no traveler returns; be it

Resolved, That while we mourn the departure of our brother, we should not forget that the dispensation comes from that everlasting source of love, our Heavenly Father, and although he moves in mysterious ways to perform his wonders, the revelations which he has made known to us that these present afflictions which are but for a moment worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sadness we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, fully sensible of the loss they have sustained. One whom they have loved, around whom the tenderest affections have been entwined, has been called away. The eye so full of life is now dimmed, the tongue to which they so often listened is now stilled, his place is vacant, and they

are in a wilderness of grief and mourning, but remember that weeping endureth but for a night, joy cometh in the morning; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, that an engrossed copy be spread on our minutes, that copies be forwarded to THE CARPENTER and Millville Republican for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

B. K. GARRISON,
CHAS. G. CARROLL,
S. J. HORNER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 335, Grand Rapids, Mich...

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Norman Conklin; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

O. GUNN,
CHAS. H. WALTERS,
J. T. MURPHY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 488, Clinton, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, John Thompson; and,

WHEREAS, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood and one of the oldest, most faithful and trustworthy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we feel that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of Local Union 488, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to our home paper, THE CLINTONIAN, for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

WYLIE EVANS,
HENRY WALTHER,
GEO. BAUGH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 25, Toledo, O.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call to himself our esteemed brother, Christian Braunschweiger; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Braunschweiger this union mourns the loss of one of its oldest and most respected members, one of the few who in the early days of Local Union 25 took up the cause of labor and stood by the colors until in the fullness of time he was called to his reward; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy of same be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. G. THOMPSON,
WM. CROSS,
H. D. VAN FLEET,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

WHEREAS, God in His Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst Bro. Harry Dodson; and,

WHEREAS, In him this union has lost a faithful and efficient member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we submit to the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, we mourn the loss of our brother and shall keenly miss his presence; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased and a copy be forwarded to our

(Continued on page 20.)

EIGHT-HOUR CITIES.

Following is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Aberdeen, Wash. Everett, Mass.
 Alamogordo, N. M. Fairfield, Conn.
 Albany, N. Y. Fall River, Mass.
 Allegheny City, Pa. Fishkill, N. Y.
 Alexandria, Ind. Fitchburg, Mass.
 Alton, Ill. Florence, Colo.
 Anaconda, Mont. Flushing, N. Y.
 Anderson, Ind. Fort Worth, Tex.
 Annapolis, Md. Framingham, Mass.
 Ardmore, Pa. Fremont, Colo.
 Ashland, Wis. Fresno, Cal.
 Argentine, Kan. Galesburg, Ill.
 Atlanta, Ga. Galveston, Texas.
 Atlantic City, N. J. Geneva, N. Y.
 Auburn, Me. Gillette, Colo.
 Auburn, N. Y. Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y.
 Austin, Tex. Grand Crossing, Ill.
 Baker City, Ore. Grand Junction, Col.
 Bakersfield, Cal. Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Bar Harbor, Me. Great Barrington, Mass.
 Bay City, Mich. Mass.
 Bayonne, N. J. Great Falls, Mont.
 Beachmont, Mass. Greenwich, Conn.
 Bedford Park, N. Y. Hackensack, N. J.
 Bellaire, Ohio. Hammond, Ind.
 Belleville, Ill. Hartford, Ark.
 Beaumont, Tex. Hartford, Conn.
 Berkeley, Tex. Haughville, Ind.
 Bernardsville, N. J. Hanford, Cal.
 Birmingham, Ala. Haverhill, Mass.
 Berwyn, Pa. Helena, Mont.
 Bessemer, Colo. Highland Park, Ill.
 Bloomington, Ill. Hingham, Mass.
 Boise City, Ida. Highwood, Ill.
 Boston, Mass. Hoboken, N. J.
 Boulder, Colo. Holyoke, Mass.
 Braddock, Pa. Homestead, Pa.
 Bridgeport, Conn. Houston, Texas.
 Bridgeport, Ohio. Hot Springs, Ark.
 Brighton Park, Ill. Hubbard City, Tex.
 Brockton, Mass. Hyde Park, Ill.
 Brookline, Mass. Hyde Park, Mass.
 Brooklyn, N. Y. Independence, Col.
 Burlington, Ia. Indianapolis, Ind.
 Buffalo, N. Y. Ind. Harbor, Ind.
 Butte, Mont. Independence, Kan.
 Cambridge, Mass. Irvington, N. J.
 Camden, N. J. Irvington, N. Y.
 Canon City, Colo. Ithaca, N. Y.
 Canton, Mass. Jacksonville, Ill.
 Carnegie, Pa. Jersey City, N. J.
 Carondelet, Mo. Joplin, Mo.
 Cedar Rapids, Ia. Kansas City, Mo.
 Centralia, Ill. Kansas City, Kan.
 Chester, Pa. Kenosha, Wis.
 Cheyenne, Wyo. Kensington, Ill.
 Chicago, Ill. Kewanee, Ill.
 Chicago Heights, Ill. Key West, Fla.
 Chicopee, Mass. Kingston, N. Y.
 Cincinnati, Ohio. Kingsbridge, N. Y.
 Clairton, Pa. Knoxville, Tenn.
 Cleveland, O. Knoxville, Tenn.
 Coalgate, I. T. La Junta, Colo.
 Coffeen, Ill. Lake Charles, La.
 College Point, N. Y. Lake Forest, Ill.
 Collinsville, Ill. LaSalle, Ill.
 Colorado City, Colo. Lawrence, Kan.
 Colorado Sp'gs, Col. Lawrence, Mass.
 Columbus, Ohio. Leavenworth, Kan.
 Coraopolis, Pa. Lebanon, Ill.
 Corsicana, Tex. Lee, Mass.
 Council Bluffs, Ia. Lenox, Mass.
 Covington, Ky. Leominster, Mass.
 Corona, N. Y. Lewiston, Me.
 Cripple Creek, Colo. Lincoln, Neb.
 Dallas, Tex. Lockland, Ohio.
 Danvers, Mass. Lodi, Cal.
 Davenport, Ia. Long Beach, Cal.
 Dedham, Mass. Long Branch, N. J.
 Denver, Colo. L'g Island City, N.Y.
 Des Moines, Iowa. Los Angeles, Cal.
 Detroit, Mich. Los Gatos, Cal.
 Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Loveland, Colo.
 Dorchester, Mass. Lowell, Mass.
 Duluth, Minn. Lynn, Mass.
 Duquesne, Pa. Madison, Ill.
 East Boston, Mass. Malden, Mass.
 E. Hampton, Mass. Mamaroneck, N. Y.
 East Chicago, Ind. Marion, Ind.
 East Liverpool, O. Maywood, Ill.
 East St. Louis, Ill. McKeesport, Pa.
 Economy, Pa. McKees Rocks, Pa.
 Edwardsville, Ill. Medford, Mass.
 Elizabeth, N. J. Memphis, Tenn.
 Elwood, Ind. Menlo Park, Cal.
 Elmhurst, Ill. Meriden, Conn.
 El Paso, Texas. Milford, Mass.
 Englewood, Ill. Milwaukee, Wis.
 Ensley, Ala. Minneapolis, Minn.
 Eureka, Cal. Mobile, Ala.
 Evansville, Ind. Moline, Ill.
 Evanston, Ill. Mooreland, Ill.

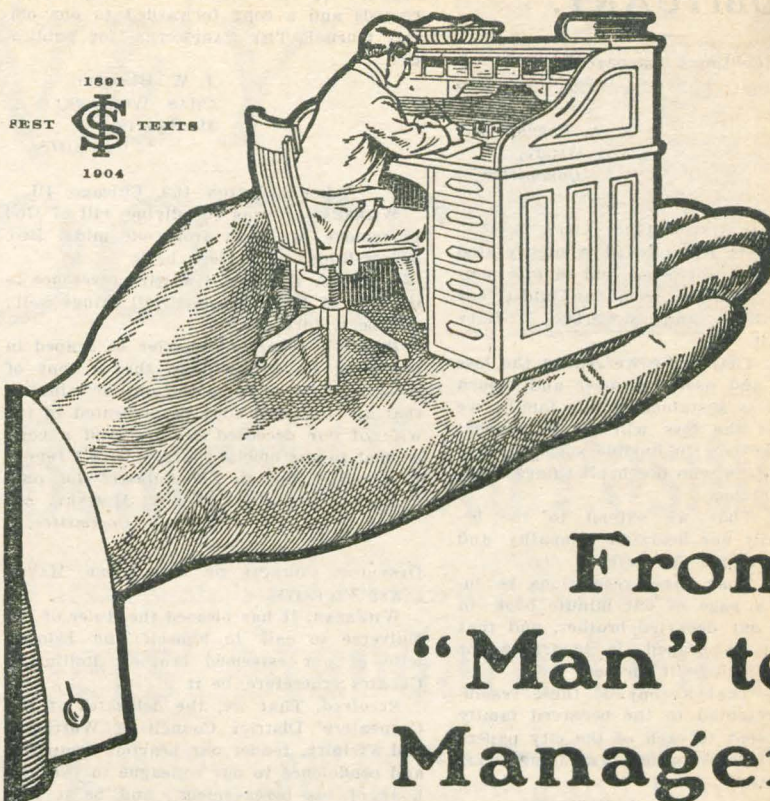
Morristown, N. J. San Francisco, Cal.
 Monaca, Pa. San Jose, Cal.
 Montclair, N. J. San Mateo, Cal.
 Mount Olive, Ill. San Rafael, Cal.
 Mount Vernon, N. Y. Santa Barbara, Cal.
 Mount Vernon, Ind. Santa Cruz, Cal.
 Muncie, Ind. Santa Rosa, Cal.
 Murphysboro, Ill. Sausalito, Cal.
 Muskogee, Ind. Ter. Schenectady, N. Y.
 Natick, Mass. Scranton, Pa.
 Nelson, B. C. Seattle, Wash.
 New Albany, Ind. Sewickley, Pa.
 Newark, N. J. Sharon, Pa.
 New Bedford, Mass. Sharpsburg, Pa.
 New Brighton, N. Y. Sheboygan, Wis.
 New Brighton, Pa. Sparta, Ill.
 New Britain, Conn. Shreveport, La.
 Newburgh, N. Y. Somerville, Mass.
 Newburyport, Mass. South Chicago, Ill.
 New Castle, Pa. South Denver, Colo.
 New Haven, Conn. South Evanston, Ill.
 New Kensington, Pa. South Englewood, Ill.
 New London, Conn. South Omaha, Neb.
 New Orange, N. J. Southport, Conn.
 New Orleans, La. Spokane, Wash.
 New Rochelle, N. Y. Springfield, Ill.
 Newport, R. I. Springfield, Mass.
 Newport, Ky. Stamford, Conn.
 Newton, Mass. Staunton, Ill.
 Newtown, N. Y. St. Joseph, Mo.
 Newton Cent., Mass. St. Louis, Mo.
 New York, N. Y. St. Paul, Minn.
 New Whatcomb, Wash. Stapleton, N. Y.

Wash. Sterling, Ill.
 Niagara Falls, N. Y. Steubenville, O.
 North Adams, Mass. Stockton, Cal.
 Northampton, Mass. Stoughton, Mass.
 North Easton, Mass. Streator, Ill.
 Norwalk, Conn. Summit, N. J.
 Norwich, Conn. Swampscott, Mass.
 Oakland, Cal. Syracuse, N. Y.
 Oak Park, Ill. Tacoma, Wash.
 Odin, Ill. Tampa, Fla.
 Ogden, Utah. Tarrytown, N. Y.
 Oklahoma City, O. T. Taunton, Mass.
 Omaha, Neb. Telluride, Colo.
 Orange, N. J. Terrell, Texas.
 Oswego, N. Y. Thompsonville, Conn.
 Paducah, Ky. Thurber, Tex.
 Palestine, Tex. Tiburon, Can.
 Palo Alto, Cal. Toledo, Ohio.
 Paeonia, Cal. Topeka, Kan.
 Parsons, Kan. Toronto, Can.
 Pasadena, Cal. Town of Lake, Ill.
 Passaic, N. J. Tremont, N. Y.
 Peoria, Ill. Trenton, N. J.
 Percy, Ill. Troy, N. Y.
 Perth Amboy, N. J. Tucson, Ariz.
 Peru, Ill. Tuxedo, N. Y.
 Petersburg, Fla. Union Hill, N. J.
 Philadelphia, Pa. Unionport, N. Y.
 Pittsburg, Kan. Utica, N. Y.
 Pittsburg, Pa. Vallejo, Cal.
 Pittsfield, Mass. Vancouver, B. C.
 Pittston, Pa. Van Nest, N. Y.
 Plainfield, N. J. Venice, Ill.
 Plymouth, Pa. Verona, Pa.
 Port Arthur, Texas. Victor, Colo.
 Portchester, N. Y. Waco, Texas.
 Port Richmond, N. Y. Wakefield, Mass.
 Portland, Ohio. Waltham, Mass.
 Portland, Ore. Warren, R. I.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Washington, Pa.
 Providence, R. I. Washington, D. C.
 Pueblo, Colo. Waterbury, Conn.
 Quincy, Ill. Watsonville, Cal.
 Racine, Wis. Waukegan, Ill.
 Rahway, N. J. Westchester, N. Y.
 Randsburg, Cal. West Hoboken, N. J.
 Red Bank, N. J. West Newton, Mass.
 Redlands, Cal. West Superior, Wis.
 Revere, Mass. Wheeling, W. Va.
 Riverside, Cal. Whitesboro, N. Y.
 Rochester, N. Y. White Plains, N. Y.
 Rock Island, Ill. Whiting, Ind.
 Roswell, N. M. Wichita, Kan.
 Rutherford, N. J. Wilkesbarre, Pa.
 Sacramento, Cal. Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Saginaw, Mich. Williamsbridge, N. Y.
 Salem, Ill. Wilmerding, Pa.
 Salida, Cal. Wilmington, Del.
 Salt Lake City, Woburn, Mass.
 Utah. Worcester, Mass.
 San Antonio, Tex. Woodlawn, N. Y.
 San Diego, Cal. Woodside, L. I., N. Y.
 San Luis Obispo, Yonkers, N. Y.
 Cal. Youngstown, Ohio.

Total—397 cities and towns.

The Gay Season.

We are told that the White House season will be a gay one. Yes, and the other side of the picture may be seen in the slums of the cities where humanity is rotting in poverty because others revel in gay luxury.—Appeal to Reason.



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Arch. Draftsman	Motorman	Ad Writer
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Machine Designer	Marine Engineer	Analytical Chemist
Mechanical Draftsman	Civil Engineer	Sheet-Metal Draftsman
Foreman Patternmaker	Hydraulic Engineer	Ornamental Designer
Refrigeration Engineer	Municipal Engineer	Navigator
Electrical Engineer	Railroad Engineer	Bookkeeper
Elec. Machine Designer	Surveyor	Stenographer
Electrician	Mining Engineer	To Speak French
Electric Lighting Supt.	Textile-Mill Supt.	To Speak German
Electric Railway Supt.	Textile Designer	To Speak Spanish
Telephone Engineer	Sanitary Engineer	Commercial Law

Name _____ Age _____
 Street and No. _____
 City _____ State _____

OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 18.)

official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. A. SPRESE,
GEO. GADDY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1745, Aikens, S. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst our beloved brother and co-worker, J. Gary Roads; be it

Resolved, That while we realize the loss of a good and useful member and mourn the great loss sustained by his family, we believe that the loss will be his eternal gain, and we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed on a page of our minute book in memory of our departed brother, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and copies sent to each of the city papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. J. PLUNKETT,
E. M. HAIR,
E. N. RANKINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Henry Kidney; and

WHEREAS, The deceased brother was one of our oldest and most faithful members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 247, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of our union, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect to our departed brother, that a copy be presented to his family and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

N. C. KERR,
THOM. BUNTING,
PAUL L. AMBACH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to take from our midst our brother, J. M. Cornell; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of God, we sincerely regret the loss of our brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be furnished to our local papers and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a chair in our hall be draped for thirty days.

J. T. LINVILLE,
J. H. HIGGINS,
J. G. OVERHOLSER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 671, New Baden, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Almighty Father, in His infinite wisdom, to call from her earthly cares here below to that higher land of promise the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John T. Bachmann; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to our beloved brother in his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother,

that a copy be inscribed on a page of our records and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. HUMMEL,
CHAS. WOERNER,
M. HESTIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 109, Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, It was the divine will of God to remove by death from our midst Bro. James Ruddy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that an engrossed copy be presented to the wife of our deceased brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to THE CATALUNET, for publication.

W. W. MCGARRY,
Committee.

DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WORCESTER, MASS., AND VICINITY.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to call to himself the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Rollin H. Choates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Carpenters' District Council of Worcester and Vicinity, tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to our colleague in this the hour of his bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Choates, that a copy be spread upon the records of of this Council and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. A. ROSSLEY,
JOHN J. REIDY,
J. A. MILLET,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 480, Bayonne, N. J.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst the devoted and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, John Schindler; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. T. SPOFFORD,
C. A. GRIFFIN,
HENRY STARKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1525, Princeton, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, John A. Welner, a man of excellent qualities; be it

Resolved, That we bow with deference to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days as a tribute of respect for our friend and fellow workman, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

BERT SMITH,
H. J. JOHNSON,
H. HALLBERG,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 434, Kensington, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in His divine wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Edwin Hoeffelman; be it

Resolved, That we extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved wife and share in this hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

ANDREW NELSON,
FRANK DAVIDSON,
W. G. MCPHAIL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WHEREAS, A great affliction has fallen on our esteemed brother, M. B. Smith, in the loss of his beloved wife, Nora Smith, who passed away to the great beyond January 24, 1904; be it

Resolved, That we, the brother members of Local Union 512, Ann Arbor, Mich., sincerely condole with our brother in his affliction and extend to him the fraternal hand of sympathy in this trying hour, when the light of his home is gone; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inscribed on the records of our union, that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. F. ZEBBS,
LOUIS NOLL,
L. CURTIS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 334, Saginaw, Mich.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our circle and taken from us our esteemed brother and warden, William J. Schully; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our local union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter and chair occupied by the deceased be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a page of our minute book be set aside for the inscription of these resolutions and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. S. WETTLAUFER,
FRED. C. TRIER,
D. J. COE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 865, Brunswick, Ga.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, J. B. Hankston; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. J. B. Hankston, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

V. J. JONES,
GEO. W. CLARK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 565, Elkhart, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will and power, to call from our midst our beloved friend and brother, Levi D. Warner; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will, we sincerely mourn the death of our beloved brother and do hereby extend our sympathy to those dear to him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN D. LEHMAN,
DAVE A. ERWIN,
DAN I. LEHMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 24, Batavia, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His all-wise providence, to re-

move from our midst our friend and brother, Emil Wofram; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will and feel that we have lost a friend and our local union a useful and exemplary member in his death, we feel that our loss is his gain; and be it further

Resolved, That our sympathy is hereby extended to the family of our deceased friend and brother, trusting that God will give them all needed comfort; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes and a copy of them sent to the family of the deceased.

GEO. CONSAUL,
EDWARD ROBINSON,
Committee.

Politeness is like an air cushion—there's nothing in it, but it eases the points wonderfully.—Gannett.

Prejudice, jealousy, animosity and spite are the parasites which sap the life blood of organized labor and which make unions ineffective.

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For Rounding Sharp Edges

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Guaranteed all French Bristles, secured firmly in metal ferrule, will never shed.

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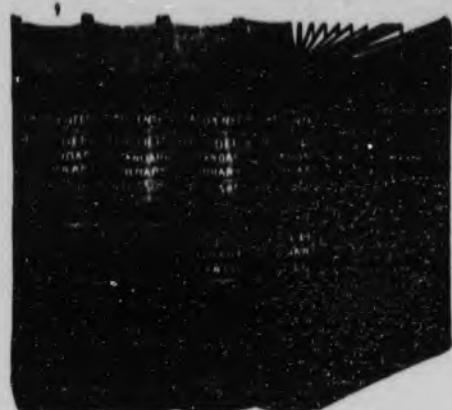
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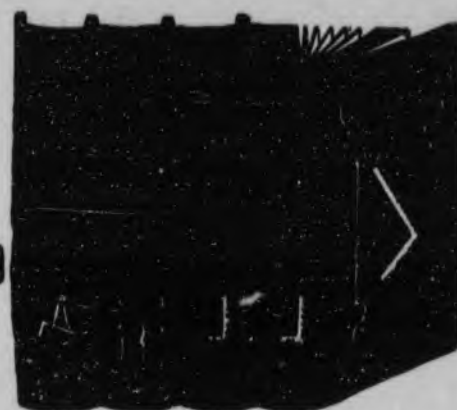
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"Your books received O. K. and am much pleased with same."
K. H. CASIE, Knoxville, Ia.

"Your books received O. K. Am highly pleased with the outfit and I think every young workman should have this bureau of information as well as of the older class."
F. A. HAINES, Altona, Ia.

"I have received the books you sent me all O. K. and I am well pleased with them. I have worked at carpenter work for twenty years and have studied your 'Steel Square and Its Uses' and use its rules every day, but in reading the new books you sent me I find new things that will be of great help to me. I think every practical mechanic should have this complete set. He can't afford to be without it."
H. W. SAWYER, Columbus, Ohio.

"Have received your 'Carpenters' and Builders' Standard Library' and find it much more than I expected. It would be nonsense for me to try to put my mind in words to let you know how I will appreciate the value of those books in my line of business."
PETER CROWL, East Palestine, Ohio.

"I have received the 'Carpenters' and Builders' Standard Library' and find the books very useful."
DENIS ALLARD, Springfield, Mass.

"I am in receipt of your valuable set of books, the 'Carpenters' and Builders' Standard Library,' and can not speak too highly of its value and instructive merits to carpenters. It can not be denied that the class of information therein furnished is one of the most instructive and useful that can

be furnished to the practical mind of a working man, or to any mind engaged in mechanical pursuits. The impression stamped upon it by the author's peculiar line of study is not to be effaced, but this has given it characteristics of originality and strenuousness not to be found in a mere compilation."
Yours respectfully, GEORGE H. YOUNG, 403 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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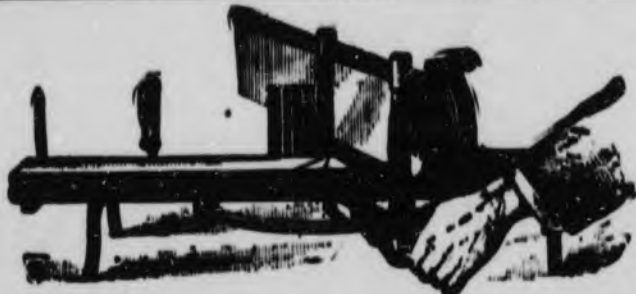
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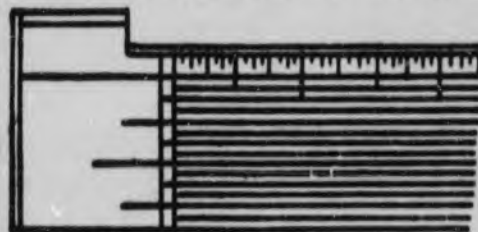
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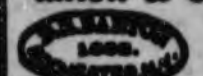


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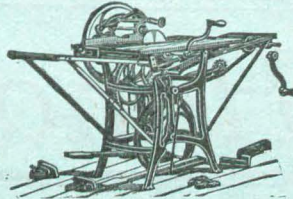
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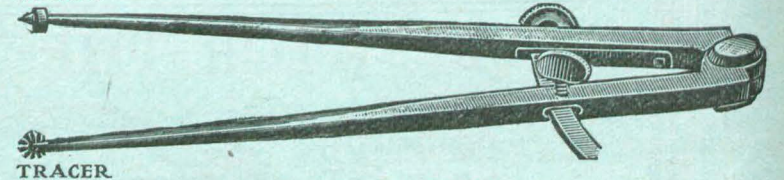
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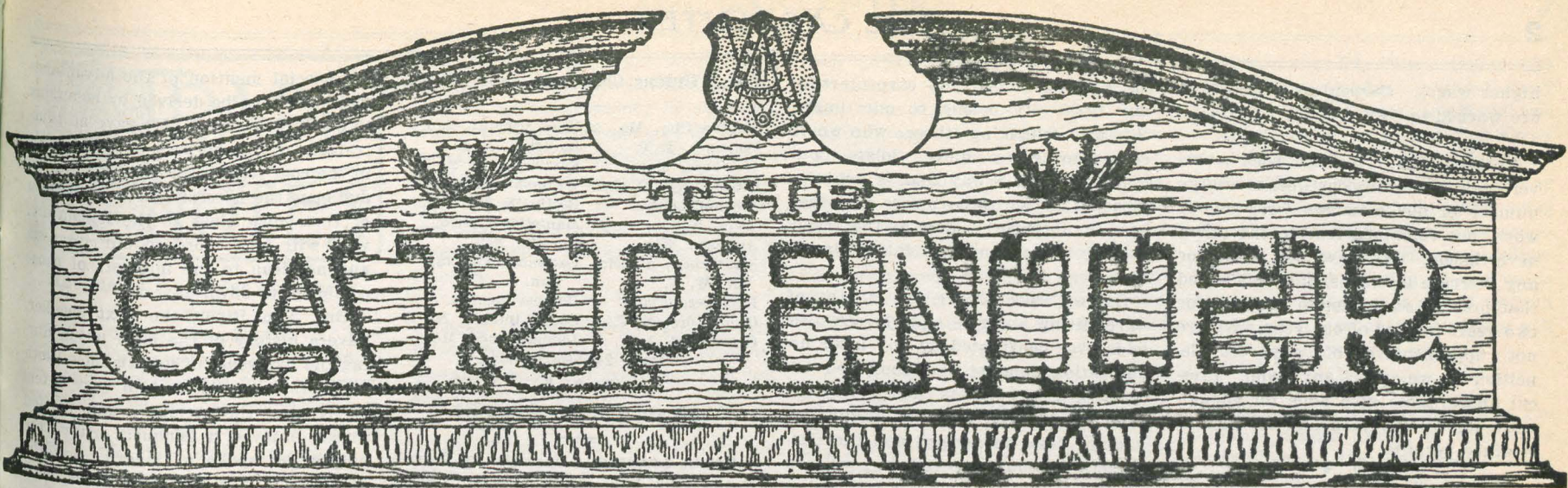
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VOLUME XXIII--No. 4
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1904

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PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—We are pleased to report that Mr. Lorenzo Wood, a general contractor of this place, has signed an agreement with our local central body which puts the firm on the fair list.

* * *

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—We would most earnestly request all carpenters to stay away from this city and vicinity. Work is exceedingly dull and prospects for this year's trade very gloomy. Two-thirds of our local men are idle.

* * *

TIPTON, IND.—Carpenters contemplating coming here will find work very dull and many of the resident carpenters looking for a job. There is no opening here at this time and traveling brothers should stay away.

* * *

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Craftsmen everywhere are warned to avoid this city, as business is at a standstill and nothing doing. Numbers of our home men are walking the streets utterly failing in their search for employment. Remain away.

* * *

KANSAS CITY, MO.—We would warn all carpenters to stay away from this city for the present, there being no prospect whatever of obtaining employment. Trade in the building line is very slack and many of our boys now walking the streets.

* * *

NATCHITOCHES, LA.—As we have an unfair contractor in our town who has the largest end of work and employs colored men and scabs in preference to union men, we would call on all brothers to keep aloof from Natchitoches until further notice.

* * *

KREBS, I. T.—Most of our home men were compelled to leave this place on account of great slackness of work. There is no show whatever here for new-comers and traveling carpenters will avoid disappointment by shunning Krebs, I. T. at this time.

COLUMBUS, IND.—Owing to the unsettled and unsatisfactory condition in the building industry and in the anticipation of further trouble, we would warn all immigrating brothers to steer clear of this place until further notice.

* * *

ASHLAND, WIS.—Having made a demand for shorter hours and an advance in wages, and business not being very bright at present, we would advise carpenters to keep away from this locality until business has revived and our demands are granted.

* * *

PORT HURON, MICH.—We would warn all carpenters to remain away from this locality until further notice. Our employers are organizing for the purpose of fighting the closed shop system and business in the building line is exceptionally dull. Remain away.

* * *

ALLIANCE, O.—Our Local Union 1139 is prospering very nicely. We are working nine hours. Business is not very good and prospects for spring season's work no better. A number of our men are idle and we would advise traveling brothers to steer clear of this vicinity.

* * *

SAN ANGELO, TEX.—Work is a little off here for the season, and the contractors, taking advantage of the depression of business, are refusing to comply with our trade rules. A conflict is imminent and we would request all craftsmen to remain away from this place.

* * *

DEATON, TEX.—Business in this vicinity is unprecedentedly quiet, and while there is not near work enough to occupy our own men, there are union carpenters coming here every day in search of employment. Please place Denton, Tex., on the dull list and advise carpenters to remain away.

* * *

DANBURY, CONN.—Work is very dull here; the season is late and poor prospect for spring trade of any account. There will be a normal school erected here this summer, the only job of importance in view, and there is an abundance of carpenters on hand to do all the work.

* * *

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Having entered into negotiations with our em-

ployers with a view of obtaining their signatures to a new trade agreement, and being swarmed with members holding clearance cards, we would earnestly call on traveling brothers to avoid this city for the present.

* * *

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Trade conditions are very unfavorable at this time and there is a deplorable scarcity of work. Most all our members are unemployed, while prospects for the spring and summer season are very poor indeed. Carpenters should give this place a wide berth for months to come.

* * *

LAURENS, S. C.—Trade in this locality is unprecedentedly dull. What little work is going on here is done by scabs, and as a result most all of our members are walking the streets idle. Carpenters are requested to avoid this place pending a revival of trade, of which we shall cheerfully give due notice.

* * *

CARRIER MILLS, ILL.—On behalf of our brothers and the entire local union, we desire to thank General Organizer S. G. Cunningham, through the columns of our journal, for the official assistance rendered our local union of March 20th in placing us in a position to realize our significance.

* * *

LEXINGTON, KY.—We would request all carpenters to stay away from this locality, as we have a movement on foot for the recognition of our union and the nine-hour day and have more men at present than we are able to keep employed. In order that we may gain our just demands it is absolutely necessary that traveling brothers keep away.

* * *

IOWA CITY, IA.—Work is very dull here and nothing under way except a public library nearing completion. Carpenters are plenty in this city and non-union men to contend with, while the contractors are endeavoring to run open shops. Carpenters would assist us greatly by staying away until more satisfactory conditions have been established.

* * *

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y.—The firm of Meed Taft, doing business in this place, has been placed on the unfair list by our local union, and we would

warn all brothers to keep aloof from said firm. All builders here, except Meed & Taft, are working on an eight-hour basis. The strike against the firm violating our trade rules is on since August 1st, 1903.

* * *

ELIZABETH, N. J.—There is a strike on here against the Gresselli Chemical Co., of Trenton, N. J., they having reduced the wages of our men 75 cents a day. The men employed by the Singer Manufacturing Co., of Elizabethport, have been locked out. Trade is dull and carpenters are warned to keep away from this vicinity.

* * *

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.—As our Local Union 1770 is very young and an influx of carpenters to this place would put our demand for recognition of our organization in jeopardy, we would request traveling brothers to steer clear of Cape Girardeau, Mo. At present we have numbers of home men prospecting for a few days work. Keep away until conditions have improved.

* * *

STRAWN, TEX.—With a view to compel the Marion Coal Co. to act fairly with the union men in this place, we request all carpenters and other union men to keep aloof from Strawn, Texas. This company is giving their carpenter work to non-union men living out of town, while they are under verbal promise to give their work to the union men who have given the coal under their town lots to the company.

* * *

CRESTON, IA.—Local Union 634 is getting in fine shape and growing in membership. Prospects for next season's work being fairly good, we expect to add more new members to our fold as soon as spring trade opens up. We gave an oyster supper on February 20th to our members, their families and friends, who had a very joyful time. Everything passed off satisfactorily and in good shape.

* * *

SOREL, QUEB., CAN.—This place is sorely lacking in organization, and as a consequence trade is in a deplorable condition. We are working ten hours per day at the starvation rate of \$1.50. Our individual efforts to obtain an advance in wages have thus far failed. The employers declare that they will import non-union men rather than pay

higher wages. Carpenters everywhere are warned to stay away.

* * *

READING, PA.—This has been a severe winter, and in consequence a large number of our members were out of work, but remained true to the union nevertheless. We have not asked for any increase in wages, only demanded that present scale remain in force for two years instead of one year. We are not apprehensive of any trouble, neither do we expect any boom. Present appearances give hope for enough work for all our members as soon as weather permits.

* * *

MADISONVILLE, WIS.—We would warn all carpenters and bench hands not to come to our little town at present. The builders and contractors are trying hard to destroy unionism in this vicinity by employing non-union men while union men are walking the streets. Aside from this, we are apprehensive of a hard fight to be forced on us this spring through a move of the miners, which, however, we shall meet with the determination to fight it out to a finish. Our wage scale is \$2 for nine hours work, time and a half for all overtime and double time for work on Sundays and all national holidays. Brothers, stay away until further notice.

* * *

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The visit of our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, to this city and section on March 12th to 15th, has been a long hankered for event in Minnesota, and this was the first time we have seen any of the General Officers since Local Union 7 was organized seven years ago. Bro. Duffy's visit was one of pleasure as well as profit to us, as we had an opportunity to obtain information which only a general officer can give. Nothing will strengthen local unions and officers as much as a visit from the G. P. or G. S. They ought to have such office assistance that they could spend more time on the road.

* * *

MCCOMB CITY, MISS.—Local Union 848 is prospering finely. With the zealotness displayed by our newly elected staff of officers in conducting our affairs and the determination of our membership to assist them in the good work, we expect to attain still better results in the near future. While trade conditions were satisfactory all through the past season, work has been rather dull for some time and there is little improvement in sight. We are anxious to secure the eight hours, but will bide our time in making a move in this direction. Some of our contractors need looking after, and we would request carpenters to stay away from McComb City until they have come to terms.

* * *

DUQUOIN, ILL.—Our local union is in splendid shape and everything moving along nicely. Although work is not booming here at present and has not been for the past two months on account of the extreme bad weather, all our men had employment when out-door work could be done. We had Bro. Cunningham, the General Organizer, with us on March 21st, who made us a very able and interesting talk. By unanimous vote of our Local Union we decided to adopt the same scale in operation last year, to take effect

on April 1st. All the carpenters of our little city belong to our union. We are managing those who would come to town and violate our trade rules, in a way that is not very pleasing to the new comers and they soon find that the way of the transgressor is hard and they fall in line.

* * *

OMAHA, NEB.—After ten months of unremitting struggle and the greatest odds ever confronted by any labor organization, against the combined efforts of the business men's association and kindred allies to disrupt organized labor in general and the Carpenters' Union in particular, we are pleased to say that we are still doing business at the old stand, and having failed by every other method to annihilate our organization and convert our members to serfs and slaves and a willing prey to their corporate greed, the combine are now resorting to falsehood, fraud and deceit, by circulating through their subsidized press and other methods, glaring accounts of a building boom in Omaha this season, for the avowed purpose of swarming our city with idle carpenters, expecting by this fiendish method to starve us into submission. We, therefore deem it our duty to warn our brothers not to be lured by such inducements to come here, knowing for a candid fact that there will not be work enough here in the building trade this season to give employment for all here now depending on it.

* * *

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.

* * *

The New York City Building Trades Employers Boycotting the Labor Press.

NEW YORK CITY.—The employers of the building trades combination of this city have posted in the offices of their shops and factories the following printed notice:

"An order of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association prevents us from contracting for space in any publication controlled by or published for the benefit of any labor organization, or from contributing any sum of money for the benefit of such organization."

The above notice undoubtedly shows the insincerity of the tireless protestations of our employers that they are not antagonistic to organized labor and should open the eyes of our men to the true aims of the combination.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Kansas City, Mo.	2. West Mineral, Kan.
Wagoner, I. T.	Radleigh, N. C.
Westboro, Mass.	Sumter, S. C.
Cranbrook, B. C., Can.	Westaskirvin, Can.
Alexandria, Va.	Berlin, N. H.
Weir, Kan.	Manistique, Mich.
Atchison, Kan.	Lincoln, Neb.
Strathcona, Alberta,	Lacombe, Alberta,
N. W. T.	Can.
Kissimer, Fla.	Gainesville, Fla.
Greensboro, N. C.	South Buffalo, N. Y.
Greenwood, Ark.	Independence, Mo.

Total: 24 local unions.

* * *

Where Is Bryan Labarre?

Bryan Labarre, a member of Local Union 1232, Fort Smith, Ark., left that city early in January for Oklahoma City, and from there is believed to have gone to New Mexico. Members or readers knowing of his present whereabouts will kindly communicate with the General Office.

* * *

Who Can Locate Him?

Robert Bright, a carpenter about 30 years of age, disappeared from Flatbush, N. Y., in August, 1900, and has never been heard of since. Any one knowing his present location or discovering any trace of him will greatly oblige by communicating with his mother, Mrs. Bright, 1011 40th street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

* * *

Beware of John Adams!

TRINIDAD, COL.—John Adams, formerly a member of and expelled by Local Union 547, Cripple Creek, Col., for misappropriation of money for tickets sold by him, and who subsequently joined Local Union 1173 under false pretenses, has been expelled by that local union, he failing to pay the fine imposed upon him to the Local Union 547, of Cripple Creek. As he is expected to leave Trinidad and to repeat his fraudulent practice in some other locality, we would warn all local unions to beware of him.

* * *

An Obnoxious Firm.

GALLIPOLIS, O.—On February 1st Local Union 1541 adopted a series of resolutions, in strong terms condemning the action of the firm of Caldwell, Drake & Co., who have become extremely oppressive to their employees in various ways. This firm has refused to listen to our committee waiting on them with a view to amicably adjusting existing grievances. They refused to recognize our union and declared for the open shop. We now call on all members of the U. B., the Am. Society and on organized labor in general not to work on any of the Caldwell, Drake & Co.'s jobs in different parts of the United States, nor to patronize the firm until such time as they are willing to recognize our union and to cease violating our trade rules.

* * *

Their Fifth Anniversary.

Local Union 145, Sayre, Pa., recently celebrated its fifth anniversary by holding a public meeting in Talmadge Hall. The principal speaker of the evening was D. A. Post, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. (member and secretary of the G. E. B.) In his address, which was replete with much good sound

ing special mention of the advantages and benefits to be derived by belonging to our Brotherhood. He gave an illustration of the horrors of child labor in the coal regions and urged upon the audience the necessity of sending men of their own class to the legislature, who will look more to our interests and not lean to the interests of those combined to down us.

Bro. Van Riper, the next speaker, gave a history of the local union during the five years of its existence. Both speakers were listened to very attentively, and the members and invited guests enjoyed a banquet after the advice, he spoke at length on the achievements of organized labor, making meeting. All present had a jolly good time and are now eagerly looking forward to the time Local Union 145 will celebrate again.

* * *

The Atlas Tack Company Unfair

The Tack Makers' Union of Fair Haven, Mass., has issued an appeal to all labor organizations urging them to discriminate against the products of the Atlas Tack Co., the firm having locked out all union men in their employ because of refusal to submit to a reduction in wages of 34 per cent.

* * *

The Meyersdale Manufacturing Co. Unfair.

The Meyersdale Manufacturing and Construction Co., making the manufacture of locks a special business, having returned to the ten-hour system without even compensating their help for the additional hour, and this firm having shown their antagonism against organized labor in other respects, they have been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 1502, Meyersdale, Pa. Don't purchase their products; leave them severely alone.

* * *

Discriminate Against the Products of the Maydale Hammer Co., Norwich, N. Y.

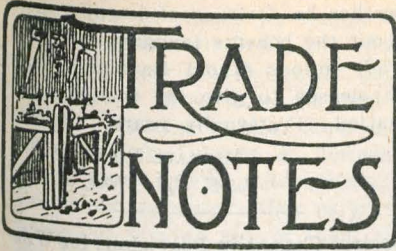
The hammer makers employed by the Maydale Hammer Co. are still out on strike, the firm having refused to arbitrate the points in dispute. The strike has been endorsed by the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Hammer Makers. Wagonworkers and sympathizers are requested not to purchase hammers bearing these brands: D. Maydale, E. L. Brown, J. P. Harris and Avery Hammer Co.

* * *

Unfair Clothing.

The garment workers of Rochester, N. Y., are still out on strike against the unfair firms and the crusade against their products still goes on. Don't patronize the stores handling the unfair clothing manufactured by the following Rochester firms:

The Stein-Block Co., Michaels-Stern Co., Adler Bros., Garson, Meyer & Co., A. Dinkelspiel, Moore & Beirs, Black & Co., H. A. Hays, R. Goldstein & Co., I. Holz Son, Solomon Bros. & Lempert, Steelfel, Strauss & Conner, Hickey-Freeman Co., Edy Meyer & Simon, Herman Sern, Rosenbery Bros., Levy Bros.



Movements for Better Conditions.

LOCAL UNION 474, NYACK, N. Y.—This year's agreement just presented to our bosses provides for a minimum scale of \$3.00 per day, an increase of 50 cents per day. We are working eight hours since March 1st, 1903.

LOCAL UNION 502, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—At a recent meeting held by this local union it was voted that our last years' schedule of hours remain in force, but that we demand an increase of our minimum wage scale from 25 to 27½ cents per hour.

LOCAL UNION 565, ELKHART, IND.—Thinking that any radical demand for the season of 1904 would be detrimental to our interests, all we are asking for this year is a reduction of hours on Saturdays from 9 to 8, with pay for 9 hours or 54 per week.

LOCAL UNION 246, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.—We are making preparations for the entering into a movement for an advance in our wages of 25 cents per day. Our present scale is \$3.00 per day for eight hours for outside men and \$3.10 and nine hours for mill men.

LOCAL UNION 727, GLACE BAY, N. S. CAN.—Early in February our contractors were notified of our demand for a raise in wages from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day for nine hours, but have as yet not received any reply. Nevertheless we hope that the outcome of this movement will be a success.

LOCAL UNION 350, NASHVILLE, TENN.—While nine and eight hours have been inaugurated in most other cities of the size of Nashville long ago, we are still working ten hours. We have now presented a demand to the master carpenters and builders for the nine-hour day and the full recognition of our union and are hopeful of success.

LOCAL UNION 661, OTTAWA, ILL.—We are making a demand for the eight-hour work day, or reduction of one hour per day without increase in wages. The painters here are making similar demand; the brick layers, plumbers and lathers are working only eight hours for some time. We anticipate little or no trouble in getting our demand acceded to by the contractors.

LOCAL UNIONS 61 and 494, COLUMBUS, O.—At a special joint meeting, held by the two local unions, a motion was adopted that we demand an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour, to take effect May 1st, 1904. Our present minimum scale being 35 cents per hour, the increase would raise our wages to 37½ cents, or from \$2.80 to \$3.60 per day of eight hours.

LOCAL UNION 1659, BARTLETTSVILLE, I. T.—By decision of this local union, the contractors were notified that on

and after April 15th eight hours would constitute a day's work for all members of the organization in this district. We are determined to get what we asked for, but earnestly hope that traveling carpenters will not complicate the situation by coming here at this time. Stay away until an agreement has been reached with our contractors.

LOCAL UNION 1587, HUTCHINSON, KAN.—The ten hour day still being in operation here and believing that we are justly entitled to a reduction in working hours, we have passed a resolution instructing our officers to legally notify all our contractors that on and after the first Monday in April 1904, we would work but nine hours at the present rate of wages, or 25 cents per hour.

LOCAL UNION 19, DETROIT, MICH.—We have decided to make a demand upon our contractors for a minimum scale of 37½ cents per hour and a Saturday half holiday. The contractors for whom we worked under an agreement for the past four or five years are forming a builders' association and refuse to enter into any new agreement with us, while the outside contractors are willing to sign an agreement providing for last year's scale which was 35 cents per hour.

LOCAL UNIONS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—We are asking for an eight-hour day at the present minimum scale of 27½ cents per hour, to take effect on April 1st proximo. The painters, decorators and paper hangers having been called out of unfair shops, are complicating the situation here considerably, and as some of our own men are walking the streets we would request carpenters to remain away from Springfield for the present.

LOCAL UNION 330, ROSELLE PARK, N. J.—All our contractors and builders have been notified that on and after May 1st our union scale would be \$3.00 per day of eight hours. The outlook for this spring and summer is very encouraging and we expect a busy season. We shall try our utmost to avoid a conflict but are determined to obtain an advance in wages, our present scale, \$2.50 per day minimum, being entirely inadequate in the face of the increased prices of all necessities of life.

LOCAL UNION 757, SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.—By a unanimous vote of all members present at a special called meeting, it was voted to make a demand on our contractors for a 30 cents per day raise in wages, from \$2.50 to \$2.80 for nine hours work, to take effect May 1st proximo. We are behind in wages and hours of several of our surrounding towns and are not expecting any difficulty in getting our demands granted. We have so far received a favorable reply to our notification from two contractors and hope to bring the remainder into line at early date.

LOCAL UNION 1618, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—On the 17th of March, the mill owners of this city who are members of the contractors association, locked out their men in an attempt to run

their mills on the open shop policy in the future. The Citizen's Alliance is also taking a hand to down the labor organizations. This city is chiefly inhabited by men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and who are the main supporters of the merchants doing business and they will give both combines a merry time. We are determined to stand as one against the enemy and will come out of the battle without any loss to our credit.

LOCAL UNION 349, ORANGE, N. J.—The new articles of agreement submitted to the master builders of this city provide for 41 cents per hour, an increase over present wages of 28 cents per day, and a Saturday half holiday. Our brothers in Newark enjoy the half holiday for some time and the bosses in Montclair recently have conceded it. Work being brisk we have no doubt but that our employers will grant our demands. We have brought up the wages from any old price, the highest having been \$1.75 per day of nine hours, to \$3.00 per day of eight hours, four years ago; this certainly shows good work on our part and now we are looking forward for further success.

LOCAL UNION 380, HERKIMER, N. Y.—The committee appointed by the Mohawk Valley D. C. to try and settle the difficulty existing between this local union and the contracting firm of Fred and Charles Metzler, of this place, failed to adjust the matter. Nor have the efforts of Vice President Guerin and General Organizer Murray to reach a settlement met with success. The firm declares to belong to the Master Builders' Association and to have pledged themselves under \$500 bond not to enter into any agreement with Local Union 380 until April 1st, 1904. The firm insisting on the employing of non-union men, has been placed on the unfair list by the Local Union, which action has been endorsed by the Mohawk Valley D. C., the body having jurisdiction over this locality.

Successful Trade Movements.

PITTSBURG, PA.—The New Kensington, Company operating a wood working mill in Kensington, recently locked out the members of Local Union 333, of that city, in their employ because of their refusal to accept a reduction in wages and hired non-union men to fill locked-out men's places. The differences have now been adjusted to the satisfaction of the men involved and the D. C. of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The firm agreed to discharge all men hired during the lock-out and to take all our men back at the rate of wages previously paid. The members of Local Union 333 are elated over their victory.

WATERTOWN, WIS.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring on March 1st ultimo, we notified them on the first of the year that we would demand the nine-hour day and 25 cents per hour and the embodying of provisions to that effect in the new agreement. The contractors refusing to grant our demand, all of our boys struck work on March 1. After being out about two weeks the contractors conceded our demands.

CARBONDALE, PA.—We obtained the eight-hour workday without any trouble. The contractors offered two amendments to the articles of agreement submitted to them by our Local Union 813, the desired changes having no bearing on our schedule and being of very small significance and consequence. The amendments were adopted by a called meeting of the union and the new agreement signed by both parties. We trust that everything will run smoothly with us now.

TAMPA, FLA.—The settlement of the building trades strike is completely accomplished, the agreements have been signed by both parties to the controversy and all carpenters, painters and building tradesmen returned to work on March 24th. All journeymen will receive \$3.00 per day minimum, apprentices not less than \$2.00 per day. Eight hours constitute a day's work, except in mills, where nine hours constitute a day.

Differences Adjusted.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

On April 1st, 1903, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., made a demand for an advance in their scale of 5 cents per hour, or from 35 cents to 40 cents. The contractors at once formed a Master Carpenters' Association, refused to accede to our demands, and set plans on foot to organize a rival union, and were successful. Ten men of the rival union then took our men's places at the bosses' terms, these be-much below our demand, and the Master Carpenters' Association passed a resolution locking all Brotherhood men out for one year, ending April 1st, 1904. About the 1st of March a proposition was made by some prominent citizens and contractors to arbitrate, suggesting the appointment of a committee from each union, they failing to agree to choose an umpire, whose decision should be final and binding for one year, ending March 31st, 1904.

Considering our present condition, most of our members idle, and having been more or less so all winter, and the outlook for work not being very bright, we concluded to accept the proposition and take chances.

We were able, after four days' deliberation, to agree on a minimum scale of 37½ cents per hour. The agreement, if lived up to will work a benefit to all concerned, and we are pleased at the amicable settlement of the difficulties. We have reduced our initiation fee from \$10 to \$5, and will now put forth every effort to again bring our local union up to the old standard. Fraternally yours,

A. F. WILEY, Business Agent,

L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.

Unsatisfactory Conditions in Stockton, California.

LOCAL UNION 266, STOCKTON, CAL.—The industrial conditions, as they exist in this city at the present time, are far from being satisfactory, owing to the malignant action of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and its unreasonable antagonism for organized labor. The organized employers are endeavoring to ride

rough shod over all unions which insist upon recognition.

Three months ago the Hoer Manufacturing Company presented an "Application for work" to the blacksmiths in their employ with the intimation that it was a case of "sign up or get out." This application was virtually an agreement on the part of the employee to renounce his union and become a slave in the hands of the company. The blacksmiths refused to sign it and were immediately locked out.

Thereupon the Manufacturers' Association took the matter up with the announced determination of wrecking all unions in the city. The war has been on for the last three months and at the present time there is yet no sign of any satisfactory settlement of the trouble. As the matter now stands it is likely that building trades will be drawn into the fight. Should this occur the battle will be fought to a finish, and the outcome will certainly be a victory for the unions. In view of the likelihood of the building trades becoming involved in the controversy, it is generally desired here that all union men, especially those of the building line, shall stay away from Stockton. We have already a surplus of such labor, and their presence here would not further our welfare, nor theirs. A branch of the Citizens' Alliance has been established and is doing its utmost to create and prolong trouble for the unions.

A. V. HUFFMAN, R. S.,
L. U. 266, Stockton, Cal.

* * *

Rejection of Candidates.

Edward Ruckman has applied for admission to Local Union 1192, Oglesby, Ill., three times in succession and rejected each time.

Peter Randolph's, a wood turners, application has been rejected by Local Union 792, Rockford, Ill., three times in succession.

Erratum.

Barnett Gitleman has been rejected by Local Union 1103, Washington, D. C., not 1003 as erroneously stated in our last month's issue.

Clayton T. Sawns has been expelled by Local Union 229, Glens Falls, N. Y., for misappropriation of funds of the Local Union.

Expulsions:

Abe Mines, of Local Union 1656, Gloucester, N. J., has been expelled by that local union for embezzlement of funds.

* * *

W. A. Kitzberger has been expelled by Local Union 1703, South Omaha, Neb., for misappropriation of money he had been entrusted with by the local union.

* * *

August Johnson, a member of Local Union 22, San Francisco, has been expelled for stealing tools from fellow-members.

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that Porto Ricans are not aliens. As they are not citizens of the United States, the question occurs, "What are they?"

CORRESPONDENCE



The Insufficiency of Our Per Capita to General Office.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I am an attentive reader of our monthly journal and eagerly await the coming of each new issue, and when it reaches me I make myself familiar with its contents. I note in the financial report published in the January CARPENTER that the total expenses for the month ending December 1st, 1903, amounted to \$34,987.95, and the expenses as follows: Death and disability claims, \$27,534.50; general office and other expenses, \$8,404.75; one member of G. E. B., expenses, \$150.00; organizing and investigation, \$2,384.18; making a total expense of \$38,485.43, or the amount of \$3,497.48 in excess of that month's receipts. Now, if it should occur that the expenses would keep on running at the same ratio every month and the benefits drop off in proportion to the excess of the expenses of last December, where would our organization go to? Become bankrupt, of course. Reading the proceedings of our last convention, I find that some of the delegates submitted a few resolutions demanding payment of higher dues by the membership to their local unions, in order that the latter be in a position to pay a higher per capita and our General Office have sufficient funds at their disposal to meet any emergencies.

I have read in some back number of THE CARPENTER some able articles from a few of our more enlightened brothers, full of sound arguments, showing the necessity of paying a higher per capita; but all the good ideas, suggestions and resolutions apparently failed to have any effect on our membership. Now we have a clear case in black and white before us which demonstrates the insufficiency of our present amount of per capita tax. Let all of our 175,000 members read the financial report in our January journal for themselves, and each one will come to the conclusion that more funds are needed at the General Office.

I for one would suggest that each and every local union pay out of its treasury to the General Office the sum of 25 cents for each member in good standing for the months of April, May, June and July, and that the full amount be paid in no later than July the 1st, 1904. By this means the General Office would be supplied with sufficient funds to back up the pending spring movement, and the local unions engaged in or intending to enter into such movement and expecting support from the General Office could certainly not make any better investment of part of their local funds.

I also desire to say a few words in regard to organizing. Our last convention empowered our General President to put more organizers in the field, but failed to make any provision as to the paying of more organizers and how the additional expense should be met.

We must have organizers, no one can deny that, but I think that we ought to adopt some system of paying them, other than to draw for their pay on the General Office, and I would suggest that the initiation fee received by local unions from new members be reserved for and paid into the General Treasury. Most all local unions could well spare the five dollars for that purpose, especially those organized over a year, and particularly those charging ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five dollars initiation fee.

I would further suggest that when circumstances require the sending of an organizer or investigating committee into any district, that the local unions near by or the district council contribute their share towards defraying the incurring expenses, such as car fare, board, etc., and that the General Office merely furnish the regular pay to such organizers or committees. Since it is these local unions which are most affected and hampered by non-union men working below the scale and longer hours, it would pay four, six or eight of them to bear the sacrifice and thus alleviate the heavy drain on the General Treasury. There never was a time when we needed more organizing done than this present moment, and we must have more money for missionary work. Let us have it, and the sooner the better.

DAVE FAREEY,
L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill.

Some Suggestions for the Betterment of the U. B.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

When I joined the U. B., a good while ago, I paid 25 cents monthly dues for some years; then the dues were raised to 35 cents per month, while for years past, in most all of the smaller cities, the amount of monthly dues paid is 50 cents. Now I contend that after the dues have been brought up to this amount every local union could well afford to pay a monthly per capita to the General Office of 25 cents, instead of 20 cents. I hold that the General Office should be supplied with more funds and that the wife's funeral benefit should be increased to \$75. Any one must concede that \$50 is insufficient where a brother has any children or perhaps is out of employment or is compelled to lay off work to attend to his dear wife and mother of his children.

I claim that the local unions could get along with the remaining 25 cents per month. Of course I know that many of them will object to this plan, but what has a member to expect from a local union in case of distress? The only assistance rendered a member is from headquarters, and they should have sufficient funds at their disposal to do it with. There should be some provision made in our General Constitution for the assistance of members in their old age.

The Carpenters and Joiners in old England pay their members 60 years of age and 20 years a member 5 shillings per week (\$1.25), and on 15 years membership 4 shillings, or \$1. This fund is called "Superannuated Fund." I would also suggest the establishment of a compulsory and uniform sick benefit. I could make further suggestions, but consider this sufficient for the present, and should any

brother be desirous of learning more about the benefits inaugurated by the trade unions of old England I shall be pleased to give the desired information. Fraternally yours,

MICHAEL ROBINSON,
L. U. 643, Flint, Mich.

Desires Change in Provisions for Wife's Funeral Benefits.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Our laws provide that a candidate to become a member of our Brotherhood is required to give the state of his wife's health, on his application which is supposed to be kept on file by the Recording Secretary; but he is not requested in reference to it. Yet in case of her death, in case she was over fifty years of age when her husband became a member of the Brotherhood, regardless of his age, the Constitution, in language which it takes a shrewd lawyer to interpret, says the brother is debarred from the funeral benefit. It is a general rule that the husband is the oldest of the pair, yet there are exceptions where the reverse is the case; and in both cases the time varies from one day to a number of years.

This subject should be thoroughly considered at the coming convention at Milwaukee, and the result put into such plain language that one who is able to read will be able to comprehend it. It must be admitted that in our vast Brotherhood we have all classes of people to deal with, some finely educated, some who have no education at all, in fact who can not even read. Therefore, I contend that the different items should be treated in one section complete, without referring from one section to another to get the full meaning of the subject under consideration; especially where dollars and cents are concerned.

H. K. RITTER, R. S.,
L. L. 492.

For the Good of the Movement.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Never having seen a letter from this part of Michigan, I will try to break the ice and get the boys started.

We are having a record-breaker of a winter here; this is the 28th day of continuous sleighing, with prospects of 90 days more.

I have been reading with much interest articles on "Unions Entering Politics." It seems that a majority of the writers can not say enough against the officers of labor organizations, calling them grafters, political fakirs, and all the vile names they can think of. Where the writers are members of a trades union it would be safe to bet that not half of them ever read or studied their by-laws.

I have read the laws of thirteen different international unions and have failed to find an article in any of them prohibiting the discussion of politics in their meetings.

If I understand unionism, it aims to help the producers to meet conditions as they are and at the same time educate the wage earners to vote intelligently, in which, in my opinion, lays the ultimate solution of the labor problem. The science of a government and political economy and the labor question are one and the same

thing, and the sooner we realize this the sooner we will break the chains and achieve our economical and political freedom. What unionism needs is honest discussion of the labor question in all its phases, a discussion free of abuse. Calling Republicans or Democrats, or any other party vile names, or lauding any of them, does not prove or constitute an argument; it only makes an ass of the one speaking; but one might as well exclude the sermon on the mount, and all teachings of Jesus from religion, as to exclude politics from the discussions on the labor question.

Speaking of our U. B. and the building trades in particular, I hold that no time should be lost in establishing closer relations and a better understanding between the various organizations in that line. We must rush the Structural Building Trades Alliance to completion, so the affiliated trades may work together as one union.

I am disgusted to see the bricklayers put on floor joists, which is a carpenters work, or to see them working with scabs of all trades and still claiming to be union men. Let us get together for mutual protection; let us act as a unit, and show ourselves true union men.

A. E. RANDALL,

L. U. 898, Benton Harbor, Mich.

From Greenwich, Conn.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Since the close of hostilities last fall our local has been resting on its guns, hibernating with one eye open, so to speak, but unlike other animals of the hibernating class, it was not sapping its own vitality by sucking its paw during the past strenuous winter, but has been quietly trying to heal and obliterate the scars that it received during the strike of last summer, and it is only simple justice to the carpenters in this vicinity to say that in view of the conditions with which they had to deal since April 1st last, followed by a winter that to comment upon would be superfluous, that they deserve the highest credit for their present line-up. However, with the advent of the wild geese—welcome harbingers of spring—going north, as reported from the Adirondacks, Local Union 196 opened both eyes, yawned and stretched itself, looked around and concluded that it was time that there was something doing, if not in one line, in another at least; so the boys concluded to hold a smoker on Washington's birthday, February 22d. Bro. T. I. Sullivan, of our G. E. B., responding to an invitation, was present and delivered a stirring address to our members and their assembled guests. He not only elucidated the principles of trade unions, but he also congratulated the boys on their patriotism and the appropriateness of the date of their gathering, and that it seemed fitting that the birthday of the father of national liberty would be chosen by them as a date upon which these who are combined together for the purpose of gaining and maintaining industrial liberty would be a good one on which to celebrate.

Bro. Geo. R. Murray was with us also, and adopted a different line from his usual wont, which is unionism plain and simple, but on this occasion he removed the lid, kicked it through

the window (figuratively speaking) in fact, and kept the boys in a roar from the time he mounted the rostrum until he left it.

There is nothing between the lines in the last paragraph, but if you have any doubts in the matter, just ask Bro. Murray, after he has got through the serious questions that may arise under the good of the order, to sing a song.

The evening passed away in speech making, songs, music by a local drum corps, who gave their services free, smoking union tobacco, eating union made bread (not snowballs that were promised us last summer by the Contractors' Association) and drinking well water.

And then in the small morning hours, when the bosses, after hearing the fifes and drums on the street on their way to the carpenters' smoker, were dreaming of "reference cards," that never saw the light of adoption, the boys wended their way towards their various homes, laughing to themselves about the same cards and other things. Taps.

R. H. CARMICHAEL,

L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn.

From Niagara Falls, N. Y.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 322, Niagara Falls, on January 6th adopted a new set of by-laws, thus finally settling a matter that has been dragging along for some time. The principal cause of the delay was the inability of the committee to draft a set of rules to govern apprentices. As you are well aware, there is nothing in our General Constitution to guide a local union in this respect. After several months of diligent investigation our committee have come to the conclusion that the day of a young man serving an apprenticeship at our trade has passed, and all we are able to do is, when a young man expresses a desire to learn the trade and makes application to join our organization, to take him in and do the best we can for him.

While our newly adopted by-laws limit the number of apprentices to one to every ten journeymen, the laws also provide for a standing committee, to be known as the Examining Board, to whom will be referred all applications for membership, and upon whose recommendation an apprentice-applicant may be taken in, even though the quota may be full.

At this same meeting, following the installation of officers, the retiring President, Bro. Hugh Hanna, who has served for three successive terms, and has, in the administration of the office, proved his excellent qualities as a leader, was presented with a beautiful set of sterling silver, consisting of service, teapot, sugar, cream and spoon holder and cake tray, all engraved with the initial letter "H" in old English, and the service bearing the following inscription:

Hugh Hanna By
Local Union No. 322, U. B. of C. and C. & J. of A.
President July, 1902, to January, 1904.

Considerable interest has been manifested by this local union in the controversy between the U. B. and the A. S., and following the directions of the General President and General Secretary, a good, strong, committee has been appointed to thoroughly di-

gest the merits of the plan of amalgamation as proposed by Mr. Strasser. This plan seems to meet with pretty general approval here, and our new by-laws just adopted provide for the carrying out of the temporary trade agreement.

As R. S. of the D. C. I will say that the plan has been thoroughly discussed at a recent meeting of that body and a committee of five, consisting of one delegate of each local union represented, was appointed to make themselves thoroughly conversant with the plan and to report from time to time how we can assist in the amalgamation and to educate our members along the line of the proposed plan, that when the year has elapsed we can take up the duties of the new, or reorganized, Brotherhood without friction.

The last report of the F. S. of L. U. 322 showed a condition of affairs which is, to say the least, to be regretted. Out of a total membership of 319 he reported 63 in arrears. There is no excuse for this on the part of our members, as the conditions here have been very favorable since our strike in 1902. Since September 1st, 1902, we have had a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour or \$2.80 a day. From May 1st to Dec. 1st, 1903 we had but few members out of work; there was even a slight demand for help above what we could furnish; hence there is no reason why so many of our members should allow themselves to fall in arrears and get out of benefit.

Just at present we have a number of idle men, owing to the extremely cold weather, but there is plenty of work contemplated and a good deal started, which will be rushed as soon as weather permits.

We initiate from one to five members every meeting night. We entertain pleasant relations with the Builders' Association, with whom we have a two years' agreement, which expires April 30th, 1905.

While we are not represented in the B. T. C., we are living up to union principles and refuse to work with non-union mechanics, and we have an agreement with the bricklayers whereby we work to the interest of both organizations and to exterminate the scab.

Our D. C., organized a year ago, is proving very beneficial, though we have turned out ten scabs in the official grind.

Millwrights' L. U. 1555 had a strike at the plant of the International Paper Company. Some of their members and three of L. U. 322 went back to work before the strike was ended. The ten were tried by the D. C. and found guilty. Nine were fined \$50 each, and one (an apprentice) was expelled. None of the fines were paid, and the ten, with one other yet to be tried, are scabbing a job, working ten hours a day for \$2.50 or less, when if they had stayed out another week they could have had a nine-hour day and 30 cents per hour and still been in the union. The International Paper Company have not given them positions for life, and it will not be long before some of these men will want to change. When they do, I think they will be good union men. Yours for the success of the cause,

W. J. SWEET, R. S.,

L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

In Recognition of Prompt Action of General Office.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

By resolution passed by L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., you are hereby requested to give space in our journal to the following communication addressed to the General Office:

LOCAL UNION 426, U. B. C. & J. of A.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 2, 1904.

Bro. Neale, G. T. U. B. C. and J.s

Enclosed find receipt-release in the D. F. Pierce death claim, the \$200.00 draft of same having been paid to Mrs. Pierce to-day. Our General Officers are deserving of much praise and congratulation for their very prompt action on this claim. Taking into consideration the fact that No. 426 is probably as far from headquarters as any union of the Brotherhood and that one of its members dying on Feb. 6, the union approved the claim on Feb. 13, the draft being issued on the 25th and paid to the widow on the 2d day of March, certainly shows that the red tape has been rapidly handled somewhere along the line.

It is certainly very gratifying to the officers and members of No. 426 to have such prompt attention given matters of this description; also all others.

In behalf of the union I desire to thank the General Office and trust that all future business may be transacted with that same marked rapidity and that our relations to each other may be of the most brotherly. Again thanking you, I am fraternally yours,

C. M. STAMM, F. S.

Stenographers and Bookkeepers Organize.

It will certainly interest our members and readers to learn that the stenographers and bookkeepers in the employ of our General Office have taken the initiative in starting a union of their calling. The stenographers and bookkeepers employed at the various other trade organizations located in the city of Indianapolis, such as the miners, teamsters, barbers and Typographical Union cheerfully and heartily responded to the call of the originators of the movement by signing their names to the membership roll. The new union is intended to be the nucleus of a national organization to be formed later on. It has applied for a charter, and is now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and is henceforth to be known as Stenographers and Bookkeepers' Association No. 11597.

It has a membership of 35, with new members flocking in every meeting night. The fair sex is very strongly represented in the new union. We wish it godspeed and prosperity.

To Get Rid of Smoke.

A novel method of getting rid of black smoke and at the same time turning it to practical use is now being adopted in some Belgian factories. The smoke is driven by fans into a porous receptacle, over which flows a stream of petroleum or similar liquid. The smoke is thus caught and turned into a gas that gives great heat and can be used for running gas engines.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

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STEVENSON BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AIMBY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, R'l R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



An Important Circular Letter.

On Monday, September 19th, of the present year, the Thirteenth Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be opened at West Side Turner Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Many reforms are needed in our method of doing business; many changes, alterations, amendments and revisions are necessary to our laws. It is, therefore, time that we took up the question of what is best for our interests, for the future welfare of our members, and for the perpetuation of our organization, that we all love so well.

It has been acknowledged on many occasions that our laws are lax in many respects and admit of several definitions for the same section, thereby leaving us in an uncertainty as to the meaning and intent of such section or sections.

If this is true, now is the time to bring the matter before our local unions for discussion. After action has been taken, the entire subject should be referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, so that it may receive the careful consideration of our entire membership. Our object is to have the laws of this organization framed in such a manner that there will be no possibility of a doubt as to their intent and meaning in the future.

Time and time again our attention has been called to the fact that some

sections of our general laws conflict with others. Explanations are demanded, definitions wanted and decisions on certain points asked for. After all these requests have been complied with appeals and counter-appeals are taken to the General Executive Board for justice, fair play and a square deal. Even after the General Executive Board has rendered a decision, if it is not to the liking of those demanding it, a further appeal is taken to the General Convention, on the grounds that the law made by the referendum vote is paramount to any action of the General Officers or decisions of the General Executive Board. This is not so, as all the decisions of the General Executive Board must be complied with and are binding until reversed by a General Convention.

In order to avoid occurrences like this in the future, and to place our organization on a good working basis, it becomes our duty now to carefully consider, alter or amend, add to or take from, anything in our laws that works detrimentally to our interests, or that may be obnoxious to us. We should commence, without further delay, to make preparations along these lines for the forthcoming convention. All changes, alterations or amendments submitted officially to this office by our local unions or district councils will be published in the coming issues of THE CARPENTER along with any explanations that may be forwarded with them.

According to Section 13 (b) of the General Constitution, General President Huber will appoint a Constitutional Committee, to meet four days in advance of the convention, to consider all these changes and report in full the result of their labors, making recommendations, if necessary, for the improvement of our laws, the protection of our members, and the advancement of our organization in general.

In order that the work of this committee may not be hampered, or held back, it is particularly requested that the matters just referred to, be attended to now, and not left to the last moment, when the convention is in session and the committee ready to make its report. It has occurred in the past that changes to our laws were sprung from the floor of the convention and rushed through without receiving that calm deliberation and careful attention to which they were justly entitled, and which they would have received, if submitted in proper form and at the proper time to this very important committee. Fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

The Brotherhood Union Label.

District councils and local unions will please take notice that the official label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of which the subjoined is a fac-simile, is now registered in the following States:

Arizona.	Nevada.
California.	New Hampshire.
Colorado.	New Jersey.
Connecticut.	New York.
Delaware.	North Carolina.
Florida.	Ohio.
Georgia.	Oklahoma Ter.
Illinois.	Oregon.
Indiana.	Pennsylvania.

Iowa.	Rhode Island.
Kansas.	South Carolina.
Kentucky.	South Dakota.
Maine.	Texas.
Maryland.	Utah.
Massachusetts.	Vermont.
Michigan.	Virginia.
Minnesota.	Washington.
Missouri.	West Virginia.
Montana.	Wisconsin.
Nebraska.	

The label is at present under process of registration in all other remaining States.

We have two styles of labels, one



for ordinary rough work, such as sash, doors and other trim work or interior decorations, and a transfer-label, gotten up in fine colors, for the special use on bar and office fixtures and kindred work. The transfer label is issued in two sizes on the following terms:

Large size, 4x7/8 in., per thousand...\$10.00
Small size, 2 1/2 x 3/4 in., per thousand. 7.00

The label for the use on sash, doors, etc., is issued by the various district councils or by local unions, where no D. C. exists, and the cut for same is furnished gratuitously by the General Office under conditions as provided for by Section 183 (a) to (i), of the General Constitution.

**Quarterly Report of Second General V.
P. Robt. E. L. Connolly.**

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 1, 1904...
To the General Executive Board:

BROTHERS—I hereby submit my report for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1903:

The beginning of this quarter found me at Charleston, S. C., where a lock-out inaugurated June 29 was still in force.

Our members were standing firm and we were apparently holding our own notwithstanding the injunction mentioned in my previous report being still in force.

From Charleston I went to Georgetown, S. C., and made an effort to induce the carpenters to come together, and succeeded in getting probably half a dozen interested during the time I was there, but could not organize them at that time.

From Georgetown I went to Sumter; met several carpenters, and they seeming to realize the necessity of an organization I arranged with them to get up a meeting and I would return later, which I did in several days, to meet with a bare handful of men.

From Sumter I went to Florence, where a local had been formed some months previous, and when I found work very dull and our local in a rather precarious condition, due to the fact of there being but few men in the town that can be called carpenters.

I met with the local, about all the members, about a dozen, being present, and we had as good a meeting as could be expected.

From Florence I went to Darlington and Burnettsville, where practically the same conditions prevail as at Florence so far as trade conditions are concerned, but in regard to our local I found matters worse.

I returned to Sumter, as before stated, with results as given above.

From Sumter I went to Rock Hill, and it was hard for me to understand whether I was in the U. S. of A. or in Russia.

The carpenters of Rock Hill are slaves and lack the manhood to throw off their shackles. They had a good union a couple of years ago and allowed themselves to be put out of business at the behest and through fear of the cotton mill owners and

business men, and to speak of an organization to them simply throws them into fits.

I went from Rock Hill to Union, a good name, but with no significance in this particular instance, where the same conditions prevail to a great extent. I found a few thinking men there, but it is a cotton mill town, and that means low wages, destitution, illiteracy, and, to sum it up in one word, slavery, in its vilest form.

From Union I went to Spartanburg, where we have two locals, and while they are young and not doing any big business, still I have hopes that they will in time make their influence felt.

I visited both locals and had good attendance.

From Spartanburg I went to Greenville, but they desired more time to arrange for a meeting, so I pulled up stakes for Gaffney.

I found at Gaffney a good local, wide awake and progressive, and it was a positive treat to me.

They are young, but they appear to have the proper spirit and the intelligence to direct it. We had an open meeting, and a good sprinkling of business men were present, and I tried to give them trade unionism from a workingman's standpoint. Had no means of learning if the business men were satisfied, but our members expressed themselves as well pleased and that was sufficient for me.

I went from Gaffney to Laurens, where I found two small locals recently organized and doing fairly well.

I spoke before both of them and had a fairly good attendance. I went thence to Greenville, where the two locals had a joint meeting and a good attendance. The white carpenters of this city seemed to realize the necessity of working in harmony with the colored carpenters in order to better the conditions of both, and I congratulated them on the good sense they displayed.

I left South Carolina at Greenville and went to Gainesville, Ga., where I found a small local and their interest in their affairs as workingmen relatively small. There was a so-called political rally in town that night and our attendance was slim. Some cotton mill owner or banker wanted to be elected to office, and the workingmen, poor fools, were breaking their necks, figuratively speaking, trying to gratify him.

From there I went home, where I remained for a few days, after which I went to Savannah, Ga., the District Council of that city having appealed

for aid in organizing the surrounding country. There is not a town within 100 miles of Savannah that is large enough to be organized, and I convinced the members of that fact before I left them.

From Savannah I went to Jessup, but the town was too small and work scarce, so I did not tarry long, but went to Waycross, where I did some missionary work and arranged for a meeting, and in the meantime I went to Brunswick, where we have two locals that are getting along quite good. I visited both of them and had good attendance.

I returned to Waycross and held a meeting, but the carpenters failed to materialize.

I left Georgia at this point and went to Jacksonville, Fla., where I consulted with Brother Wilson, the B. A., as to where the best work could be done in that State, as "Jax" is the gateway of Florida.

I went to Fernandina and arranged for a meeting with the carpenters, but a fire broke out about half an hour previous to the meeting, and the entire town was at the fire. I arranged the following day, Sunday, to visit them again.

Went from Fernandina to St. Augustine, where I found our craft well organized and in good shape. I spoke at an open meeting of all building and crafts and had a good attendance and much interest manifested.

I next stopped at Palatka, where we have a colored local, the president of whom I hunted up, and we decided it would be best for me to return at a later date, and in the meantime they would see the white workmen and arrange for a meeting.

I went next to Daytona, where we have a good local. The town is thoroughly organized and everything in good shape, and our meeting was well attended.

From Daytona I went to Palm Beach, a very beautiful and healthy place, but decidedly unhealthy for a non-union man. They simply can't live there. Our local is in good shape, with a wide-awake membership and efficient officers. Owing to the construction of a large hotel, there has been a large influx of carpenters, and as many went there without clearance cards, while others had paid their dues as much as six months ahead. It not only multiplied the duties of the local, but created some friction and F. S., but happily everything finally was adjusted. We had a public meeting in the opera house and a good attendance.

I stopped next at Miami, where I found our members, or craft rather, well organized, but somewhat restless over the recent formation of a "Cits" Alliance. We held a public meeting, and all the contractors were present, and I talked to them for a considerable length of time, after which I met with the local in secret session, and advised them as best I knew, how to combat any offensive move on the part of the "Cits."

I next visited Key West, where I found two locals getting along fairly well and working the eight-hour day. We had a very good attendance at each local.

I went thence to Tampa, where I again found an eight-hour city, a thor-

oughly organized movement and everything in good shape.

Went next to Orlando, where I expected to do some organizing, but found the work had been attended to by a brother from "Jax." I met with the local, which is young and small in numbers, and they asked me to give them another date, so they could advertise and work up an open meeting. I did so, and returned one week later, and at that meeting, after I finished my talk, I had the pleasure of initiating eight or ten new members and receiving the assurance from others that they would present their applications at the next meeting. I was well pleased with the personnel of the membership and believe that Orlando will be all right.

I stopped at Sanford a short time, but the town is in a state of coma, so I journeyed on to De Land, where I had been advised there was a lot of work, but upon arriving there I learned that the work consisted of an addition to a large hotel, that it was completed and the floaters had moved on, and I did likewise.

I again stopped at Palatka and met with Local Union 1685. There I met a half dozen white carpenters, who signed an application, and who will make an effort to unionize a sash, blind and door mill. The outside men are colored and members of No. 1685, and the mill men, if organized at all, must be worked in quietly, as the mill company is opposed to unions.

From Palatka I went to Ocala, where I visited every job in town and secured promises from the men to meet me at night, but failed to get them together, and as I was due in Orlando the following night I could not see them again.

I went from there to Orlando, with the result as stated above.

From Orlando I went to Fernandina, but the men are too contented, apparently, with their present conditions, and I could not even get them out to a meeting.

I left Florida at this point, and I desire to say right here that Florida is the best organized State in the South, and everywhere I went they seemed greatly pleased that a general officer had visited them and that the U. B. showed its interest in that manner.

I have no desire to pat myself on the back, and wish it were possible for me to speak in this instance from an impersonal standpoint, but I am satisfied a trip of this character is a positive benefit to the U. B., especially in the outlying towns.

I then went to Waycross, Ga., where I stayed two days and secured an application for a charter with fifteen names attached, which I forwarded to Brother Duffy, and then I returned home for Christmas.

After Christmas I went to Anniston, Ala., where I found that our local had not met in about two months, owing to the town having a paralytic stroke on account of the chief industries being shut down and in the hands of receivers. The town is on the bum and workmen of all crafts are leaving it as fast as they can get away. The local, a small one at its best, issued twenty-nine clearance cards in about four months, while some members got out without the formality of taking a card.

The city of Anniston is suffering at present from too much prosperity.

In conclusion I desire to wish you one and all a happy, peaceful, if such be possible, year, and to express the hope that the dark clouds now hovering over the working people of this and every other land may be rent in twain and the sunshine of happiness and brotherhood be allowed to shine upon us, through the wise, united and concerted effort of the working class.

With kind regards to all I am, fraternally,
ROBT. L. CONNOLLY,
Second General Vice President.

All matters for publication in The Carpenter and all advertisements must be in the hands of the General Office not later than the 25th of the month in order to appear in the following month's issue.

Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.

To Organized Labor; Organizers, Business Agents, etc.s

Greeting—READ, THINK and then ACT. One of the greatest attempts to set aside the rulings of the American Federation of Labor as expressed in convention, has just been attempted by a weekly paper called the Troy Advocate.

In June, July and August, of 1901, this paper published a full account of the Troy lockout, and in strong terms condemned the shirt and collar manufacturers, who to-day are on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor.

Note the following clippings:

July—"The manufacturers' combine (controlled by the three unfair firms), are working strenuously to break up the union, but so far have only succeeded in inducing five creatures to accepted their proffered bribes to betray their fellow workers. The combine now depends on its power to buy up the workers' they so arrogantly locked out." Also

August—"The manner in which the manufacturers are endeavoring to establish child labor in their factories was exposed and a challenge issued to them publicly to deny any of the many instances of the labor law violations recited on the platform." Also clippings on

1st. "Manufacturers discharge those who attend labor meetings."

2nd. "How girls were ordered out of factory."

3rd. "On importation of armed thugs who shot union cutters."

4th. "Child hid from factory inspector under packing case and forgotten."

5th. "How the savings of working girls were absorbed (by Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co.)"

These extracts are on file, but to-day the same paper contains a different account. Why?

It proclaims the boycott a sham, controlled by and in the interests of southern and western firms, and notifies labor to pay no attention to the boycott of concerns endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Thousands of this so-called labor paper were bought up by these firms and are now being widely distributed among the retailers for the purpose of forcing a market, and fooling the retailers and organized labor to buy

shirts, collars and cuffs under false pretenses.

Are you going to be fooled? If not, then we ask you to take up this matter at once and expose the fraud in your locality and so counteract the false statements made by a paper acting in the interests of the United Shirt & Collar Co., Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., and Cluett, Peabody & Co., all advertised in the "We Don't Patronize List" of the American Federation of Labor.

Where retailers have already been deceived into buying goods, an extra effort should be made to create a demand for union labeled goods and buy nothing else, as it will prove the most effective way in counteracting the evil work done. Fraternally yours,

WALTER CARRIERE,
General President.

CHAS. E. NORDECK,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Discriminate Against the Products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., and Kelley Milling Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

The strike of the flour and cereal mill employes in Minneapolis and Kansas City, Mo., is still on, the above firms having refused to arbitrate the points in dispute. Organized labor and its sympathizers are requested not to purchase flour bearing the following brands. These products are unfair: Washburn-Crosby's Gold Medal, Crockers' Best, Minnesota Flour Manufacturing Company's Rex Brand, Superlative, Royal Milling Co.'s Ben Hur, Iron Duke, Queen Wilhelmina, Humbolt Milling Co.'s Supreme, White River, Jenkins' Vienna, French Flag, Washburn-Crosby's Northern Pacific, Washburn-Crosby's Snow Drop, Arlington.

The Sympathetic Strike.

The sympathetic strike is a thing that can easily be abused, no doubt, so can all good things. But the mere fact that employers are unanimous in condemning the sympathetic strike absolutely is almost enough to prove that it is a good thing for the workingmen. Many sympathetic strikes are foolish, of course. So are many other strikes and strike settlements and many "peace conferences." But the union that will not, at the right moment, strike in sympathy to workmen of another and perhaps less well organized trade, is a union that commands very little respect and that deserves very little sympathy when it gets into trouble. It is to be observed, by the way, that employers, once they are well organized, have no scruple about using the sympathy lockout and the blacklist.

Fighting the Carpet Bug.

To exterminate carpet bugs take three ounces of common salt, one ounce of alum, one ounce of chloride of zinc. Make a solution with two quarts of water, and let it stand one night in a covered vessel. Next morning pour the liquid off the drugs. Dilute the two quarts of water and sprinkle the edges of the carpet for a distance of ten or twelve inches from the wall. The bugs will leave and the carpet will not be injured.

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1904.

The Darlington Hotel Horror and Its Lessons.

BY HAL SCRYVER.

THE collapse of the Darlington Hotel building in New York in course of erection, by which more than a score of workmen and two or three other persons lost their lives, calls attention once more to one of the most horrible features of the existing system of business and control of industry.

Whatever may be the formal result of the official investigation (and experience gives us reason to expect a "whitewash") no thinking man can candidly deny that the responsibility actually rests upon those in control of the building operations—the company that had the contract for the whole job and their sub-contractors.

Steel construction is a science. Weights to be born and strength of materials to bear them are mathematically known quantities. There is no room for guesswork in such matters, and there is no excuse for mistakes. When a steel frame suddenly collapses, falls in on itself like a house of cards, we do not need experts to tell us that either the plans followed were criminally defective to begin with, or else they were criminally disregarded. In either case, the fault is with those in command, those whose duty it was to know and understand the plans and see that they were followed. They were the captains. They gave the orders. The actual workmen, from foremen down to common laborers, had no option but to obey those orders or quit their jobs. And the various workmen, though they might suspect that all was not right, could not know it positively, because no one of them had knowledge of the plans as a whole.

Power always involves moral responsibility. It should involve legal responsibility also. But when we remember the collapse of the Fordinsky building and the Ireland building, the Windsor Hotel fire, the Tarrant explosion, and the New York Central tunnel collision—all of them clear cases of

criminal negligence on the part of the capitalists in control—and remember that in not one of these cases has a single guilty proprietor or contractor been brought to justice, we have every reason to fear that in this case, too, the criminals will escape and other proprietors and contractors will be thus encouraged to imitate their nefarious practices.

The temples and palaces of ancient Rome, the cathedrals and castles of the Middle Ages, were built so well—and that without the help of science that our modern builders can depend on—that to-day, after the lapse of centuries, their walls stand firmer than those of many a pretentious structure that modern business men have had erected within the present generation.

Why did our ancestors build so much more honestly than we? Why is "jerry" building so common now as hardly to be wondered at? The answer is in the one word "Profit."

Building, like other industries to-day, is controlled and directed by a class of men who do not themselves selves work, who have little or no pride in good workmanship, who are not interested in the use their structures are to be put to, but whose sole motive and incentive is to get profit for themselves out of the exercise of their power of control over those who do the actual work. Where contracting and subcontracting is in vogue, this evil is doubled and trebled. It is the interest of each contractor, big or little, to get his contract off his hands and get his money for it as quickly as possible. His judgment is perverted and his conscience paralyzed by constantly fixing his thoughts on profit—on the revenue he is to get, not for doing something, but for allowing others to do something. The temptation becomes almost irresistible to underbid, then to rush the job, to employ incompetent workmen if they are cheaper, to make them "scamp" the work, to take the risk that the thing will hold together until he has pocketed his reward and got out. He seldom risks his own life. If the workmen's lives are endangered—well, dead men tell no tales, and he relies on the influence of his own wealth, the quiet assistance of other criminals of the same sort who know they may any day find themselves in a similar position, and the dull apathy and submissiveness of the working class, which bears both the toil and the danger, to save him from his well-merited punishment.

Whether or not we agree that "the love of money is the root of all evil," it is plain that the greed for profit is the root of most of the industrial evils that we complain of to-day.

If industry were directed by the men whose labor carries it on, or if, for instance, building operations were controlled by the organized or co-operative will of the men of the building trades and were conducted, not for profit to non-producers, but for the use of the people and with full reward to those who do the work and to no others—under such a system it is conceivable that such horrors as this of the Darlington and the others already mentioned could take place? Assuredly not.

In the meantime, while the profit system lasts, it behooves the organized workmen, on whom all the risks

and hardships fall, to use all their power to put a check on criminal methods of profit making and to punish them when practiced.

One plan that suggests itself is the establishment of a force of inspectors chosen by the unions and directly responsible to them. Public inspectors, unfortunately, cannot always be depended on to do their duty vigorously and promptly, for the simple reason that the parties to whom they owe their election are controlled by the class which profits by violation of the law. Inspectors representing the organized workingmen, if judiciously chosen and loyally upheld in the performance of their task, could render a great service by stirring up the public inspectors whenever they were remiss, by collecting evidence (guaranteeing the unions' protection to witnesses against possible blacklisting or other persecution by employers), and by calling abuses and dangers to public notice, and so bringing pressure to bear for their correction in time to prevent disasters. If a staff of inspectors representing the building trades unions of New York City, men of good technical knowledge and upright character, had examined the Darlington in the earlier stages of its construction, discovered the dangers, and called attention to them through the public press, it is safe to say that the Allison would have bestirred themselves to prevent the predicted breakdown.

Another agency that might do great service both for the prevention of such crimes and for their punishment when committed is the labor secretariat, or legal agency for trade-union service under trade-union control. In Germany and some other European countries these labor secretariats exist in all large cities and many smaller ones, and are very highly developed, serving several other important purposes besides that of giving legal aid to the affiliated unions and their members. In New York a beginning has been made in this direction, and it may be expected that the New York Labor Secretariat, which has already amply proved its usefulness, will be greatly strengthened in the future and will be imitated in every well organized city in the land.

Why You Should Join a Local Union of the U. B.

The various advantages derived by a mechanic of the woodworking industry from his adherence to one of our local unions are too numerous to be set forth in their entirety in this short article. Among the many, and I will mention in the offset, the knowledge of parliamentary law acquired, by the local unions allowing free and unlimited discussions of all local and national questions affecting the interests of the membership. By means of this discourse and exchange of views, the president requiring the member speaking to conform with the "Constitution" and "Rules of Order," the members are made to become so thoroughly acquainted in the understanding of parliamentary law that they are capable of playing a prominent part in any other social or political gathering.

By the application of the referendum vote required by the Constitution on all questions of greater importance,

such as trade rules, by-laws, agreements with contractors, amendments to the General Constitution, etc., a member is made to feel that his vote is worth as much as any other man's. Each member realizes that a fair opportunity is given him to express his individual views, while he also realizes that if a question is decided adversely to his own contention, he must abide by the will of the majority and submit to discipline, so essential to the maintenance and welfare of labor organizations or suffer the consequences.

By means of the clearance-card system a member is enabled to visit other localities, being sure of a welcome and assistance in his endeavor to secure employment. The spirit of the brotherhood thus manifested by the members of a sister local union has a tendency of broadening his views and improving his mind to an extent never within the reach of a mechanic of the old regime, where the old maxim prevailed, "Each fellow for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

Another advantage is the funeral benefit. As provided by the Constitution, a member six months in good standing is entitled to \$25.00 wife funeral benefit and to \$50.00 on one year's membership. In the death of a member six months in good standing, his wife or legal heirs are entitled to a funeral allowance to \$100.00, and to \$200.00 on one year's membership.

This benefit being guaranteed to a member, he may well feel independent to a certain degree. No matter how poor he may be in worldly goods, he knows that at his death, his widow, if he is a married man, will not have to apply to the city or county to bury him, being fully aware that his funeral benefit will be paid to her by the organization, and that she will be provided with sufficient means to inter him decently and have enough left over for her immediate needs.

There is still another benefit attached to the U. B.—the disability benefit. The laws of the organization provide that should a member become permanently disabled by accidental injuries while working at the trade, he will receive a disability benefit sufficient to set him up in business in a moderate way, should he feel so inclined—another item to make a member feel independent.

To further show that the brotherhood gives equal recognition of the rights and privileges of each and every member and protection to the poorest mechanic, I will mention the minimum wage scale that is adopted by the local unions, which debars from its ranks that jealous feeling so frequently caused through the prevalence of all kinds, or grade wages, on buildings and in factories where the men are not organized. By establishing this minimum wage system a rate of wages is provided for that even the least efficient workman can demand, and below which the employer does not go, thus protecting the most needy of protection and the most liable to be imposed upon by the employer, without interfering with the employer's business interests. As regards the more competent workman it is an undeniable fact that trade conditions soon adjust themselves in any locality. The sober, industrious and reliable workmen are soon singled out by the employers and paid a higher rate of

wages over and above the minimum scale provided for in the local union's by-laws. This can easily be proven by reference to the wage statistics of any reputable employer and comparing them with the scale set by the union.

In conclusion the writer desires to emphasize the fact that trade organization is a positive benefit, not only to the workmen, but to the employers, as well as to the community.

The trade unions have inaugurated a union label by which the employer is protected from unfair competition, affording him the opportunity to secure contracts under fair conditions.

The various trade organizations, and so does the U. B., publish a monthly journal or magazine, with a department devoted to the technical education of their membership. In this department suggestions are offered how this or that work may be done most advantageously. The most intricate craft-problems are discussed, explained and solved; from what play-room should be allowed an outside door or a window, and the way to frame a hipped roof on the ground to the proper way to lay out and fit all parts of a cupola. The technical training certainly increases the efficiency of the members and their proficiency in their life work, and it naturally follows that they being less liable to make mistakes in their work and to cause little or no waste of material, that the unionist is helping whosoever he is working for.

Trade organizations endeavor to shorten the working hours and increase the wages, thereby affording the unemployed an opportunity to earn a livelihood and increasing the purchasing power of the major part of any population, which certainly is a benefit to the entire community.

The trade union movement is the most humane and the most beneficial of any movement known in world's history and it is only the most ignorant, greedy, selfish and unscrupulous employers who are opposed to it, or seek to injure it. The sole life-object of those kind of employers is to exact as much profit from their employees' labor as possible, in order to increase their dividends. They simply look on the workingman as a mere automaton to be replaced the same as a broken piece of machinery, when becoming too old or disabled to keep up the standard set by younger men.

Workingmen must look to themselves for the protection of their interests. They can not expect the employers to do it for them. I, therefore, say to all carpenters or mill-hands still on the outside, avail yourselves of the advantages and benefits accorded its members by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; join one of the local unions in your locality.

J. O. CARSON,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Parental Solicitude.

The Mother—Don't you think the baby had better go to kindergarten, dear?

Father—Isn't he too young?

The Mother—Yes. But he never sees either of us long enough to learn how to talk. And don't you think he ought to know how?—*Town Topics.*

Misanthropy a Curse.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

This world is so full of beautiful things, I'm sure we should all be happy as kings.

MAN—a creature indorsed with intellectual powers, mind, memory and soul—God's crowning handiwork on the completed universe, is little lower than the angels, and his normal state is happiness. How unfortunate that misanthropy should poison the mind and embitter the fountain head of life's sweetness! It is foolish, if not sinful, to allow the false conditions of custom to prejudice our minds and turn the stream of our love toward humanity into a channel of hate for all the world.

If we have known the rough and seamy side of life that is no reason to condemn existence or refuse to admit the possibility of goodness and happiness. The world is to us as we think it is, or if we only see its darkness, however bright others may see it, it is dark for us. We must judge others by ourselves to a great extent. At least give them the benefit of the doubt. Hence, there must be good men with noble purposes and good intentions still abroad in the land. We must admit this, or conclude from our faith in personal integrity—that all others are corrupt, and the ego we feel so sure of is only a freak of nature, sent into the world as a lawful prey of normal mankind. Time and bitter experience often sours the "milk of human kindness."

Time is inexorable. It has no pity for man's delinquencies, and is no respecter of persons or emergencies. Yet, it rewards perseverance as it punishes the profligate; it is the great arbiter of all strife, and a healer of all wounds. It measures our lives by our pulse beats, and as we use the fleeting present, we reap results in the future.

Misanthropy is a fearful calamity to any soul who becomes its victim. To those in misfortune, we would say, do not become discouraged, for adversity's lane must have a turning point. Don't despair; have a purpose and persevere and time will do the rest.

There is much wrong in the world, but there is a great deal of kindness, gentleness, sincerity and brotherly love to make life worth living.

In spite of hate and greed and envy and bitterness, adversity that drives men into misanthropy, hypocrisy that disquiets the disinterested beholder and inconsistencies in business and religion, in spite of it all justice and mercy and goodness and righteousness still leaven earth's bad with the elements of the pure, true and beautiful. "Heaven is not reached by a single bound," though step by step through slow but sure and steady stages we cultivate the immortal, abiding principles that cast out misanthropy and brings heaven into our hearts. Our heaven or hell begins in this life, and independently of others' deeds we are at last the "architects of our own" fate, and accountable for our individual behavior.

Capital and labor may wrangle, the strong may tyrannize over the weak and the weak may struggle in resentment—all the relations of society may seem unfair and unreal, but our individual sunshine is dependent on ourselves.

Though clouds of adversity obscure life's brightness, that is no sign that the sun of hope has set to rise no more.

If every detail of business routine goes wrong today, tomorrow may offer not only remedy for the failures, but unexpected opportunities for improvement.

Life is made up of sunshine and shadow, and our own sunshine warms our hearts and brightens our lives in proportion as we "do unto others." Misanthropy has never accomplished any good, in the world. It hardens and corrodes the soul that might sweeten existence.

Laugh and the world laughs with you—

Weep and you weep all alone;
This round old earth must borrow its mirth—

It has trouble enough of its own.

Laugh and make some one else laugh and the atmosphere is clearer and the gloom less dreary. Acquired happiness is good philosophy. In the face of misfortune brace up and try again and cheerfulness will prove itself a blessing. The world may call you a "Cheerful idiot," but it will recognize and respect you.

Misanthropy is a curse. Not only to the mind that indulges it but to every creature that comes in contact with it—misanthropy is a blight.

Hope withers in its presence, joy is silenced by its forbidding frown, happiness is rebuked and peace disturbed.

Experience may regulate and temper faith in humanity to the point of securing one against unpleasant surprises, but, heaven help the being who loses faith and becomes a misanthrope. Through all the strife and turmoil 'tis sweet to know that "goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life."

A Satire. (?)

A hog that lived near the bend of the creek
Employed a hen at so much a week,
To sweep the rooms and dust the things
By rushing about and flapping her wings,
To work in the garden by spells through the day
And see to the pigs when the sow was away,
To fly to the tops of the trees around
And shake the ripest nuts to the ground,
To cackle, to sing and amuse the litter
And to look as if pleased if any one bit her.

There was nothing to do, they told her;
but then
She seemed such a pleasant, good-natured hen,
'Twas a pity for decent pullets to room
About in the world without a home.
And as for them, tho' they didn't need her,
They'd gladly give her a home and feed her.
And since it was right that all should be paid,
They'd give her one-third of the eggs she laid.

All this, said the hog, while the sow stood by
And wiped an occasional tear from her eye,
For though she had been raised at the top of the trough,
She could feel for those not so well off.
So she grunted approval of what had been done
And stretched herself at full length in the sun.
She dropped off to sleep as was her custom,
While the pigs took dinner enough to bust 'em.
And the hen—well, pleased with her splendid luck,
Began her new life with a satisfied cluck.

H. P. LODNAR.

The Open Shop Question Decided.

FRANK DUFFY.

THE "open shop" question is one that is attracting public attention at the present time and seriously agitating the minds of both employers and employees. It is discussed on all occasions and in every conceivable manner. It has its supporters and its opponents; its merits are lauded to the skies; its faults are lavishly portrayed. It is said that labor unions are strongly opposed to the "open shop." This assertion is correct; but right here you may ask "What is an 'open shop?'" It is one in which men are supposed to work side by side in harmony with one another, irrespective of whether they owe allegiance to any form of organized labor.

It is one in which the rights of every employe are equal, or supposed to be equal. At least, that is what we are told. The non-unionist who never attempted to better his condition, advance his wages, or reduce his hours of toil, has as much standing in an "open shop" as a union man, who has devoted his time, forbearance and energy that working conditions might be improved.

While some are in favor of the "open shop" there are others who would not tolerate it under any circumstances. They know perfectly well that an "open shop" is in reality a non-union shop, and that its advocates are those who are decidedly opposed to trades unions in every shape and form.

If the "open shop" is legal, according to law, then the "closed shop" must be legal also. We are told time and time again that it is a poor rule that does not work both ways. The question of the "open shop," or, in other words, the right of the union man to refuse to work with the non-man has been decided in the courts on many occasions. Recently the test was made in the Supreme court of the State of Minnesota. After a careful and minute hearing of the case before that court, a decision was handed down that will, in the hereafter, give members of trades unions the rights they have insisted upon and which they claim as their heritage and privilege.

Judge Brown rendered the decision. Among other things, he says: "Labor organizations, or unions, are not unlawful, but are legitimate and proper, for the advancement of the members and those dependent upon them. The members, therefore, may singly or in a body, quit the service of their employer for the purpose of bettering their condition, and may, by peaceful means, persuade others to join them, and as a means to that end may refuse to allow their members to work in places where non-union labor is employed."

"The source of nearly all the evil and unhappiness of this world is selfishness. We know it; but we still keep on being selfish. We see that the world might be made ideally beautiful if only all people would live unselfish lives; and yet we keep on being selfish."—Minot J. Savage.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.
Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Interesting Problems.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Kindly answer the following questions:

1. If the foreman, in laying out the framing material for a building, puts on two marks, giving the length of the timber, which one of the two marks would you cut from?

2. In hanging sash by side hanger, which way should the hangers go, to the outside or inside?

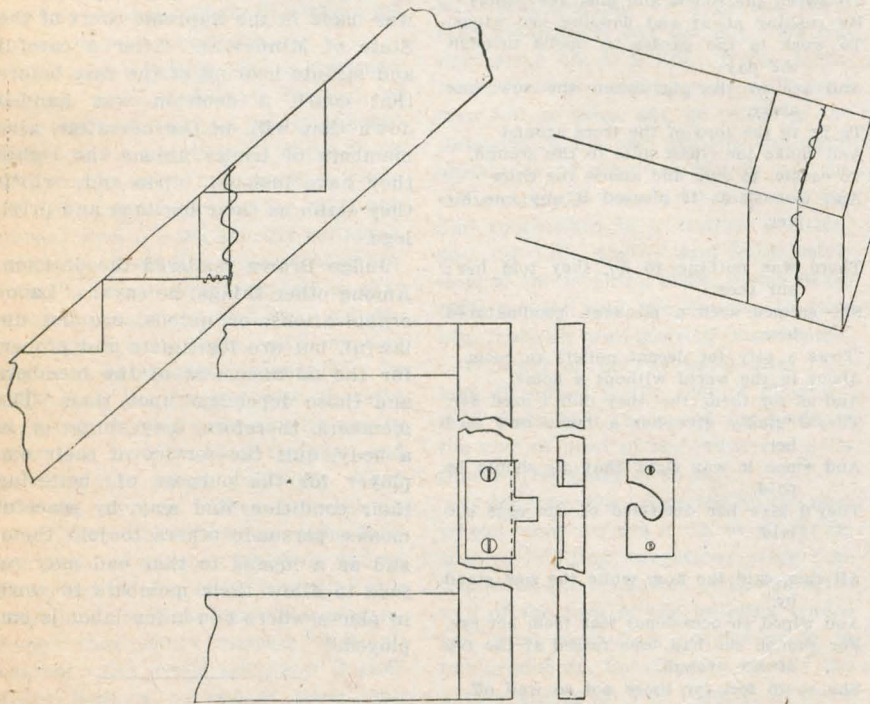
Please answer the two questions as early as convenient, to settle a dispute.

Very truly yours,

HARRY WILLIAMS,

L. U. 443, Chelsea, Mass.

In answer to Bro. Williams' first query the editor submits the following arguments: When a mechanic working under a foreman, runs across a timber to be cut or framed, and there are two marks, he should cut neither one, till he found out the reason why the marks were put on. Sometimes a cross off mark is put on one side of the timber, but if the foreman was not at hand, and the timber to be cut was of value, and I was in doubt, I would cut the longest mark. Still, the clear line is naturally the line to work too, and if any lumber was spoiled through a mechanic cutting a clear line, when a cross-off line was close at hand, the framer is to be blamed;



for no good framer will leave lines that are apt to lead the mechanic astray. An obstruction should always be avoided. The cut of horse for winders shows where it is necessary to use the cross-off line, and the line in question is the right place on this side of the house, but the clear line side of riser and means that when

the horse is cut the riser is cut across and down the crossed-out line.

In answer to second query:

The brother means sash centres or pivots. The side which the socket part should face depends on conditions. In a lantern of roof the socket will be with the opening to the roof or outside, for convenience in taking out, and also for fitting. The sketch the brother sent is that of plates generally used for rough work. The pivot is like the plate in size and screws on edge of sash, so that the sash can be lifted out without unscrewing. Where the pivot is to be screwed on sash, put it on the inside of sash, but for transoms in all large buildings, they are at this time, like the sketch, screwed on the inside of transom, never outside, as the transom can be taken out if so placed. The socket plate is not cut out, therefore the sash can not be lifted out without unscrewing the pivot.

Comment on Hints to Apprentices.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER: L

Allow me to offer some suggestions in regard to Bro. W. C. B. Randolph's article, "Hints to Apprentices," in the January issue of our journal. In speaking of the piece to spike in between where the partitions come, Bro. Randolph recommends the cutting of a piece of joist $3\frac{3}{8}$ long. If he had the same material as we have here, he would certainly find out that such a piece would split into so many fractions that he would have trouble in keeping track of them. Why not use a piece the other way, and short enough to allow for shrinking of the joist? The lump it leaves in the wall would be very small.

Sometimes you find bosses who don't want the header flush with the outside of the sills on account of reducing the profit. If you have the opportunity of teaching the apprentice anything about plans don't tell

There will be some chopping to be done off the door headers; if the cripples are only 2 inches longer than the door they would scarcely be high enough to set them on the finished floor.

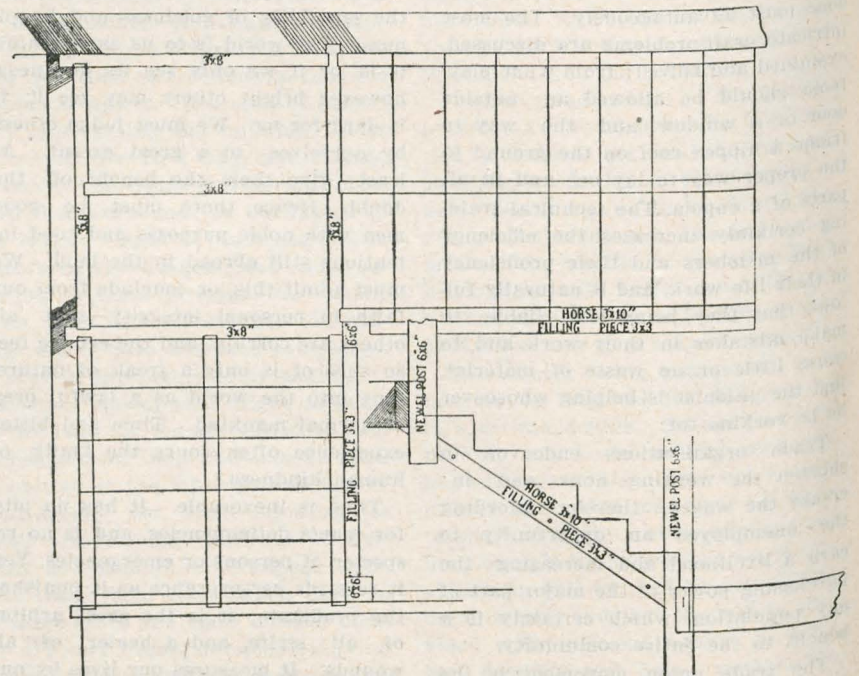
A door frame made right is always at least $\frac{3}{8}$ inch longer than the door, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch for the floor and say $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches for the head, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches without any play room.

C. E. LUND, World's Fair City.

Stairs.

BY D. G. INSKIP.

JUST a few pointers for the apprentice in the way of horsing up stairs. It will be seen by looking at the plan that the runs are at right angles to each other with a platform built with



3 by 8 joist; 3 by 10 horses with a horse at the wall. It will be necessary to skirt a stair of this construction, a bad feature, as it almost invariably shrinks away from the steps. To avoid this a wall string should be used, housed out for step and rise, and when scribed down should be made so as to hug the step, which will insure a tight fit on tread when firmly nailed to the wall. There is one feature in the cut that I wish to draw the apprentice's attention to and that is to avoid cutting the newel post away. The method shown is not new, but is not generally adopted. The filling piece is nailed on the outside of horse and cut back to allow the post to slide down in position, which is an advantage over one-half to three parts away; also the landings are furred out with the same piece insuring straight work. The elevation of the upper part, or flight, shows that the back of rise is on the center post; also the filling piece, the ends of the step will be cut off even with the filling piece, an inside string and an outside string will be required with a cap plowed to receive the two; also for the balusters on the upper side. The filling piece is governed entirely by the design of string so that the newel post can be set against the horse.

He that will not reason is a bigot. He that can not reason is a fool. He that dares not reason is a slave.—
Drummond.

The Knowledge of Drawing.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

DRAWING is of great value to the entire human family. Learn to draw and study nature, is to enjoy the beauties of nature and find much more beauty and pleasure in life.

(Make the very best of life and it's sometimes poor enough then.)

Out side of the artist and draftsman that makes good wages for their knowledge of drawing there is perhaps no trade or calling that needs a knowledge of drawing more than the carpenter.

A knowledge of drawing is necessary to be able to read plans drawn by others, and is also valuable to be able to draw plans ourselves.

Not only plans of houses but thou-

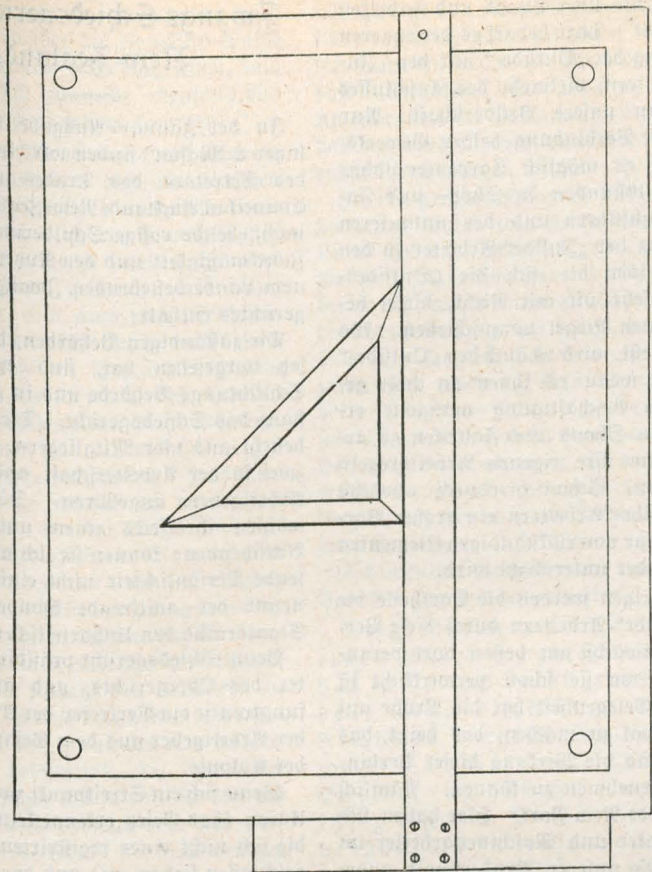
sands of other things the carpenter comes in contact with.

Most carpenters lose time enough in bad weather (and many other seasons), is spent in drawing, to become good draftsmen, and possibly after they become interested in the work might find nearly as much pleasure in it as playing cards at headquarters, or something worse.

The main thing necessary to commence drawing is a drawing board. The handiest one I ever had for small work is an eighteen-inch wide, white pine board, a little over two feet long, and a piece tacked on each end to keep it from warping. Large work, of course, takes large board; a good, straight piece of hardwood for blade, one to two inches wide, two feet or more long and from a sixteenth to an eighteenth of an inch thick, screwed square to a head eight or ten inches long, and it is ready for work. Make a triangle, also, out of thin, hard wood, glue the joints together and it is complete; a pencil to make marks and an eraser to rub them out; paper to mark on and thumb tacks to hold it to drawing board, and we have enough to make any ordinary drawing.

As we advance a bottle of India ink, a drawing pen and a rule will be necessary. An expensive drawing set is not at all necessary, unless in very advanced work.

To those that care to take this work up and secure the material to work with I will agree to give them some



thing to study and draw in a later issue of THE CARPENTER.

To Brother Chips.

T. the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I will describe a method of finding the radius of a small portion of a circle, as in Fig. 1.

For example, where less than full half circles are required for arches: First—Measure the span and strike line, as per Fig. 1, from A to B; then square from C to D, then strike line

Then take one-half the distance from E to D, as F and G in Fig. 3. This will enable any one, without geometrical education, in finding the radius of such circles.

JNO. W. ARMSTRONG,
L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

Ellipses.

In answer to Brother D. G. Stoddard's article on "Ellipses," I desire to describe what I think is the correct method to get the ellipses: Place the

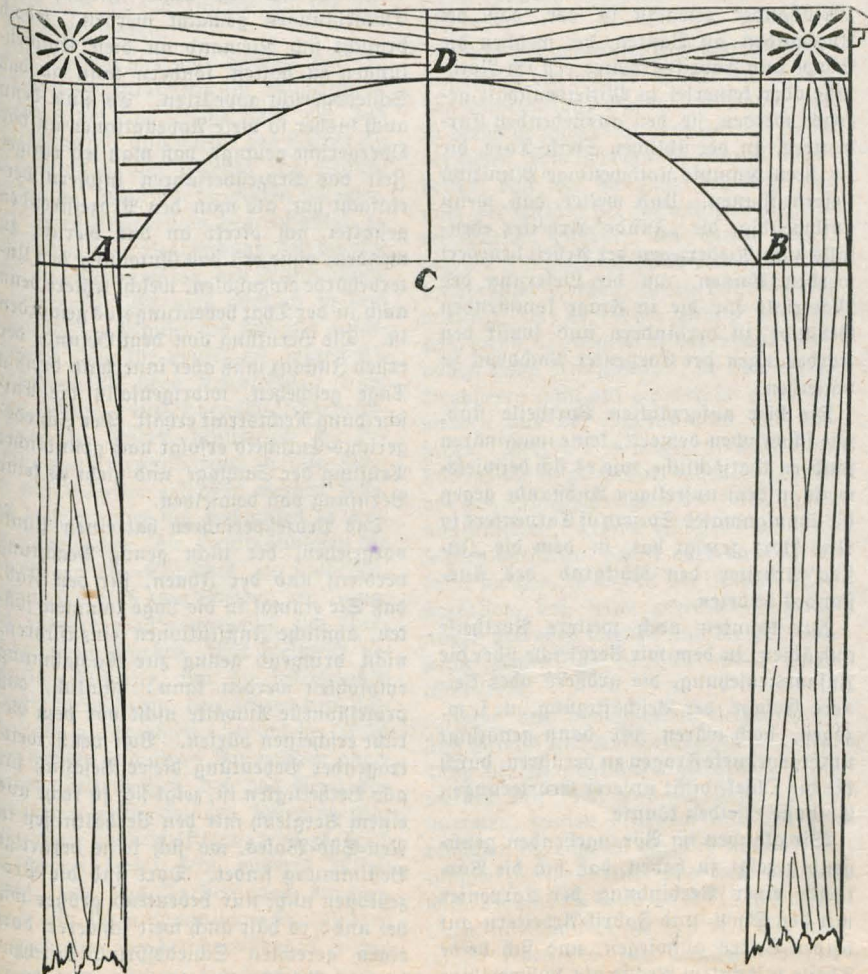


Fig. 1.

from A to D, then from D to B, as per Fig. 2. Then square line from C to E, as shown by square in Fig. 2.

two diameters, A-B and C-D, at right angles and intersecting each other at their center point, E, from B on the

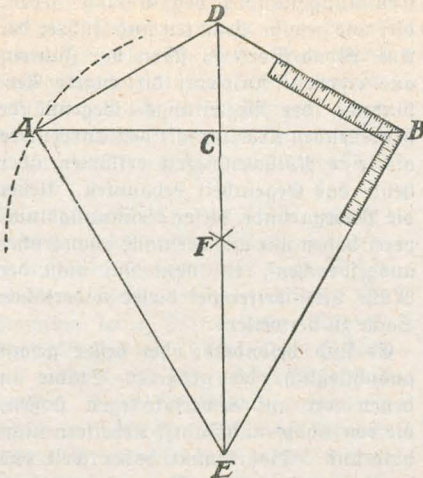


Fig. 2.

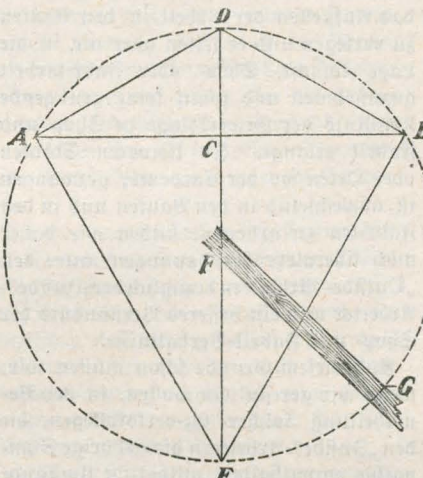
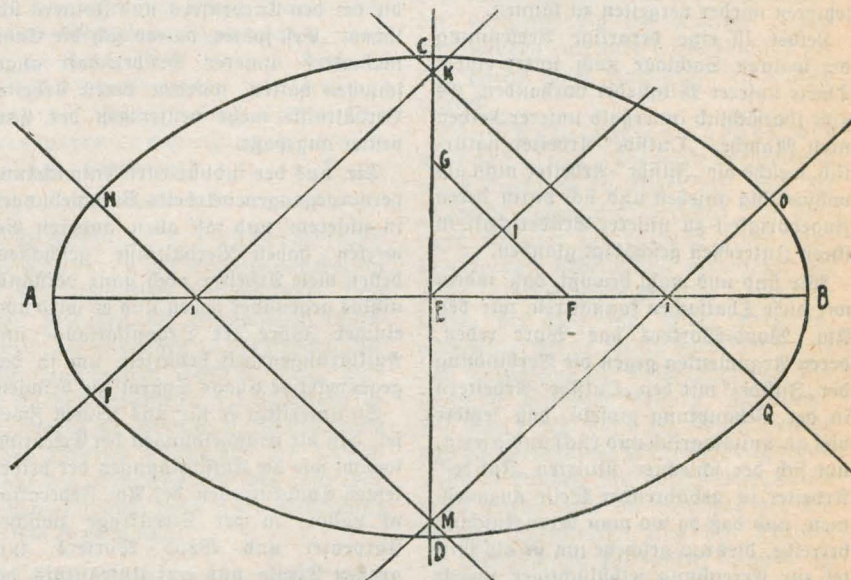


Fig. 3.

line, A-B, set off B-F equal to E-C from E on E-C; set off EG equal to E-F. Draw G-F and bisect it in I from F; set off F-J equal to F-I; draw J-K parallel to G-F from E; set off E-L and E-M equal to E-J. Complete the square, J-K-L-M, and produce the sides, J and L. The angles of the square are the centers from which the elliptical figure may be drawn. From K and M with radius K-D or M-C, describe arcs,



cutting the produced sides of the square in N-O and P-Q from J and L with radius L-A or J-B describe arcs joining G-P and O-Q, which will produce the correct ellipses.

JOHN GLEESON,
L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo.

Refinishing Badly Weather-Stained Oak Doors.

In describing the method of refinishing oak doors, a writer in *Painting World* says: If possible, take the doors off the hinges and lay them down flat on some trusses or boxes,

and remove the old varnish with ammonia or a mixture of two parts strong ammonia and one part of turpentine and benzine, using a stubby brush to get into the cut work and about mouldings. When all the varnish has been removed, dope over stained portions with a strong oxalic acid solution, and see whether you can not bleach the wood by that operation. If this will not work, you will have to resort to staining. Use raw sienna for light effect, and, after staining, use paste wood filler, colored to match the stain. Then proceed as you would on new work. If the light stain does not hide the weather stains you will be obliged to use a darker stain and darker filler.—*Carpentry and Building*.

Our Improved Emblem Badge.

We have added quite a neat improvement to our small badge or pin bearing Brotherhood emblem. We offer this badge for sale in the shape of a button with screw attachment to be inserted or screwed on the front part of badge from the reverse side of the buttonhole. The price of the improved emblem badge is 25 cents each, same as for the badge with pin attachment.

Orders, for not less than a half dozen, specifying whether either button or pin is desired, will be promptly attended to by the General Office upon receipt of the necessary amount.

A New Furniture Polish.

The *Oesterreichische Farben-und Lack-Zeitung* gives the following: White wax, 2,500 parts; water, distilled, 4,500 parts; potassium carbonate, 25 parts; oil of turpentine, 4,000 parts. Boil the wax in 1,500 parts of the water, carrying the potassium carbonate, until the wax is saponified. Add sufficient water to replace that lost by evaporation, and stir till cold

and add, little by little, under constant agitation of the oil of turpentine and continue to stir until a complete emulsion is attained. When this occurs add the remainder (3,000 parts) of water all at once and stir in. In case the mixture is incomplete, add a little more oil of turpentine. Perfume with lavender oil. To use the cream, smear a little of it on a thin soft rag, and with this go over the furniture, then polish with a woolen cloth or a bit of flannel. The cream answers equally well for leather upholstery, imitation leather, cloth, marble, etc.—*The National Builder*.

Die Vorthelle die den Carpenters

durch die Verbindung mit den Shop- und Fabrikarbeitern erwachsen.

Wir haben uns in letzter Zeit so häufig über die Vorthelle ausgesprochen, die den Arbeitern der Holzbearbeitungs-Fabriken durch ihre engere Verbindung mit den Carpenters erwachsen, daß wir, um einer falschen Auffassung der Sachlage vorzubeugen, nothwendiger Weise die Rehrseite der Frage einer Verathung unterziehen müssen.

In unseren Ausführungen über die, den Shop- und Fabrikarbeitern, oder wie wir heute einfach sagen, „Millhands“ so erwachsenen Vorthelle, war es uns darum zu thun an der Hand von Thatfachen und unter Berufung auf die Vergangenheit nachzuweisen, daß eine Trennung dieser Arbeiter von den Carpenters, eine Trennung der „Inside“-Arbeiter von den „Outside“-Arbeitem, den Interessen ersterer zuwiderläuft, sie zur Ohnmacht verdammt und sie der Willkür ihrer Arbeitgeber überliefert. Die Veranlassung hierzu gaben uns, die unseren Gewerksinteressen Hohn sprechenden, Entscheidungen der Executive der American Federation of Labor und die schiedsrichterliche Entscheidung bezüglich der Jurisdiktions-Streitigkeiten zwischen unserer Bruderschaft und den Amalgamated Wood Workers. In unseren diesbezüglichen Ausführungen spielte die Rehrseite der Frage keine Rolle und füglich unterließen wir es auf die Vorthelle hinzuweisen, die, umgekehrt, den Carpenters durch eine Verbindung mit den „Millhands“ erwachsen.

Nun müssen wir uns aber, im Interesse der „Millhands“, und auf Grund der wahren Sachlage in unserem Gewerke und unserer Organisation, gegen die Annahme verwahren, daß die Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeiter durch ihre Verbindung mit den Carpenters nur Vorthelle genießen, ohne in der Lage zu sein, diese Wohlthat an letzteren wieder vergelten zu können.

Leider ist eine derartige Verkenntung der wahren Sachlage noch unter einem Theile unserer Mitglieder vorhanden. Es gibt thatsächlich innerhalb unserer Reihen noch Manche, „Outside“-Arbeiter natürlich, welche die „Inside“-Arbeiter nicht als vollwerthig ansehen und sich durch deren Zugehörigkeit zu unserer Bruderschaft in ihren Interessen geschädigt glauben.

Wir sind uns wohl bewußt, daß, indem wir diese Thatfachen konstatiren, wir den Am. Wood-Workers das Wort reden, deren Argumenten gegen die Verbindung der „Inside“ mit den „Outside“-Arbeitem in der Behauptung gipfeln, daß letztere viel zu unsolidarisch und rückständig seien, um sich der schlechter situirten „Inside“-Arbeiter in gebührender Weise anzunehmen, und daß da wo man deren Anschluß betreibe, dies nur geschehe um sie als Mittel zur Erreichung selbststüchtiger Zwecke zu benutzen. Wenn wir nun bis zu einem gewissen Grade mit den Am. Wood-Workers in dieser Frage übereinstimmen, so betrachten wir es umso mehr als unsere Pflicht, gegen rückständige Gesinnung oder Vorurtheile in unseren eigenen Reihen und gegen Alles was geeignet ist Zwietracht hervorzurufen, anzukämpfen, wie es hier geschieht.

Was aber den Vorwurf der Rückständigkeit betrifft, so erklären wir offen daß wir Leute, die schwer von Begriff sind, denen es schwer fällt ihre Anschauungen veränderten Verhältnissen anzupassen und mit gegebenen Umständen zu rechnen, daß wir diesen Leuten entschieden vor den

Gesinnungslumpen den Vorzug geben, die, wie gewisse Beamten und Führer der Am. Wood-Workers, schon vor Jahren, aus eigenem Antriebe, die engere Verbindung der Begleitungs-Gegenstände herstellenden Arbeiter mit den Carpenters als eine Nothwendigkeit erklärten, aber heute das Gegentheil behaupten. Ueber die Beweggründe dieser Gesinnungslumperei haben wir uns ebenfalls schon früher ausgesprochen; es lohnt sich nicht der Mühe hier weiter bei dieser widerlichen Sache zu verweilen.

Es sind besonders, oder besser gesagt ausschließlich, die größeren Städte in denen wir auf Gewerkskollegen stoßen, die den Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeitem nicht hold sind. Dies kommt daher weil das dortige umfangreiche Baugeschäft es dem Carpenter erlaubt, sich ausschließlich auf das Aufstellen der Arbeit in den Bauten zu verlegen und er selten oder nie in die Lage kommt, Shop- oder Fabrikarbeit anzunehmen und somit keine genügende Kenntnis der Gewerkslage in Shop und Fabrik erlangt. In kleineren Städten oder Orten, wo der Carpenter gezwungen ist, abwechselnd in den Bauten und in den Fabriken zu arbeiten, finden wir daher auch liberalere Anschauungen unter den „Outside“-Arbeitem bezüglich der „Inside“-Arbeiter und ein besseres Verständnis der Shop- und Fabrik-Verhältnisse.

Aus diesem Grunde schon müssen wir, wenn wir gerecht sein wollen, in der Beurtheilung solcher Gewerkskollegen, die den „Inside“-Arbeitem die gehörige Sympathie vorenthalten, mildernde Umstände walten lassen.

Wie dürfen ferner nicht außer Acht lassen, daß seit der vor 23 Jahren erfolgten Gründung unserer Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bautischler, die Bautischler-Arbeit dem Carpenter fast gänzlich entzogen wurde und in die Hände der Möbelschreiner („Cabinetmakers“), die eine ähnliche Arbeits-Verschiebung wie bei den Carpenters erfahren mußten, übergegangen ist. Und zwar geschah dies unter Beibehaltung und Beobachtung längerer Arbeitsstunden und geringerer Löhne, als die bei den Carpenters und Joiners üblichen. Erst später, da wo sich die Cabinetmakers unserer Bruderschaft angeschlossen hatten, wurden deren Arbeits-Verhältnisse mehr denjenigen der Carpenter angepaßt.

Die, aus der industriellen Entwicklung hervorgegangenen Arbeits-Verschiebungen in unserem und fast allen anderen Gewerken haben Verhältnisse geschaffen, denen viele Arbeiter noch ganz verständnißlos gegenüber stehen und es wird noch einiger Jahre der Organisations- und Aufklärungsarbeit bedürfen, um in das gegenwärtige Chaos System zu bringen.

So unterliegt es für uns keinem Zweifel, daß die Entscheidungen der Executive, sowohl wie die Entscheidungen der beiden letzten Conventionen der Am. Federation of Labor, in der Streitfrage zwischen Carpenter und Wood-Workers, zum großen Theile nur auf Unkenntnis der heutigen Lage unseres Gewerkes zurückzuführen sind.

Auf den Kernpunkt unserer Erörterungen übergehend, sei vorerstlich festgestellt, daß unsere Bruderschaft gegründet wurde um, wie es ja ihr Name andeutet, die Carpenters und Joiners zu organisiren und aufzunehmen. Wenn nun seit dieser Gründung, die Joiner-Arbeit den Händen der damaligen Joiner entzogen wurde und in die Hände der heutigen Thür- und Fensterrahmen-Macher, Cabinetmakers und Maschinenarbeiter übergegangen ist, die längeren Arbeitsstunden und geringeren Löhnen unterworfen sind, so muß es um so mehr unsere Aufgabe

sein Controlle über Shops und Fabriken zu erlangen. Dazu bedarf es der engeren Verbindung der „Outside“ mit den „Inside“-Arbeitem, vielmehr des Anschlusses letzterer an unsere Bruderschaft. Nur durch diese Verbindung beider Gewerkszweige ist es möglich Carpenter-Löhne und Arbeitsstunden in Shop- und Fabriken einzuführen und der unlauteren Konkurrenz der „Inside“-Arbeiter in den Bauten, über die sich die „Outside“-Arbeiter, sehr oft mit Recht, bitter beklagen, einen Niegel vorzuschieben. Wo dies geschieht, wird es auch den „Outside“-Arbeitem, wenn es ihnen an ihrer gewöhnlichen Beschäftigung mangelt, ermöglicht in Shops und Fabriken zu arbeiten ohne ihre eigenen Arbeitsregeln zu verletzen. Schon hierdurch erwächst den „Outside“-Arbeitem ein großer Vorthell, der nur von rückständigen Elementen verkannt oder unterschätzt wird.

Im Uebrigen werden die Vorthelle die den „Outside“-Arbeitem durch diese Verbindung erwächst am besten dort veranschaulicht, wo sie schon verwirklicht ist und man Gelegenheit hat die Probe auf das Exempel zu machen, das heißt, das Resultat und die Wirkung dieser Verbindung wahrnehmen zu können. Nämlich in der Stadt New York. Hier haben sich Cabinetmaker und Maschinenarbeiter im Jahre 1895 unserer Bruderschaft angeschlossen. Es wurden Arbeitsregeln in Shop und Fabrik eingeführt, die denjenigen der „Outside“-Arbeitem nur in der Lohnrate um ein Geringes nachstehen.

Die Verbindung beider Gewerkszweige hat hier noch andere Vorthelle gezeitigt. Die von den „Inside“-Arbeitem über Shops und Fabriken, und während Ausständen ausgeübte Controlle und Taktik, hat unter den „Outside“-Arbeitem Nachahmung gefunden und die Disziplin unter ihnen und das Gefühl der Zusammengehörigkeit im Allgemeinen bedeutend gefördert.

Der größte Vorthell aber der den Carpenters durch eine Verbindung mit den „Millhands“ erwächst ist der, daß bei Ausständen an Bauten, bei welchen die Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeiter erst im Nothfalle oder keinerlei in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden, sie den ausstehenden Carpenters, in der üblichen Strike-Zage, die zu ihrem Kampfe nothwendige Munition liefern können. Und weiter, daß, wenn nothwendig, die „Inside“-Arbeiter ebenfalls zum Niederlegen der Arbeit beordert werden können, um die Lieferung des Materials für die in Frage kommenden Gebäude zu verhindern und somit den Forderungen der Carpenter Nachdruck zu verleihen.

Die hier aufgezählten Vorthelle sind, wie schon oben bemerkt, keine imaginären sondern thatsächliche, wie es sich beispielsweise in dem unseeligen Ausstände gegen die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters in New York gezeigt hat, in dem die „Inside“-Arbeiter den Rückgrad des Ausstandes bildeten.

Wir könnten noch weitere Vorthelle aufzählen, in dem wir Vergleiche über die Zusammensetzung, die größere oder kleinere Gefahr der Beschäftigung, u. s. w. zögen, doch wären wir dann genöthigt untergeordnete Fragen zu berühren, durch die die Objektivität unserer Erörterungen Einbuße erleiden könnte.

Wir glauben im Vorangehenden genügend gezeigt zu haben, daß sich die Vorthelle einer Verbindung der Carpenter mit den Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeitem auf beiden Seiten aufwiegen, und sich beide Theile mit gutem Rechte als vollwerthige Mitglieder unserer Organisation betrachten können, wie es in einer Bruderschaft überhaupt nicht anders sein sollte und sein kann.

Zwangs-Schiedsgerichte in New-Zealand.

In der Januar-Ausgabe des „Brid-layer & Mason“ finden wir eine Zuschrift des Sekretärs des Trades and Labor Council in Auckland, New-Zealand, welche nachstehende rofige Schilderung über die Zweckmäßigkeit und den Nutzen des in jenem Lande bestehenden Zwangs-Schiedsgerichtes enthält:

Die zuständigen Behörden, die das Gesetz vorgeesehen hat, sind erstens eine Schlichtungs-Behörde und in zweiter Instanz das Schiedsgericht. Die Vorinstanz besteht aus vier Mitgliedern, von denen zwei in der Arbeiterschaft und zwei den Arbeitgebern angehören. Diese vier erwählen ihrerseits einen uninteressirten Vorsitzenden; können sie sich auf eine passende Persönlichkeit nicht einigen, so ernannt der amtierende Gouverneur des Staatsraths den Unparteiischen.

Beim Schiedsgericht präsidiert ein Richter des Obergerichtes, und als Beisitzer fungiren je ein Vertreter der Arbeiter und der Arbeitgeber aus dem Gesamtgebiete der Kolonie.

Wenn sich ein Streitpunkt zwischen einer Union (das Gesetz erkennt keine Arbeiter, die sich nicht einer registrirten Union angeschlossen haben, an) und den Brodherrn ergibt, so müssen alle Einzelheiten zunächst den beteiligten Parteien schriftlich unterbreitet und eine Konferenz zum Zweck einer friedlichen Beilegung anberaumt werden. Bisweilen einigt man sich schon auf dieser Konferenz; ein schriftliches Abkommen wird getroffen und sein Inhalt registriert; ein derartiger Contract ist für beide Parteien gerade so bindend, als wenn das Gericht sein Urtheil gesprochen hätte. Können sich dagegen die streitenden Parteien nicht einigen, so kommt die Angelegenheit vor die Ausgleichs-Behörde, die einen Termin festsetzt, auf dem beide Seiten der Kontroverse zu Gehör kommen, und wo dann entsprechende Empfehlungen gemacht werden; jedoch braucht sich Niemand an diese Empfehlungen zu halten, sondern kann an das Schiedsgericht appelliren. Es sind denn auch bisher so viele Appellationen an das Obergericht gelangt, daß man seit einiger Zeit das Prozeßverfahren insofern vereinfacht hat, als man den Prozeßfrenden gestattet, sich direkt an das Gericht zu wenden, ohne erst das Gutachten der Unterbehörde einzuholen, welche letztere denn auch in der That bedeutungslos geworden ist. Die Berufung von dem Besunde der ersten Instanz muß aber innerhalb dreißig Tage geschehen, widrigenfalls die Entscheidung Rechtskraft erhält. Der Schiedsgerichts-Entscheid erfolgt nach gründlicher Prüfung der Sachlage, und giebt es keine Berufung von demselben.

Das Prozeßverfahren hat einen Punkt vorgeesehen, der nicht genug Beachtung verdient und der Thnen, für den Fall, daß Sie einmal in die Lage kommen sollten, ähnliche Institutionen einzuführen, nicht bringend genug zur Nachahmung empfohlen werden kann: nämlich, daß professionelle Anwälte nicht vor dem Gericht erscheinen dürfen. Von welcher weittragender Bedeutung dieser Beschluß für alle Beteiligten ist, zeigt sich so recht aus einem Vergleich mit den Verhältnissen in Neu-Süd-Wales, wo sich keine derartige Bestimmung findet. Dort sind die Prozeßkosten nicht nur bedeutend größer wie bei uns; es hält auch weit schwerer dort einen gerechten Schiedspruch durchzusetzen. Wo Wortdeutler und Rechtsbrecher ihre Hand im Spiele haben, können ehrliche Arbeiter, die ohne Arg und Hinterlist ihre Sache verfechten, auf kein gün-

frühes Resultat rechnen. Das haben denn auch unsere Brüder in Neu-Süd-Wales zu ihrem Schaden bald eingesehen, und sie bemühen sich nunmehr, ebenfalls von diesen Blutjüngern frei zu kommen.

Es hieße den Mund etwas voll nehmen, wollte ich behaupten, daß alle Entscheidungen zufriedenstellend ausgefallen wären; das ist ein Ding der Unmöglichkeit; Allen es gleich recht zu machen, hat noch kein Mensch fertig gebracht, und unsere Schiedsrichter sind auch nur Menschen. Aber das hindert nicht, daß sie nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen ihre Schiedsprüche abgeben und darauf sehen, daß Arbeiter wie Arbeitgeber dieselben auch einhalten. Strenge Strafen sind für absichtliche Zuwiderhandlungen vorgeesehen. In diesem Zusammenhange möchte ich einen Irrthum aufklären, der bei Vielen, namentlich unseren Widersachern, Eingang und Glauben gefunden hat; als ob nämlich das Gesetz einen Arbeiter zwingen wolle, gegen seinen freien Willen Arbeit anzunehmen, oder einen Arbeitgeber nöthigen, eine bestimmte Anzahl von Arbeitern zu beschäftigen. Nichts dergleichen; das Gesetz sagt nur, daß, wenn Du als Arbeitgeber Leute beschäftigst, Du ihnen pro Tag nicht weniger als so und so viel bezahlen sollst, und es sagt dem Arbeiter, daß er seine Arbeitskraft für nicht weniger wie so und so viel verkaufen darf.

Seitdem das Schiedsgerichts-System bei uns eingeführt ist, giebt es keine Schwitubuden mehr in unserer Mitte; hätte es nichts Anderes erreicht, als diesen schädlichen Auswuchs am Körper des modernen industriellen Lebens zu beseitigen, so würde dies allein schon genügen, ihm den Dant aller Arbeiter zu sichern. Es sichert dem Lohnarbeiter auskömmlichen Verdienst; höheren Lohn bei verringerter Arbeitszeit sind Errungenschaften, die sich bei fast allen Gewerben vorfinden; im Großen und Ganzen wird jetzt bei 48-stündiger wöchentlich Arbeitszeit mehr verdient, als früher bei 54-stündiger, wo Streiks und Aussperrungen an der Tagesordnung waren.

Wir hatten hier vor einiger Zeit in Auckland Streitigkeiten im Möbelschreiner-Gewerbe; die Sache kam vor das Schiedsgericht, und wurde den Leuten ein Lohnzuschlag von 4 Cents pro Stunde zuerkannt. Die Bosse weigerten sich aber, allen ihren Angestellten den Zuschlag zu bezahlen, mit der Begründung, daß manche nicht im Stande wären, den Minimallohn zu verdienen. Es war nämlich in dem Entscheid eine Klausel des Inhalts aufgenommen, daß für Leute, die wegen Altersgebrechens oder Kränklichkeit nicht fähig wären, eine Durchschnittsarbeitsleistung zu liefern, hinsichtlich der Bezahlung eine Vereinbarung zwischen Meister und Arbeiter getroffen werden solle. Auf diese Klausel hin versuchten es nun die Arbeitgeber, die Bestimmungen des Schiedsgerichts-Spruches zu umgehen, selbstverständlich zum Schaden der Union. Die Letztere wollte natürlich sich ihrer Rechte nicht begeben, that vielmehr gerichtliche Schritte, um die betreffenden Meister zu zwingen, den Leuten den vollen Lohn zu bezahlen; sie wurde jedoch vom Gericht mit ihren Ansprüchen abgewiesen, weil es hieß, daß das Gesetz den Brodherrn nicht zwingen könne, gerade diese Leute zu beschäftigen, und es blieb der Union somit kein anderes Mittel übrig, um ihre Forderungen durchzusetzen, als ihren sämtlichen Mitgliedern zu verbieten, bei der betreffenden Firma Arbeit anzunehmen, bis sie klein beigeben habe, was denn auch nicht lange auf sich warten ließ. Man hat von gegnerischer Seite aus diesem Fall Kapital

schlagen wollen, indem man auf diese Lücke im Gesetz hinwies; allein dem Fehler, wenn ein solcher wirklich vorlag, wird bald abgeholfen sein; schon jetzt ist ein Amendement im Parlament eingebracht, das der Wiederholung ähnlicher Vorfälle endgültig vorbeugen dürfte.

In der großen Mehrzahl der zur Verhandlung kommenden Fälle werden den Union-Leuten Vergünstigungen zugesprochen, deren sich der individuelle Arbeiter als solcher nicht zu erfreuen hat; dies hat jedoch nur die Folge, daß er so bald wie möglich sich einer Union anzuschließen trachtet. Kein Wunder, daß bei uns in New-Zealand ganze Gewerke sich fast ganz in den Händen von Union-Arbeitern befinden, wie z. B. das Schuhmacher-Handwerk, dessen Arbeiter erst kürzlich auf Grund eines Vergleiches kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne bei ausschließlicher Beschäftigung von Union-Genossen zugestanden erhielten.

Weigert sich ein Mann, sich einer Union anzuschließen, so hat er es sich selbst zuzuschreiben, wenn dieselbe von ihrem Recht und ihrer Macht Gebrauch macht und auf seine sofortige Entlassung besteht, um einem ihrer eigenen Leute, der selbstverständlich ebenso kompetent sein muß, den Platz zu verschaffen.

So kommt es, daß die Gewerkschaften heutzutage immer mehr und mehr in der Kolonie zu Macht und Ansehen gelangen und sich alle tüchtigen Arbeiter beeilen, denselben beizutreten.

Sehr häufig hört man von den Widersachern des Union-Prinzips die Klage, daß die Arbeitsleistungen der gewerkschaftlichen Arbeiter sich verschlechtert haben; als beste Widerlegung dürfen wir dem gegenüber wohl darauf hinweisen, daß unsere Leute im Durchschnitt mehr als den Minimal-Satz als Lohn bekommen, was jedenfalls nicht der Fall sein würde, wenn der oben erwähnte Vorwurf zu Recht bestände.

Schon seit geraumer Zeit war die Lehrlingsfrage ein wunder Punkt im modernen Fabrikations-System, und auch jetzt ist derselbe noch nicht ganz geheilt. Wir versuchen, dem Uebelstande dadurch abzuhelfen, daß wir die Zahl der Lehrlinge nach der Anzahl der beständig beschäftigten Gesellen feststellen und darauf sehen, daß die Jungen im Handwerk gründlich unterrichtet werden, so daß keine Gefahr vorliegt, wie es bisher häufig vorkam, daß, wenn sie ausgelernt haben und ihren vollen Lohn beanspruchen, sie von ihrem Brodherrn nicht auf die Straße geworfen werden und der Organisation zur Last fallen. Jetzt sind es umgekehrt die Fabrikanten, die in zu Herzen gehenden Tönen vor den Schiedsgerichten die Sache dieser unglücklichen, armen Jungen zu verfechten vorgeben, damit aber wenig Eindruck machen, in sofern die Unions schon aufpassen, daß keine geheimen Abmachungen getroffen werden und die aufwachsende Generation wirklich etwas Nützliches lernt.

Unter den obwaltenden Verhältnissen sind Streiks und Aussperrungen zu einem Ding der Unmöglichkeit geworden. Die meisten von uns, und ich nicht ausgenommen, kennen dieselben nur von Hörensagen oder haben darüber in den Zeitungen gelesen. Und was das besagen will, brauche ich wohl nicht erst des Weiteren auseinander zu setzen. Sie alle wissen jedenfalls zur Genüge, wieviel Entbehrungen derartige Arbeiterwirren gerade für die Unschuldigen und Hilfslosen gewöhnlich mit sich im Gefolge haben. Männer, die, wenn es sich um sie allein

handeln würde, lieber ihr Leben als ihre Prinzipien aufgeben würden, müssen es mit ansehen, wie ihre Lieben dem Elend preisgegeben sind, und wer will sie tadeln, wenn sie endlich beim Schreien ihrer Kinder nach Brod den Muth verlieren und zu Verräthern an der Arbeitersache werden?

Wie viel besser sind wir hier gestellt? Wir betrachten Streiks und Aussperrungen nur als Ueberbleibsel eines barbarischen Zeitalters, die in einem civilisirten Gemeinwesen keine Stätte haben können. Unsere Gesetzgebung ist kein bloßes Experiment mehr, sie hat sich in jeder Beziehung bewährt. Unsere Bevölkerung nimmt in demselben Grade zu wie unser Export-handel. Prosperität ist keine leere Phrase und Seifenblase, die bei jedem Windhauche platzen kann. Was mehr können wir wollen? Wir hoffen nur in Ihrem eigenen Interesse, daß auch in Ihrem sonst so gesegneten Lande sich bald Schiedsgerichte formiren werden, die die Arbeiterwirren endgültig beseitigen und den für das Gemeinwohl so nothwendigen industriellen Frieden zu bringen im Stande sind.

Die hier ausgesprochene Hoffnung des Sekretärs des Auckland Trades and Labor Councils ist gewiß sehr aner kennenswerth; doch in diesem Lande muß vorerst ein gänzlicher Umschwung in der politischen Gesinnung der Arbeiter, und in ihrer Wahlbetheiligung stattfinden ehe ihnen ein Zwangs-Schiedsgericht zum Vortheil und Segen gereichen könnte.

Gegenwärtig stehen unsere Gouverneure und Obergerichte im Dienste der kapitalistischen Klasse und Parteien und würden bei Streitigkeiten ihren ganzen Einfluß zu Gunsten der Arbeitgeber geltend machen.

Wie es mit der Ernennung eines Unparteiischen seitens eines Gouverneurs hier in Amerika stehen würde, dafür liefert uns die von Präsident Roosevelt eingesetzte Kommission zur Untersuchung der Beschwerden der Hartkohlenarbeiter, und ihre Entscheidungen, ein lautredendes Beispiel.

Erst wann die Arbeiter wenigstens theilweise Kontrolle über Orts-, Staats- und Bundes-Verwaltung erlangt haben, wäre Aussicht vorhanden hier in Amerika Zwangs-Schiedsgerichte zu errichten, welche die Arbeiter nicht über's Ohr hauen würden.—Anmerkung des Redakteurs des „Carpenter.“

Der Verband der österreichischen Bauarbeiter hat seinen Finanzbericht für das Jahr 1903 veröffentlicht; laut dessen betragen die Einnahmen 18,856 Kronen, die Ausgaben 13,974 Kronen, der Kassentand beträgt 4,882 Kronen. Von den Ausgaben entfielen auf Agitation 33, Verwaltung 42, Bildung 5, Unterstützung 10 und Diverses 9 Prozent. Der Kassensbericht des „Bauarbeiters“ des offiziellen Verband-Organs, weist einen Ueberschuß von 443 Kronen auf.

Die Kesselschmiede einer großen Firma in Genf, Belgien, haben nach einem kurzen Strike eine Reihe Zugeständnisse von der Direktion erlangt. Danach wird die Arbeitszeit in Zukunft von 6 Uhr Morgens bis 7 Uhr Abends dauern; Montags wird die Arbeit um 4 Uhr beendet. Ueberstunden werden mit einem Zuschlag von 33 1/2 Prozent bezahlt. Der Lohn für Arbeiten außerhalb der Fabrik wird derart berechnet, daß elf Stunden effektive Arbeit mit einem Lohn für fünfzehn Stunden entschädigt werden. Die Kosten für Logis und Lebensmittel, die durch Arbeiten auf Montage entstehen, hat die Direktion oder der Kunde zu übernehmen.

Ein Kongreß der Maschinisten und Heizer Deutschlands, ange-regt von den Berliner Berufsge-nossen, soll am 2ten und 3ten April dieses Jahres in Halle an der Saale stattfinden.

Ein neuer Bund der Maurer- und Zimmermeister wurde in Hamburg gebildet und zwar von solchen Unternehmern die sich in dem schon bestehenden Verbands „Bauhütte“ nicht wohl fühlten. Der neue Bund, der sich dem Central Arbeiterbund für Nord-Deutschland angeschlossen hat, hat ein Flugblatt betitelt: An die Herren Maurer und Zimmermeister von Hamburg und Umgegend herausgegeben, in dem das Programm des Bundes kurz skizzirt wird. Es wird zunächst gesagt: Wiederholt ist das Baugewerk hier selbst von schweren wirtschaftlichen Kämpfen heimgesucht worden, die allen theilhabenden Gewerken viele Tausende gekostet haben. Diese Kämpfe ließen sich wohl vermeiden, wenn die zu einer friedlichen Beilegung nothwendigen Verbindung vorhanden wären. Zu diesen Bedingungen gehören einzig und allein gute Unternehmer-Organisationen.

Dem Situations-Bericht des Buchdrucker-Verbandes Deutschlands über das dritte Quartal 1903 entnehmen wir, daß bei einem durchschnittlichen Stand von 10,635 Mitgliedern 53,244 Arbeitslostage nachgewiesen wurden. Es ergibt sich für die gleiche Zeit des Vorjahres nur eine Erhöhung von 10. Nach der Zahl der Tage waren 1903 5'5, 1902 5'75 Prozent der Mitglieder ununterbrochen arbeitslos. Der Geschäftsgang hat sich nur ganz unmerklich gebessert. In das Verzeichniß der tarifstreuen Firmen wurden 30 Firmen nachgetragen. Tarifuntreue Firmen gab es 142, um 4 weniger als im Quartal vorher. Der Verband hat im Quartal 380 Versammlungen verschiedenster Art veranstaltet. Die Zahl der Sechsmaschinen hat sich vermehrt; sie stieg von 182 im zweiten Quartal auf 190 im dritten. In Wien sind 83 Sechsmaschinen im Betrieb. — Der fünfte ordentliche Verbandstag der Buchdrucker, der statutenmäßig im heurigen Jahre stattzufinden hat, wird voraussichtlich für den Herbst nach Innsbruck einberufen werden.

Eine Arbeiterliga gegen die Tuberkulose. Die starke Verbreitung der Tuberkulose in Algier hat, wie die „Dépêche algérienne“ berichtet, die dortigen Arbeiter zur Bildung einer antituberkulösen Arbeiterliga veranlaßt, der zwar in erster Linie Arbeiter angehören sollen, die aber auch andre Personen, namentlich Aerzte, welche durch Belehrung und Aufklärung zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose beitragen können, aufnimmt. Die Liga erhebt vorläufig keinen Beitrag und hat deshalb sehr zahlreiche Mitglieder. Denn es handelt sich vorerst darum, die Bevölkerung über die Gefahren der Ansteckung aufzuklären und den Kranken die vorhandenen Hilfsmittel nutzbar zu machen. Man hat die Stadt deshalb in Sanitätsbezirke eingetheilt, die den Polizeibezirken entsprechen. Für jeden dieser Bezirke ist eine aus Arbeitern bestehende Kommission ernannt, die mit einer Untersuchung der Wohnungen beauftragt ist. Ferner hat sie dafür zu sorgen, daß die Lungentranken von Beginn der Krankheit an in ärztliche Behandlung und Pflege kommen. Dem Ganzen steht ein leitendes Bureau vor, an dessen Berathungen alle Mitglieder theilnehmen können.

Unter der heutigen Produktionsweise erhält der Arbeiter nur soviel für seine Arbeitsleistung, als zur Befriedigung seiner nothwendigsten Lebensbedürfnisse erforderlich ist.

Les Crises Industrielles et les Organisations Ouvrières.

Partout, où l'influence des organisations ouvrières se fait sentir, on trouvera des patrons dans le genre de Mr. Parry, qui ne manqueront aucune occasion d'enrayer le mouvement ouvrier, aussi tôt que ce dernier tentera de rogner leur profit.

En ce moment, des tentatives sont faites dans plusieurs industries, principalement celle du fer, de réduire la production, ainsi que les salaires des ouvriers, et l'on cherche à rendre responsable de ces méfaits, y compris le mauvais état des affaires, les organisations ouvrières, qui ont refusé d'adhérer à ces demandes injustes.

On les accuse, d'avoir causé ce malaise industriel par suite de l'augmentation de leurs salaires, et de la diminution des heures de travail.

Avant d'entamer ces accusations, nous tenons à constater, qu'une réelle crise n'a pas encore pu être prouvée tout en admettant, que l'état du marché des produits, aussi bien que le manque de sérénité de la bourse pourront être considérés comme étant les avant-coureurs d'une crise, qui tôt ou tard ne manquera pas de faire son apparition.

Encore bien pourrions-nous démontrer que cette crise s'étendra sur tous les ressorts de la production, et par conséquence, pourrions-nous mériter l'épithète de crise industrielle. Il ne serait vraiment pas la première fois, que des spéculateurs sans scrupules profiteraient d'une malaise passager des affaires pour rogner les salaires de leurs ouvriers et d'intimider l'organisation de ces derniers en faisant grand éclat d'une chose qui n'existe que dans leur mauvais vouloir.

Dans un avenir future, très proche, peut-être le printemps prochain, nous aurons certainement la solution de cette question, et nous démontrera si nos doutes étaient fondés ou non. Cependant cette question ne nous regarde qu'indirectement, puisque il s'agit ici des crises en général, et non de celles fabriquées avec plus ou moins de mauvaises fois, aussi nous proposons nous, de revenir à notre sujet.

En combattant la prétention, qui dit que les tendances de l'organisation ouvrières vers une existence plus tolérable pour ses membres exerceraient une fâcheuse influence sur la marche des affaires, nous sommes tout de même obligés de rechercher les causes qui occasionnent de fait ces crises. Ces causes ont été démontrées si souvent, dans des conférences et par des livres, que tout ouvrier intelligent, s'inspirant de la lecture d'œuvres d'économie sociale et politique, et lisant les journaux ouvriers, pourra aisément voir clair en cette matière. Avec les ouvriers de ce genre les patrons menteurs n'obtiendront qu'un sourire méprisant. Malheureusement ces derniers ne forment qu'une minorité dans la grande armée du travail, tandis que la grande majorité se laisse toujours berner par la voix du patronat et la presse capitaliste à son service. C'est pour éclairer cette majorité que nous sommes forcés souvent d'ouvrir de nouveau des débats sur des questions que l'on pourra croire duement comprises par tout le monde. Nous ne devons pas rester indifférent en présence des milliers de travailleurs qui tout en

étant organisés, n'ont encore pu approfondir la matière, et les autres milliers, qui dans leur inconscience, restent étrangers aux grands problèmes de l'émancipation de la classe prolétarienne. Nous devons protester de toutes nos forces, quand on essaiera de mettre à notre porte les crises industrielles, et le manque absolu de travail, pour fournir les moyens d'existence aux masses populaires. Il est de notre devoir de soustraire à l'influence capitaliste mensongère ces masses d'inconscients, et les transformer en adversaires du régime capitaliste.

Les crises industrielles sont le produit naturel de notre mauvaise organisation économique, et partiellement politique. Cette organisation économique (capitaliste) d'aujourd'hui qui réunit les moyens de production entre les mains de quelques uns, qui n'ont en vue que leur propre intérêt personnel, est sans but et sans plan. Le capitaliste qui fait produire, ne le fait pas dans le but de produire des articles pour l'usage général, mais bien dans le but de faire des profits. Cette production sans mesure et sans plan est encore augmentée par la concurrence, que les capitalistes se font entre eux, et le résultat de ce système de production, et concurrence est la cause de ce que nous appelons la "Surproduction."

Il faut reconnaître, que le seul remède à cette surproduction sera d'augmenter le salaire et par là la capacité de consommation des grandes masses, afin d'évacuer les magasins comblés de marchandises invendables, et par ce moyen éviter cette calamité de la surproduction, les capitalistes font le juste contraire. La capacité de consommation se trouve considérablement réduite par le renvoi d'employés, qui en suite forment ce grand contingent des "Sans-travail" et la force de consommation des autres se trouve réduite par suite des rognements de salaires de ceux que l'on continue d'employer. Qu'y a-t-il d'étonnant après cela si nous arrivons à une crise industrielle prononcée?

Nous ne voulons pas accuser personnellement ou individuellement l'entrepreneur lui-même, de ce manque d'organisation économique, le dernier retombe bien plutôt sur les bras de notre mauvaise organisation sociale d'aujourd'hui, qui n'a pas su régler de meilleure façon les lois de la production et de la consommation. Même avec la meilleure intention l'individu ne saurait y remédier. Pour l'existence de cette mauvaise organisation la classe ouvrière en première ligne doit s'accuser elle-même, et elle subsistera tant, que la grande masse du peuple voudra bien le tolérer.

(A continuer.)

Tout d'homme intelligent admettra que si les travailleurs étaient demeurés isolés, sans organisation, ils n'auraient jamais obtenus les avantages dont ils en jouissent aujourd'hui.

Favorisez l'achat des produits portant le "Union Label" cette marque du travail organisé. N'en achetez pas d'autres.

Ne craignez pas Associations d'Employeurs, Fabricants ou "Citizens Alliances," mais mettez vous en garde contre leurs manœuvres.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

LA LIMITATION LEGALE DE LA JOURNÉE DE TRAVAIL.

(Suite.)

Disons tout de suite que la plupart des anciens adversaires de la loi (je ne parle pas des patrons, bien entendu) en sont aujourd'hui devenus les défenseurs et que le premier cap, celui de 1902, a été franchi sans trop de difficultés. Signalons cependant un nombre assez grand de grèves occasionnées par la prétention des patrons de faire subir aux salaires une réduction proportionnelle à celle de la diminution de la durée de la journée de travail. Dans presque tous les cas, les ouvriers n'hésitent pas à engager la lutte pour maintenir l'ancien taux du salaire et furent assez tenaces et assez forts pour obtenir ce résultat. Pareil mouvement est naturellement à prévoir pour 1904 qui verra la fin de la période transitoire; mais tout fait supposer que les choses se passeront comme en 1902, et que les dispositions de la nouvelle loi entreront définitivement dans les mœurs, bien que les patrons soient décidés à tenter au suprême effort pour s'y opposer. Ce sera donc, l'année prochaine, la journée de 10 heures pour plus de deux millions de travailleurs.

Tel sont, rapidement esquissés l'évolution et l'état actuel de la législation quant à la durée légale de la journée de travail. Voyons maintenant quels en eut été les conséquences. Il en est d'assez curieuses.

Puisqu'il suffit de la présence d'un seul apprenti, ou d'un jeune homme âgé de moins de 18 ans, dans un atelier n'occupant que des hommes adultes pour conférer à cet atelier le caractère mixte, prévu par la loi de 1900, et l'assujettir à cette loi, on vit un certain nombre de patrons renvoyer les enfants qu'ils occupaient pour conserver le droit de faire fonctionner leurs ateliers pendant 12 heures ainsi que les y autorise la loi de 1848. On put croire, un moment, que l'apprentissage allait être sérieusement compromis par cette nouvelle tactique patronale, et les statistiques accusèrent un véritable fléchissement dans le nombre des enfants employés dans les manufactures. Cette situation anormale ne pouvait cependant se prolonger sans danger pour l'industrie elle-même et, aujourd'hui, la situation sur ce point paraît être redevenue ce qu'elle était auparavant.

Autrement grave fut le résultat de l'application de la loi dans les ateliers occupant des femmes. Pour échapper à une réglementation qu'ils jugeraient trop étroite, les industriels multiplièrent le travail à domicile chaque fois qu'ils purent le faire et s'efforcèrent encore de le développer tous les jours. Cette organisation de la production échappant à tout contrôle légal, il va se produire que les abus du travail en chambre, déjà si nombreux, vont aller en s'augmentant par la suite et que les ouvriers se verront dans l'obligation d'entamer une vigoureuse campagne pour obtenir de ce côté une réglementation aussi efficace que possible. Déjà, en 1901, la commission supérieure du travail qui fonctionne au Ministère du Commerce, demandait qu'à cet égard notre législation soit renforcée ainsi que cela a été fait en Angleterre.

Ce n'est malheureusement pas tout. Différents arrêts de la cour de cassation sont encore venus entraver l'ap-

plication de la loi et rendre illusoire quelques unes de ses prescriptions contrairement aux intentions formelles du législateur. C'est ainsi que le mot "locaux" (qui d'après le ministre du commerce devait comprendre tous les ateliers d'une même usine et leur conférer la qualité d'ateliers mixtes dès l'instant qu'un seul d'entre eux occupait une femme ou un enfant) fut pris dans son sens le plus strict et que la loi, au lieu de recevoir son application par usine, ne peut plus être appliquée que par ateliers distincts. Par cette jurisprudence sa portée se trouve considérablement amoindrie. D'autre part, un jugement de la cour de cassation a également décidé que les "repos" pouvaient avoir lieu à un moment quelconque de la journée en opposition au texte de la loi qui veut qu'il ait lieu aux mêmes heures pour rendre le contrôle plus facile et plus sûr.

Le but poursuivi par la loi de 1900 n'est donc qu'imparfaitement atteint et sa modification est réclamée. Le Parlement sera prochainement saisi des améliorations à y apporter et peut-être en sortira-t-il la disparition de la loi de 1848 et l'unification du régime légal de la journée de travail pour tous les travailleurs français: hommes, femmes et enfants.

En attendant, pour certaines corporations où le travail des hommes, des femmes et des enfants se trouve constamment mêlé, la loi de 1900 conserve tout son efficacité. C'est le cas pour les tisseurs. Aussi se préparent-ils partout à la lutte pour le mois d'avril 1904, date d'application intégrale de la loi. Les patrons en font autant de leur côté.

Paris, le 1 janvier, 1904.

LES GREVES DE PAYSANS.

Il se produit actuellement en France un phénomène vraiment nouveau et qui déjoue bien des prévisions: c'est l'entrée en lutte des travailleurs des champs contre les propriétaires qui les exploitent. On s'était toujours plu à opposer aux ouvriers industriels organisés qui combattent pour améliorer leur "standard of life" ainsi qu'à tout ceux qui rêvent une transformation profonde de la société actuelle et son remplacement par une autre plus juste, plus humaine, on leur avait toujours opposé la masse des paysans que l'on montrait comme réfractaires à toute innovation, à toute transformation sociale, absorbés qu'ils sont par l'idée de possession du lopin de terre qui les fait vivre médiocrement ou qu'ils espèrent conquérir un jour au prix d'innombrables sacrifices. On allait même autrefois jusqu'à dénier aux paysans l'esprit d'association; mais le grand usage qu'ils ont fait de la loi sur les syndicats professionnels a, depuis dix ans, infirmé définitivement cette opinion trop facilement admise. Les syndicats agricoles sont aujourd'hui presque aussi nombreux que les syndicats ouvriers et le nombre de leurs adhérents arrive à se balancer. Seulement, il convient d'ajouter que les syndicats agricoles ne sauraient être mis en parallèle avec les syndicats ouvriers, leurs tendances, leur but et leur composition accusant de profondes dissimilitudes. En effet, alors que ces derniers sont avant tout des organismes de combat et ne comprennent que des ouvriers, les autres n'ont pour but que l'aide mutuelle, l'achat en commun des matières premières ou de machines

nécessaires à l'agriculture, la garantie contre certains risques et sont composés surtout de propriétaires qui n'ont qu'un seul objectif: défendre et faire valoir leur propriété au meilleur compte possible. Les travailleurs des champs non-possédant n'ont donc rien à voir dans ces associations.

Il existe pourtant un véritable prolétariat agricole qui ne vit que du travail exécuté pour autrui et que la transformation de la culture de la vigne tend à rendre de jour en jour plus nombreux. C'est dans le Midi de la France qu'il se développe le plus rapidement. Cette région—la première pour la production du vin—a subi une crise intense par suite, de l'apparition de maladies de la vigne qui ont nécessité un renouvellement total des anciens cépages et leur remplacement par des plants américains qui offrent plus de résistance à certaines des affections cryptogamiques, notamment au *Phylloxera*. Cette crise, qui succédait à une longue période de prospérité, eut pour premier résultat de transformer en salariés une foule de petits propriétaires qui, ne pouvant faire face aux charges nouvelles, durent vendre leurs parcelles de terre et travailler aux champs des autres. D'autre part, touché dans leurs revenus par la pénurie des récoltes et par l'augmentation de leurs dépenses, les propriétaires se déchargèrent d'une partie des moins-values par lesquelles se traduisait leur exploitation en réduisant les salaires des ouvriers vignerons. Cette façon de se tirer d'affaires est trop commune dans tous les parties du monde pour qu'il vaille la peine de s'y arrêter ici. Je me borne à constater simplement le fait. Les inconvénients de cette baisse des salaires furent encore augmentés par l'allongement de la durée de la journée de travail. Cette situation dura un certain nombre d'années, mais la reconstitution des vignobles l'améliora en peu en amenant un relèvement des salaires que vint en suite soutenir une série de récoltes abondantes. Il est assez bizarre de faire remarquer que les mêmes causes qui firent hausser les salaires devaient, à quelques années de distance, amener leur fléchissement. L'abondance des récoltes détermina une crise d'une autre genre: celle de la mévente des vins, et les propriétaires, dont les celliers regorgeaient de liquide qu'ils ne parvenaient pas à placer, essayèrent une fois de plus de se rattrapper des frais que cela leur occasionnait en diminuant les prix de main-d'œuvre. Mais la situation avait changé.

Depuis longtemps les ouvriers des villes avaient compris que leur action aurait tout à gagner à être appuyée par les travailleurs des champs et qu'aucune rénovation sociale, aucune modification importante ne pourrait être apportée au régime actuel tant que le paysan serait pas convaincu que son intérêt était intimement lié à celui de qui manie la lime ou le rabot. Aussi la diffusion des idées syndicales dans les campagnes a-t-elle figuré à l'ordre du jour des congrès ouvriers. Mais c'est aux bourses du travail que revient l'honneur d'avoir planté les premiers jalons et commencé une propagande effective chez les cultivateurs. Leurs orateurs rayonnèrent dans leurs départements respectifs et furent assez heureux, dès 1891, pour créer quelques syndicats dont, jusqu'à ces derniers

années, le rôle fut assez effacé. C'est naturellement dans le Midi, où l'agriculture est le plus industrialisée, que furent enregistrés ces succès. Le congrès national corporatif qui se tint à Montpellier en 1902 décida que de nouveaux efforts seraient tentés et eut comme conséquence, peu de temps après, la réunion à Béziers d'un congrès de syndicats de viticulteurs qui créa la fédération des syndicats de l'arrondissement. L'année dernière un nouveau congrès se réunissait, où plus de 3,000 cultivateurs étaient représentés, qui décida la création d'une fédération des travailleurs agricoles de la région du Midi et renvoya à plus tard le développement logique de cette organisation en fédération nationale.

Ce sont toutes ces raisons qui firent que les propriétaires trouvèrent la situation changée quand ils voulurent imposer une nouvelle baisse des salaires à la suite de la mévente des vins. Les nouveaux syndicats, qui ne sont composés que d'ouvriers et de petits propriétaires dont le lopin de terre est loin d'être suffisant pour assurer leur subsistance, résolurent de s'opposer par tous les moyens à ces tentatives et le premier qui s'offrit à eux fut naturellement le refus d'exécuter le travail, la grève. Tour à tour, les travailleurs agricoles des départements de l'Aude, de l'Herault, des Pyrénées-Orientales, du Gard, etc., abandonnèrent le travail et déclarèrent ne vouloir le reprendre qu'aux conditions fixées par eux. Les syndicats se mirent à pousser comme des champignons et chaque commune eut bientôt le sien qui, aussitôt né, passa immédiatement à l'action. Ce fut comme une trainée de poudre. Les grévistes se promenaient en bandes, tambours et clairons en tête, organisant des jeux et des danses sur les places des villages. Aux carrefours des routes, leurs délégués s'efforçaient de dissuader ceux qui voulaient aller travailler; d'autres allaient chez les commerçants recueillir des secours pour les grévistes, le tout gaiement, sans violences. Dans la plupart des localités, des accords intervinrent directement entre employeurs et employés; dans d'autres c'est l'arbitrage du préfet ou du sous-préfet qui mit les parties d'accord. Bref le mouvement se traduisit par une véritable série de succès pour les travailleurs des champs. C'est aux environs de Montpellier que la lutte fut la plus vive, aussi la bourse du travail de cette ville dut-elle organiser un service de couchage et de distribution de vivres. Le succès vint néanmoins couronner les efforts des ouvriers et une convention, acceptée par les deux parties, mit fin au conflit. Elle fixait le prix de l'heure de travail effectif à 50 centimes, la journée devant commencer dès que l'ouvrier se saisit de l'outil soit dans la cour de la ferme, soit sur le point de la propriété qui aura été désigné la veille. Elle portait également que la nourriture et le couchage seraient améliorés et que la paye aurait lieu tous les samedis. Après avoir déterminé le salaire des femmes, elle décidait enfin qu'aucun renvoi d'ouvriers ne serait prononcé pour faits de grève.

Elle est, brièvement racontée, la première tentative des syndicats agricoles français pour secouer le joug qui les opprime. Elle peut avoir pour eux d'incalculables conséquences s'ils sa-

vent rester unis après la victoire et perfectionner leur organisation syndicale, sinon ils ne tarderont pas à perdre tous les fruits qu'ils viennent de recueillir.

LA GUERRE RUSSO-JAPONAISE ET LES OUVRIERS FRANÇAIS.

A l'occasion des événements qui se déroulent actuellement en Corée et en Mandchourie, la Confédération Générale du Travail vient d'adresser un manifeste aux travailleurs et à l'opinion publique. Après avoir rappelé que, il y a trois ans, les travailleurs organisés de France et d'Angleterre s'étaient affirmés publiquement, dans d'inoubliables manifestations, comme les adversaires résolus d'une guerre entre les deux pays, ce manifeste met en garde les ouvriers contre les excitations de la presse chauvine et déclare vigoureusement la guerre à la guerre. Il ne fait aucune différence entre les deux belligérants, mettant sur le même plan l'autoritarisme russe et l'impérialisme japonais. "Les travailleurs organisés, dit ce document, ne sauraient oublier que la misère s'est intensifiée au Japon avec le développement de l'industrialisme et que la répression des idées sociales s'y exerce avec une férocité orientale. Ils estiment, en effet, que Japon et Russie officielles représentent tous deux la barbarie personnelle les intérêts capitalistes et l'exploitation humaine. Les travailleurs ne sauraient, en permettant une intervention française, favoriser l'une au détriment de l'autre. Cette attitude est la seule que puissent dicter les intérêts, ouvriers qui sont les mêmes en tous pays et qui font de tous les travailleurs les membres de la famille humaine."

De son côté, l'Union des Syndicats des Départements de la Seine a organisé un grand meeting où plusieurs orateurs se sont attachés à stigmatiser l'indéracinable et barbare manie qu'ont les hommes de s'entretuer pour des intérêts qui sont rarement ceux des combattants eux-mêmes. La réunion a pris fin par l'adoption de l'ordre du jour suivant:

"L'Union des Syndicats de la Seine engage tous les syndiqués à manifester leur horreur de la guerre et dénonce au mépris public, les brasseurs d'affaires cosmopolites, envoi son salut fraternel aux travailleurs du monde entier et les engage à user de tous les moyens susceptibles d'empêcher une conflagration universelle.

"Guerre à la guerre!

"Vive l'international des travailleurs."

J'ai pensé que ces manifestations des ouvriers organisés français ne manqueraient pas d'intéresser nos camarades les travailleurs américains. Ce n'est pas la voix de ceux qui déclarent la guerre qu'elles font entendre. C'est au moins celle de ceux qui toujours en supportent les charges, en paient tous les frais et en endurent toutes les souffrances!

GEORGES GUÉNARD.

Paris, le 1 Mars, 1904.

L'unionisme est né pour vivre et il vivra malgré l'opposition et les attaques du capital organisé. Il n'y a pas de pouvoir sur terre pour mettre une entrave sur sa route qu'il ne brisera pas. Il avancera et ne reculera pas.

The Bargain Counter.

BY FRANK DUFFY.



RECENTLY Bishop Potter, of New York City, used the expression that "not a single article can be bought at the bargain counter without finding on it a stain of blood somewhere." We heartily agree with the good Bishop. We can not do otherwise when we take into consideration the conditions under which these goods are produced—the heartaches, the pains and the sacrifices endured by the men, women and children who labor long hours of toil at starvation wages that big department stores may be maintained and proprietors reap enormous profits. All through every line of business in the country today this same system prevails. No matter how much or how many objections may be raised against the expression, still the fact remains that it is true. Can anybody deny it? Look at the sweat-shop goods, the garret-made goods and the prison-made goods. Are they produced or manufactured under pleasant, agreeable, healthy or wholesome conditions? You and I will say, no, a thousand times, no. This is what we trade unionists are fighting against from one end of the year to the other. Yet I find that some of the largest department stores in the country take exception to this expression of Bishop Potter, and even go so far as to say that he is wrong, that he doesn't know what he is talking about, and that if he had only taken the trouble to make inquiries from the managers or owners of any of the dry goods stores he would have been furnished with information that would have made it impossible for him to have given utterance to any such statement. If such is the case, then the credit must be given to the trade unionists, their mothers, wives and daughters who refuse to buy such goods unless the imprint of organized labor, in the form of the union label, is attached thereto; a guarantee that at least they have been manufactured under fair conditions. No matter how much the employer may try to hoodwink or bulldoze the workers, the day is at hand when such methods will not be tolerated. Read, think and act in unison with your fellow-workers, and there is not a wrong on earth that can not be righted by you. The millionaire, the capitalist, the representatives of corporations, companies or department stores will do nothing for you. Your salvation is in your own hands; use it to good advantage and wipe forever from this land of ours that stain of blood.

Some people seem to think a labor union is a panacea for all the ills that human flesh is heir to. Well, it isn't. We can not recommend it for gout, rheumatism, corns, or that tired feeling, but we can recommend it as a remedy for long hours of toil, starvation wages and unsanitary and objectionable working conditions. Taken in liberal doses and mixed with common sense, it will result in much good to all.—*Marble Workers' Journal*.

Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is time. Go forth to meet the shadowy future with out fear and with a manly heart.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending March 31, 1904,
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$221.80	125	\$55.60	251	\$16.25	375	\$115.20	501	\$26.00	625	\$3.60	750	\$0.60	875	\$13.60	1000	\$5.50
2	98.00	126	21.80	252	20.60	376	24.80	502	19.30	626	12.60	751	5.40	876	10.40	1001	3.40
3	59.40	127	17.20	253	6.40	377	8.00	503	13.20	627	8.40	752	4.00	877	6.45	1002	6.00
4	158.30	128	3.00	254	22.80	378	13.00	504	10.80	628	34.40	753	11.55	878	26.80	1003	5.40
5	91.80	129	38.80	255	30.40	379	11.60	505	16.80	629	18.60	754	5.60	879	25.50	1004	3.00
6	23.20	130	3.80	256	11.00	380	21.00	506	27.20	630	24.40	755	2.60	880	2.60	1005	5.60
7	263.60	131	166.40	257	196.10	381	22.20	507	4.75	631	7.00	756	28.70	881	35.50	1006	3.40
8	200.00	132	51.40	258	24.40	382	10.00	508	2.00	632	45.80	757	4.60	882	4.20	1007	5.00
9	87.70	133	17.20	259	9.40	383	19.00	509	8.20	633	8.20	758	16.95	883	10.40	1008	6.00
10	192.20	134	242.40	260	115.20	384	35.40	510	4.80	634	12.60	759	9.80	884	2.00	1009	12.20
11	123.80	135	23.00	261	8.30	385	84.60	511	22.50	635	4.80	760	8.00	885	3.60	1010	3.60
12	79.60	136	35.20	262	59.40	386	27.00	512	9.90	636	7.05	761	11.00	886	5.80	1011	5.80
13	59.40	137	24.20	263	33.70	387	14.00	513	11.00	637	15.45	762	15.45	887	5.60	1012	29.80
14	67.30	138	25.00	264	15.20	388	34.60	514	30.80	638	7.07	763	33.00	888	6.60	1013	6.40
15	84.00	139	42.00	265	29.20	389	35.20	515	5.40	639	7.20	764	4.00	889	7.65	1014	21.60
16	31.40	140	10.00	266	35.80	390	23.20	516	61.80	640	4.00	765	7.20	890	17.40	1015	12.40
17	20.00	141	35.26	267	5.60	391	24.20	517	19.90	641	14.60	766	10.40	891	16.00	1016	2.20
18	127.00	142	162.45	268	100.20	392	23.20	518	13.10	642	10.40	767	25.60	892	28.00	1017	37.05
19	26.20	143	16.20	269	31.20	393	24.20	519	25.00	643	25.60	768	27.80	893	5.90	1018	4.00
20	34.10	144	20.25	270	13.60	394	24.00	520	3.40	644	15.40	769	15.40	894	19.40	1019	7.60
21	297.60	145	19.70	271	7.80	395	8.40	521	25.00	645	12.20	770	12.20	895	6.80	1020	5.00
22	74.80	146	28.60	272	15.40	396	23.00	522	3.40	646	15.40	771	12.20	896	2.00	1021	4.00
23	37.50	147	32.00	273	30.00	397	3.25	523	16.40	647	12.20	772	12.20	897	2.80	1022	5.00
24	40.60	148	11.10	274	31.40	398	16.00	524	11.40	648	71.00	773	71.00	898	2.00	1023	3.20
25	81.20	149	10.00	275	17.30	399	17.80	525	6.00	649	40.00	774	40.00	899	31.60	1024	4.00
26	54.40	150	9.30	276	18.65	400	3.00	526	12.00	650	29.20	775	29.20	900	90.65	1025	8.40
27	26.00	151	13.55	277	120.20	401	24.20	527	5.60	651	9.40	776	9.40	901	20.00	1026	5.20
28	96.60	152	16.40	278	15.80	402	11.20	528	21.40	652	15.50	777	15.50	902	18.60	1027	4.60
29	2.80	153	37.00	279	13.00	403	12.80	529	31.45	653	21.50	778	21.50	903	15.60	1028	4.80
30	63.80	154	6.20	280	78.00	404	7.80	530	51.20	654	2.60	779	2.60	904	4.60	1029	3.20
31	55.80	155	11.10	281	22.10	405	5.00	531	12.80	655	27.80	780	27.80	905	23.50	1030	8.70
32	145.50	156	9.00	282	8.50	406	22.80	532	26.60	656	33.10	781	33.10	906	12.20	1031	16.80
33	24.00	157	2.80	283	8.60	407	22.80	533	12.80	657	14.10	782	14.10	907	7.00	1032	27.80
34	14.60	158	18.00	284	18.60	408	63.20	534	3.80	658	29.20	783	29.20	908	15.80	1033	5.80
35	32.25	159	15.40	285	24.00	409	16.40	535	7.00	659	9.00	784	9.00	909	6.00	1034	3.20
36	17.40	160	18.60	286	43.20	410	9.40	536	6.00	660	8.60	785	8.60	910	9.75	1035	28.00
37	29.00	161	18.80	287	29.20	411	4.80	537	5.00	661	5.40	786	5.40	911	2.60	1036	59.10
38	8.50	162	77.00	288	9.80	412	8.45	538	27.50	662	19.60	787	19.60	912	8.20	1037	19.40
39	20.50	163	20.00	289	41.15	413	45.40	539	2.40	663	8.80	788	8.80	913	19.35	1038	6.80
40	81.00	164	55.90	290	22.20	414	11.00	540	1.60	664	11.70	789	11.70	914	16.15	1039	2.00
41	13.20	165	21.00	291	10.90	415	2.00	541	16.40	665	7.80	790	7.80	915	23.00	1040	2.00
42	104.20	166	53.20	292	3.70	416	67.20	542	53.80	666	9.00	791	9.00	916	25.60	1041	7.35
43	25.20	167	110.90	293	2.50	417	7.80	543	19.55	667	3.40	792	3.40	917	8.60	1042	4.20
44	106.60	168	9.80	294	19.20	418	11.00	544	14.60	668	4.60	793	4.60	918	11.30	1043	10.00
45	3.60	169	2.60	295	25.60	419	56.20	545	53.80	669	29.20	794	29.20	919	5.60	1044	9.20
46	11.80	170	17.00	296	54.30	420	2.60	546	15.50	670	4.60	795	4.60	920	11.30	1045	9.20
47	116.80	171	25.20	297	21.80	421	5.00	547	11.80	671	3.40	796	3.40	921	11.40	1046	24.00
48	52.00	172	33.30	298	31.20	422	116.80	548	8.80	672	29.20	797	29.20	922	15.20	1047	5.00
49	86.60	173	4.00	299	18.20	423	20.00	549	5.80	673	4.60	798	4.60	923	4.40	1048	14.40
50	32.20	174	25.60	300	43.60	424	118.25	550	103.40	674	7.40	799	7.40	924	31.80	1049	10.00
51	32.20	175	17.80	301	43.60	425	77.00	551	10.20	675	8.80	800	8.80	925	1.10	1050	10.00
52	55.20	176	4.00	302	18.20	426	118.25	552	10.20	676	7.40	801	7.40	926	1.10	1051	8.20
53	199.80	177	164.20	303	31.60	427	297.60	553	10.20	677	7.40	802	7.40	927	1.10	1052	9.60
54	49.60	178	6.60	304	31.60	428	297.60	554	10.20	678	7.40	803	7.40	928	1.10	1053	9.60
55	11.20	179	60.00	305	10.70	429	297.60	555	10.20	679	7.40	804	7.40	929	1.10	1054	9.60
56	191.30	180	58.60	306	32.60	430	297.60	556	10.20	680	7.40	805	7.40	930	1.10	1055	9.60
57	23.20	181	6.00	307	11.00	431	297.60	557	10.20	681	7.40	806	7.40	931	1.10	1056	9.60
58	14.20	182	91.80	308	13.00	432	297.60	558	10.20	682	7.40	807	7.40	932	1.10	1057	9.60
59	151.60	183	12.80	309	4.00	433	297.60	559	10.20	683	7.40	808	7.40	933	1.10	1058	9.60
60	140.80	184	26.80	310	3.40	434	297.60	560	10.20	684	7.40	809	7.40	934	1.10	1059	9.60
61	28.00	185	23.60	311	53.20	435	297.60	561	10.20	685	7.40	810	7.40	935	1.10	1060	9.60
62	28.00	186	96.80	312	6.20	436	297.60	562	10.20	686	7.40	811	7.40	936	1.10	1061	9.60
63	31.60	187	19.00	313	47.00	437	297.60	563	10.20	687	7.40	812	7.40	937	1.10	1062	9.60
64	16.20	188	5.85	314	20.40	438	297.60	564	10.20	688	7.40	813	7.40	938	1.10	1063	9.60
65	33.20	189	43.00	315	23.30	439	297.60	565	10.20	689	7.40	814	7.40	939	1.10	1064	9.60
66	7.60	190	21.00	316	9.80	440	297.60	566	10.20	690	7.40	815	7.40	940	1.10	1065	9.60
67	16.00	191	9.20	317	20.25	441	297.60	567	10.20	691	7.40	816	7.40	941	1.10	1066	9.60
68	12.60	192	70.60	318	29.60	442	297.60	568	10.20	692	7.40	817	7.40	942	1.10	1067	9.60
69	5.60	193	24.70	319	48.80	443	297.60	569	10.20	693	7.40	818	7.40	943	1.10	1068	9.60
70	62.40	194	41.00	320	5.20	444	297.60	570	10.20	694	7.40	819	7.40	944	1.10	1069	9.60
71	325.20	195	105.80	321	11.80	445	297.60	571	10.20	695	7.40	820	7.40	945	1.10	1070	9.60
72	13.40	196	37.00	322	63.20	446	297.60	572	10.20	696	7.40	821	7.40	946	1.10	1071	9.60
73	37.20	197	8.60	323	7.00	447	297.60	573	10.20	697	7.40	822	7.40	947	1.10	1072	

Ainey, Joseph (on account)...	100.00
Workman, Wesley (on acct.)...	75.00
Wellman, Chas. (on account)...	75.00
Deputies, Organizing, Investigat- ing, Etc.—	
Guerin, T. M., N. Y.	220.05
Connolly, R. E. L., La. & Miss.	214.72
Macfarlane, W. B., Mo., Ohio and Tenn.	251.64
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y.	102.15
Kent, S. J., Neb.	183.55
Cunningham, S. G., Illinois...	210.38
Biggins, Wm., N. C. and Va. ...	193.41
Shields, W. J., New Eng. Sts. ...	183.90
Savage, M. J., Illinois	106.00
Johnson, E. G., Ohio and N. Y. ...	411.23
Cameron, T. A., Mich.	140.80
Quinn, A. A., Md. and N. J. ...	196.78
Burgess, W. H., Florida	70.79
Miehler, W. D., Missouri	75.00
Northup, Alex., Canada	127.70
Arcand, N., Canada	65.25
Byrne, W. J., Greater New York ...	148.50
Dehl, W. A., Canada	95.25
Ogletree, J. P., Ala. and Tenn. ...	106.55
Post, D. A., Pennsylvania	96.20
Wood, W. T., N. Y.	116.26
Erickson, N., Westboro, Mass. ...	3.00
General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,300.84
Postage and stamped envelopes	199.96
Rent (for March).....	100.00
Telegrams	50.89
Sundries	97.45
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	2,013.66
Special writings	600.00
Supplies for Locals—	
Books and stationery.....	186.20
Seals and daters.....	23.50
Emblem pins	195.22
Expressage	57.95
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D., G. P., trav. exps. ...	144.40
Duffy, Frank, G. S., trav. exps. ...	124.87
Milwaukee convention hall rent (on account)	50.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for January and February	1,527.50
	\$27,526.27

Claims Paid in March, 1904.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
1505	Nels Olsen	58	\$ 200.00
1506	Albert A. Smith... ..	447	50.00
1507	Henry Schroeter ..	365	50.00
1508	Robert L. Craddock ..	152	200.00
1509	Wm. Tromp	309	200.00
1510	August Vollbrecht..	309	200.00
1511	Mrs. Margaret Witz- mann	309	50.00
1512	Harry D. McElroy..	692	100.00
1513	Arthur Hallahan ..	78	50.00
1514	August Stamp	126	200.00
1515	Mrs. Margaret T. Fennessey	177	50.00
1516	Vance R. Todd.....	405	200.00
1517	Elzear Garneau ..	551	100.00
1518	Levi D. Warner.....	565	200.00
1519	Mrs. Nancy Win- auts	591	50.00
1520	Patrick A. Sweeney ..	847	50.00
1521	Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien	1011	50.00
1522	John Hinsley	353	50.00
1523	Mrs. Clara Amelia Hodecker	444	50.00
1524	Jacob H. Tigar.....	638	200.00
1525	Mrs. Rhoda Ann Bishop	1056	25.00
1526	Mrs. Catherine Arndt	5	50.00
1527	Ernst F. W. Kunze ..	5	50.00
1528	Gustave Nelson	80	200.00
1529	Mrs. Jensine Peter- son	87	50.00
1530	John Fox	119	200.00
1531	Mrs. Eugenie Pri- meau Lacroix	134	50.00
1532	Andrew L. Manches- ter	624	200.00
1533	David Ling	430	200.00
1534	Mrs. Sadie C. Good- shall	434	25.00
1535	John Rexstine	736	50.00
1536	Mrs. Mary Capers..	52	25.00
1537	Wm. Siberell	106	50.00
1538	Edward J. Nooman ..	118	50.00
1539	Wilhelm Barth (dis- ability)	242	200.00
1540	Mrs. Della Gragny ..	17	50.00
1541	Peter F. Gallagher..	56	200.00
1542	Geo. Woodling	182	100.00
1543	James Crowl	303	200.00
1544	Mrs. Florence E. Hawes	386	50.00

1545 Mrs. Anne McMahon	482	25.00
1546 Mrs. Effie B. Samp- son	16	50.00
1547 Emil Wolfram	24	200.00
1548 Thos. Brand	111	200.00
1549 Mrs. Olive F. Chute	1035	25.00
1550 Chas. O'Dell	1052	200.00
1551 Mrs. Mary Glick....	1110	50.00
1552 C. Christensen	4	200.00
1553 Emery Mikesell	171	50.00
1554 Mrs. Rena H. Phillips	884	50.00
1555 Geo. Lobdell	927	50.00
1556 Walter Millar	1062	200.00
1557 Christ. Beck	148	200.00
1558 C. H. Olsen.....	202	200.00
1559 Mrs. Margaret Mc- Sweeney	240	50.00
1560 Mrs. Anna Erickson	1568	25.00
1561 Mrs. Sopha Strom- quist	55	50.00
1562 Stacy H. Van Duyme	119	200.00
1563 F. J. Jillick	483	200.00
1564 Mrs. Lizzie Knarr...	711	50.00
1565 Joseph Bourdon	78	100.00
1566 Julius Bahr	139	50.00
1567 Mrs. Helen B. Ber- beck	330	50.00
1568 Chas. Bloxham	423	27.35
1569 J. S. Godfrey.....	1318	100.00
1570 Henry M. Cashatt..	2	50.00
1571 Ambrose Davids	13	50.00
1572 Moise Bisson	21	200.00
1573 Mrs. Delila Stillwell	232	50.00
1574 Mrs. Eva Thomas..	1025	50.00
1575 Joseph H. Schondell	211	200.00
1576 Frank H. Bishline..	722	200.00
1577 Mrs. Ellen Miller...	87	50.00
1578 Thomas Travis	99	200.00
1579 Alfred Labarre	730	50.00
1580 Mrs. Mary J. C. Gin- gery	1001	50.00
1581 John E. Weiney.....	61	200.00
1582 Eugene A. Bennett..	187	200.00
1583 John Kesterke	282	50.00
1584 August Eckman	391	200.00
1585 Ed. Hulton	607	200.00
1586 Smith F. Sykes.....	749	200.00
1587 Mrs. Marguerite For- man	1650	25.00
1588 Wm. Eckman	1	200.00
1589 Mrs. Lovena May Wade	4	25.00
1590 Mrs. Elizabeth A. Killman	29	50.00
1591 John S. Nash.....	142	200.00
1592 Mrs. Mary Ann Booth	322	50.00
1593 Emmet S. Heatherly	1024	95.77
1594 Mrs. Minnie Gabb..	1082	25.00
1595 Philip Darby	3	50.00
1596 Mrs. Marikke Thom- sen	65	50.00
1597 Mrs. Annie Newald..	76	50.00
1598 James T. Veal.....	317	200.00
1599 Frank O'Neil	392	129.20
1600 Mrs. Ada L. Vinning	407	50.00
1601 Hamilton H. Mitch- ell	726	200.00
1602 Thos. H. Vellono- weth	774	50.00
1603 Mrs. Lena Tienney..	13	50.00
1604 John Yetter (disa- bility)	115	300.00
1605 John Milligan	342	200.00
1606 Herman Pretseh (disability)	419	400.00
1607 Mrs. Cora Andrews.	578	50.00
1608 John F. Garber	660	200.00
1609 James C. Martin....	660	200.00
1610 John E. Gasaway....	669	200.00
1611 Alonzo Fish	678	50.00
1612 J. C. Hall	1207	200.00
1613 D. S. Kenaston.....	1520	100.00
1614 Mrs. Eliza A. Baker	33	50.00
1615 Isaac S. Laing.....	167	50.00
1616 Wm. H. Issard.....	176	200.00
1617 Sion L. Wight.....	235	200.00
1618 Mrs. Ella Knowles..	255	50.00
1619 Mrs. Amelia H. Shaw	387	50.00
1620 Robert Sentell	570	200.00
1621 John Milton Ray....	742	100.00
1622 Wm. H. Scott	1366	100.00
1623 Adam Shirran	2	200.00
1624 Theodore Brehmer..	7	200.00
1625 Richard H. W. Grif- fen	115	50.00
1626 John C. Reilly.....	122	200.00
1627 Wm. J. Miller.....	211	200.00
1628 Mrs. Geo. W. Selby.	262	50.00
1629 Nathaniel Krasher..	263	200.00
1630 Charles Ross	299	200.00
1631 Daniel D. Murphy..	306	200.00
1632 Ada Skellenger	306	50.00
1633 R. C. Hampton.....	379	50.00
1634 Herman Henkler ..	567	200.00
1635 John Gebhardt	612	200.00
1636 Frederick Gehweiler	612	200.00
1637 John A. McNeill....	79	200.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	155	50.00
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.	303	25.00
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.	947	200.00
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.	305	200.00
Atlantic City, N. J.—		
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E Baltimore st.	651	50.00
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., cor. Highland.		
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.		
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Petts, 724 Washing- ton st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.		
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.		
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.		
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.		
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Con- gress.		
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave. Cambridge, Mass.—Ronald McGillivray, 622 Massachusetts ave.		
Central City, Kan.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J. Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.		
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.		
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 54, F. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Gar- den City Bk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 199, J. C. Grantham, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bk.		
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.		
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.		
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleas- ant avenue.		
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.		
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.		
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.		
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st. Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.		
Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st. Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st. L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.		
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.		
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave., West. East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12 Glenmore Place.		
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broad- way.		
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Marge- son, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell, 1839 Davis st.		
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.		
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.		
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.		
Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 1127 Willard street.		
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.		
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.		
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cam- eron, 263 Highland ave.		
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.		
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.		
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 22.		
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.		
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.		
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.		
Houston, Tex.—W. H. Norris, 2705 Run- nels st.		
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.		
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Vir- ginia avenue.		
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wis- ner st.		
Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155. Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.		
Jersey City, N. J.—Chas. K. Bushan, 311, Gard- ner st., Burhau Hill, N. J.		
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Miehler, 2403 Col- lege ave.; Carl A. Nelson, 4216 Euclid ave.		
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.		
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.		
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Wauke- gon, Ill.		
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.		
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st. Louisville, Ky.—M. Gueda, 425 W. Jeff. st.		
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B. Johnston.		
Lynd, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st. Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bk.		

Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Can tie st.
New York City—Robert Thompson, 240 E. 80th st.; Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Jos. R. Mannifield, 240 E. 80th st.; (Stairbuilders) Emil Haar, 240 E. 80th st.; C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st.; Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st.; Philip Gibbins, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 1119 Penn ave., Room 307; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Bienen.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Antonio, Tex.—F. S. Boyt, 718 Cameron.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st. C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—Chas. E. Leslie, 204 N. 5th.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltmarsh, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 255 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—Richard Southwell, 18 Victoria st., Room 45.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warde Building.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 379 Ashland ave.



LOCAL UNION 1372, Easthampton, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Maker and Ruler of the Universe, to call from us our esteemed brother, David C. Spear; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. W. HODGES,
F. S. KNOTT,
CHRIS CARROLL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1006, Chatham, Ont., Can.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved brother, Jonathan Graham; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost an honorable and energetic member, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of our union; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved relatives, that they be spread on the records of this union and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. McLARTY,
E. COURTNEY,
P. E. DEAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 607, Hannibal, Mo.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Edward Hulton; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our local union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and extend to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our minute book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and copies be sent to the local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. W. HOGG,
WILLIAM MANGELS,
CHARLES WILCOX,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 447, Ossining, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman, Albert E. Smith; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing of our Brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious, having the good will of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to the bereaved family

our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes and copies be sent to our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK ANDERSON,
SCOTT MARSHALL,
MICHAEL JOHNSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1192, Oglesby, Ill.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call to Himself our beloved friend and brother, Fred A. Taylor, our Recording Secretary, and a faithful worker in the union cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our esteemed brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That in his death we feel that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most energetic workers, one whose thoughts and actions were for the welfare of our craft and who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of ninety days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

THOMAS PRYDE,
MORRIS SWORDS,
JOHN CLYDESDALE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 241, Moline, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Arthur A. Morton, we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that our Local Union 241 has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased brother in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that copies be sent to our local papers and our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN H. SKINNER,
SOL N. KOFFMAN,
CHAS. A. BERGLAND,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 616, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Arthur W. Jones; therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the supreme will, we deeply deplore our loss, but hope and trust it will be his eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That this Stair Builders' Local Union 616 tender its warmest sympathy and condolence to the mother and relatives of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. P. HARKINS,
J. T. GOMO,
E. B. DWYER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 263, Berwick, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst, on February 27th, 1904, our esteemed brother, Nathaniel Krasher; be it

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to His holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be entered on our minutes as a testimony of our respect and that copies be sent to the city Words fail us in the bitterness of our sorrow. We would urge you to face life papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. W. COPE,
ADRIAN A. POLLOCK,
C. EDWARD DAVIS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1110, East Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in the exercise of His divine will has removed from this world the wife of our worthy and esteemed brother, Peter Glick; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with him and the bereaved relatives we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a page of our minute book be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the city papers for publication.

H. BAINBRIDGE,
F. M. MUSHRUSH,
J. C. REICHERT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 583, Winsted, Conn.

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has removed from among us our beloved brother, Thomas J. Nonan; and

WHEREAS, Our association with him, during his membership in our local union, has proven to us that he was a good and faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the loss of our brother, through a sudden and fatal accident, is deeply felt by all members of this organization; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions become part of the records of this organization, that a copy be presented to the relatives of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. J. REIDY,
H. McFARLAND,
F. X. GUILMET,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 940, Sandusky, O.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother, Anthony Schuck, and the still heavier loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That in just tribute to the memory of the departed, we mourn the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; and be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family and recommend them to Him, who orders all for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that they be spread on our minutes and copies sent to our daily papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

HENRY HARMON,
WM. WATERFIELD,
FRED CLOSE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1336, Grand Island, Neb.

WHEREAS, Death has invaded the ranks of our local union and removed from our midst our brother, Adolph Meinke; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in their hour of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and mourning family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and tender

to them all assistance in our power; and be it further

Resolved, That we the members of this local union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members and the craft an efficient workman; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the departed, that a copy be entered on the records of this union and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

THEO. B. GARDNER,
JOHN VICK,
JAMES LARSEN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1478, Olney, Ill.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed from our midst by death the devoted wife of our esteemed brother, George Henson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement; may he be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Henson and family, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to The Dailey Mail and Times for publication.

J. H. SHEPHERD,
H. T. DEAN,
ROLLA DEAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1147, Baton Rouge, La.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Felix Guidry; and

WHEREAS, In the death of our beloved brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN B. LYONS,
PHILIP TRENT,
PHILIP BLACKMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1661, Frostburg, Md.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst our esteemed brother, Howard S. Saurbaugh, who departed this life February 21st, 1904; be it

Resolved, That the members of this local union extend his relatives and friends their heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, caused by the dispensation of God's providence in calling Bro. Saurbaugh from earth to heaven; and be it further

Resolved, That each member wear the badge of mourning thirty days in token of brotherly love and esteem; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family.

S. W. DUGGAN,
WM. C. PRESTON,
HUGH McMILLEN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 154, Kewanee, Ill.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call to Himself our esteemed brother, S. B. Schultz; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Schultz this local union mourns the loss of one of its oldest and most respected members; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions

tions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that copies be sent to the *Herald*, of this city, and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

O. Q. WARD,
OSCAR JOHNSON,
C. F. HAZELLEAF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1056, Pinckneyville, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother Tine McClurken; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, his hour of sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. LOGAN, Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1056, Pinckneyville, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Bro. John Bishop; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. LOGAN, Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1318, Camden, S. C.
WHEREAS, It was the divine will of God to remove from our midst Bro. J. S. Godfrey; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. P. TURNER,
W. E. JERMAN,
J. W. CROSSLAND,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 948, Sioux City, Ia.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Charles D. Bagley; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved brother our local union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHARLES BANDER,
A. E. TYLER,
C. M. COOK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 811,
Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Father to remove the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Charles Cower; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union tender our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and members of his family in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, that a copy be engrossed and presented to Bro. Cower and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

MORETON SOUTHALL,
D. JONES ROBERTS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Architect of the Universe, to remove from

our midst, our beloved brother, John Meeks; and

WHEREAS, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood; industrious and respected by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Meeks our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, a man with few faults and many virtues; who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother, that a page of our minutes be set aside for these resolution and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. E. HINES,
P. B. KEEFE,
E. F. BRADY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 847, Natick, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of our Father in Heaven, to remove from our midst, our late brother, Patrick Sweeney; and

WHEREAS, As a Brotherhood we should show recognition of his virtues and loyalty to unionism; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of our Lord we do not the less mourn for our brother, who has been taken from us; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Patrick Sweeney, this local union laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to offer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the brothers; an active member of the union whose endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of our respect; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our local union, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAS. R. GOW,
RUSSELL LEAVITT,
FRANK F. PULSIFER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 342, Pawtucket, R. I.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and ex-treasurer, John Milligan, who served in that capacity a period of four years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Local Union 342 suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest, upright and industrious citizen, ever ready to help those in distress. With his wise council and courteous manner he won the respect of all whom he came in contact with; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, who doeth all things for the best, we sincerely mourn our brother, who has been called from his labor to rest; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the family of the deceased who was a kind and loving husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed brother, that a copy be presented to his family and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN F. MCCONN,
GEORGE P. HUGHES,
VICTOR LECROSE,
Committee.

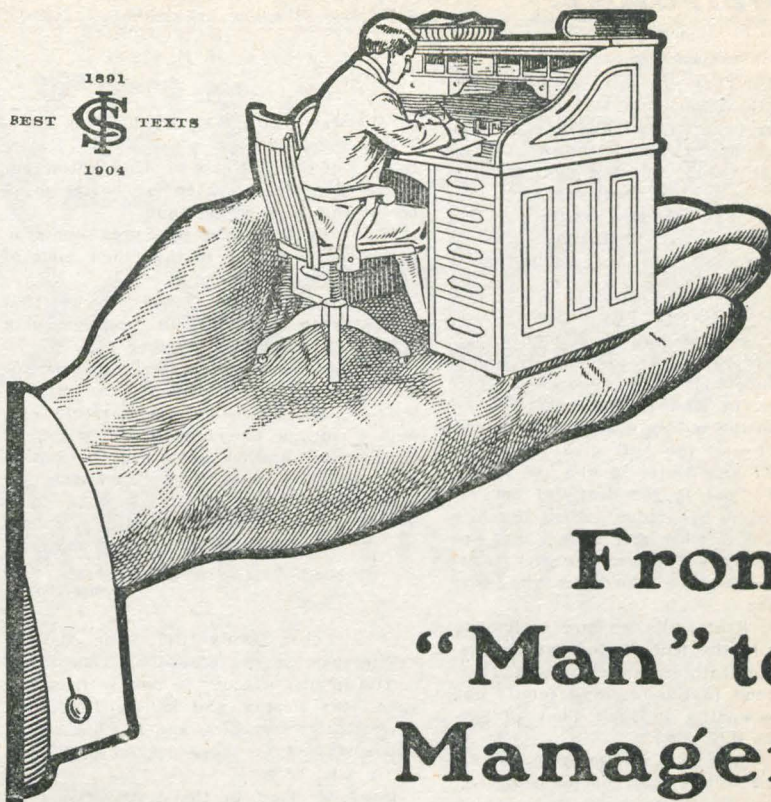
LOCAL UNION 53, White Plains, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Father to take unto Himself the beloved wife of our brother, J. B. Cameron; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to our brother in his distress; and be it further

(Continued on page 20.)

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Name _____ Age _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

OBITUARY.

[Continued from page 19.]

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this local union, that a copy be presented to Bro. Cameron and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. E. PATTERSON,
J. R. FIELDER,
C. N. SMITH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 571, Carnegie, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks our beloved brother, J. F. MacManus; and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother, our union suffers the loss of a faithful member and honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN W. HALL,
ED. WECKMAN,
J. B. SUMMER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 631, Spring Valley, Ill.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss Local Union 631 has sustained by the demise of our friend and brother, Albert Moir, and of the still further loss sustained by those who are nearest and dearest to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brother we have lost one of the links in the chain of brotherly love which spans the earth, one of the defenders of human rights. We grieve to know that he has stepped out of our ranks forever. Others will step in to fill up the gap in the ranks of labor's hosts and the battle of human rights will go on, but the vacancy caused by our brother's demise will remain; his life work is over he has gone to reap his reward. God bless his memory. We extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, bravely, realizing that he whom you now mourn fell as a hero in the battle of humanity and has gone to his reward in the great unknown. May God give you courage to face this sorrow bravely and meekly and with fixed determination to aid in carrying out your part of the great struggle in which he did his share nobly. Peace to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of this Union and that a copy be tendered to the bereaved family of Brother Moir.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

JAS. MALLONEE,
R. P. SPOHN,
WM. J. SWIGER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 149, Irvington, N. Y.

WHEREAS, Death, the Grim Reaper, has seen fit to pluck from our midst, in the full flower of manhood, our esteemed and worthy brother, Thomas Jones; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local Union 149, extend to the parents of our departed brother, our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and be it also

Resolved, That our charter be suitably draped with the insignia of mourning for the period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be entered on our minutes and a copy be mailed to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the above re-

solutions be presented to the sorrowing parents of Bro. Thomas Jones.

H. G. NICHOLS,
H. E. CUDNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 541, Washington, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst, Bro. John Porter, a charter member of this local union; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in this, their hour of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their loss of a dear friend; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the widow of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. F. CLARK,
J. W. NICKERSON,
J. Y. MCCLAIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1041, Lynn, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, our worthy and esteemed brother, Peter Gillis; therefore, and in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother, our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend, and extend to the bereaved family, our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and that these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our local union.

W. E. CARRITT,
R. M. MCKINNON,
LEVI HUDSON,
Committee.

Charity.

Live not for self alone. For love's sweet sake

In deeds of kindness bless humanity.
Each gentle act of sacrifice we make
To help the world, records a charity.
Christ's stewards have a sacred charge to keep,

To faithful be, nor e'er His trust betray;
To aid the helpless, comfort those who weep.

And serve mankind through untried paths each day.

We may not see misfortune's victims die
And careless "pass by on the other side."
'Tis ours to aid where help has been denied—

To bind up another's wounds, heed suffering's cry;—

Sweet privilege! to be allowed to give
In charity; this do—live and let live.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL,
Kirkwood, Ga.

Candor is the rarest virtue of sociability.

No circumstances can repair a defect of character.

Do Thy Best.

Whether master of a mansion
Or a plain and humble cot,
Do thy best. Be conscientious
Where'er thy earthly lot.
Do thy best, and be unwilling
Any task should stop at less;
Then whate'er shall be thy station,
Sweet content thy life shall bless.

Selfish ones may shirk their burdens,
Then unselfish ones must bear,
Uncomplaining, double duty;—
Do thy best, do not despair.
In a world so full of sorrow
We may not from duty swerve,
Whatsoever be our station,
Human need we still may serve.

There are pilgrims heavy laden,
Toiling bravely on life's road.
Do thy part; in kind compassion
Help them bear their heavier load.
As we climb the same rough highway
Many faint and trampled lie;
In a world of pain and trouble
We must heed the wounded's cry.

Do thy best to make hope brighter,
Daily live a noble creed;—
Words are empty, vain professions,
Lest they bear a worthy deed.
There is much of pain and trouble,
There is much of strife and woe,
Then make earth a type of heaven,
That our faith in works shall grow.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL,
Kirkwood, Ga.

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Scaffolding, edited by John Black. Every carpenter is likely to be called upon to erect a scaffold and this book describes methods and designs for erecting various scaffolds.

Hints and Aids in Building and Estimating. Gives hints and prices, tells how to measure, explains building terms, etc.

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Reading Architects Drawings, contains helpful points and suggestions, with directions for following plans, specifications and working drawings.

Cements and Glue, by John Phin, contains 190 receipts for making all sorts of cements, glue and paste, together with rules and directions for their use.

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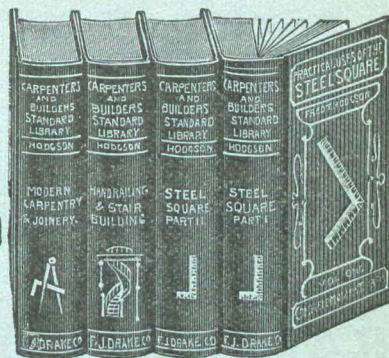
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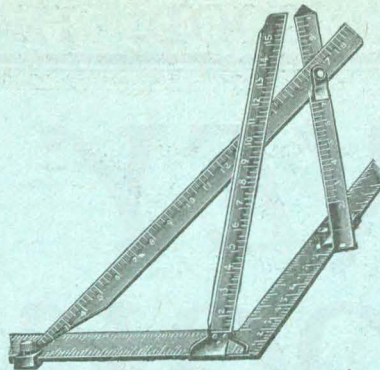
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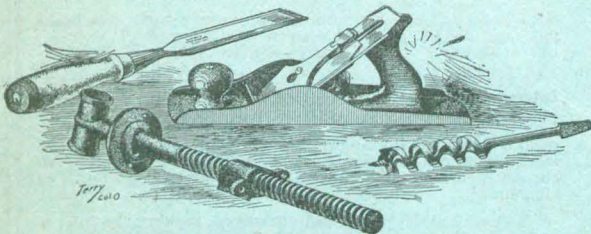
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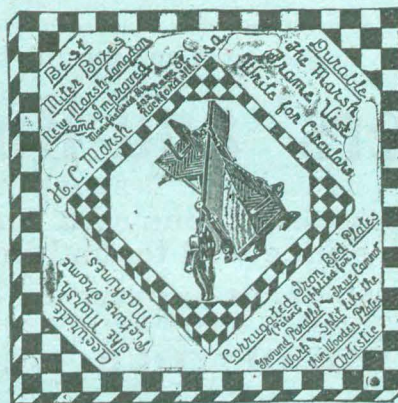
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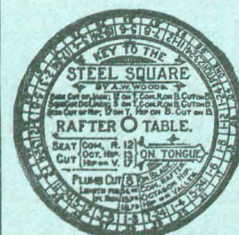
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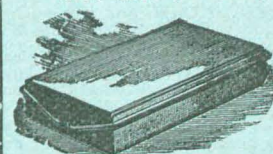
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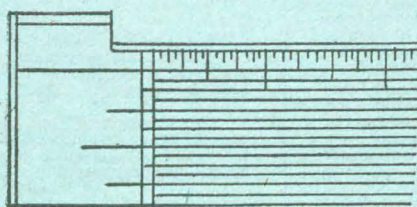
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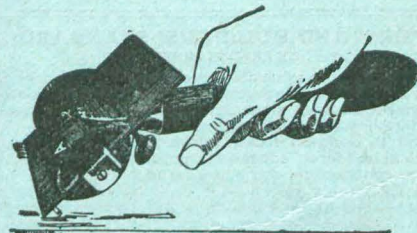


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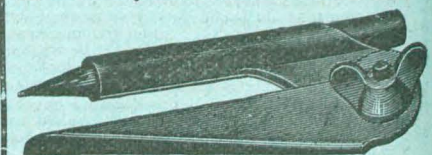
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIV---No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1904

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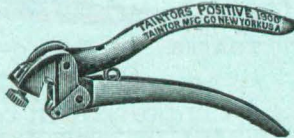
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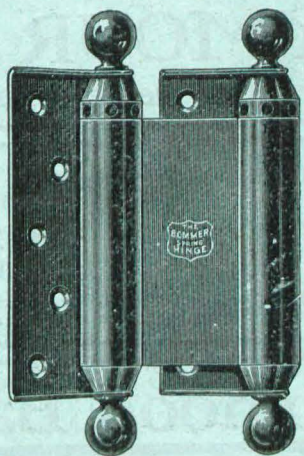


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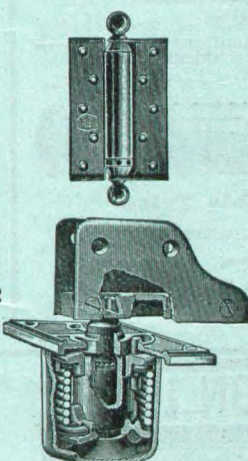
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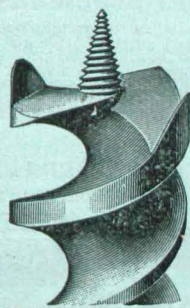
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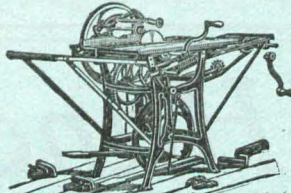
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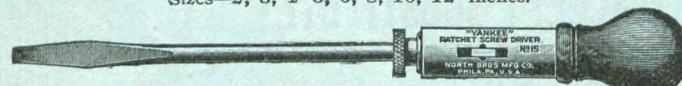


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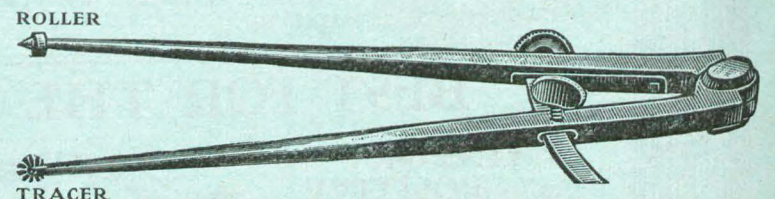
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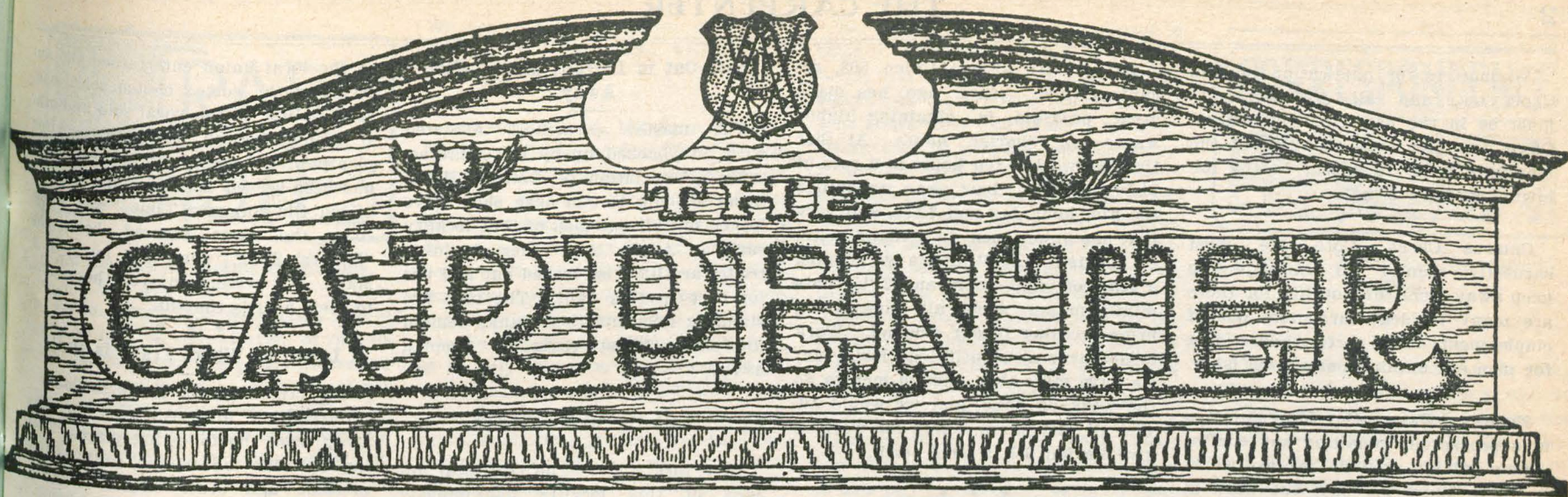
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 5
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



RIVERSIDE, CAL.—Trade is extremely dull in this place, the greater part of the members being idle. This is the greatest slump in the building industry that our town has seen for years.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Trade is extremely dull here and so many of our resident carpenters walking the streets that we would advise all migrating craftsmen to stay away pending a revival of business.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The condition of trade here remains much the same as stated in last report and no improvement in sight. Work is still very dull and craftsmen are advised to avoid this city until further notice.

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—Trade is so dull here and wages so low that our best men are leaving the city to go to other towns in search of work. Traveling carpenters are cautioned not to wend their way to this locality.

EVERETT, WASH.—We are having a very dull season and craftsmen coming here expecting to find a busy town in the building line will find themselves greatly disappointed. There are many of our men idle and walking the streets.

WILBURTON, I. T.—Our Local Union 1276, although numerically not very strong, having 18 or 20 members in good standing on its books, is in pretty good shape and working order and getting along nicely. We enjoy the eight-hour day. More anon.

KREBS, I. T.—Local Union 1716 is in good condition financially but work is at a standstill. This being a coal mining country and the miners working but two days each week for some time and will not start up again until the miners begin to work regular or full time. Brothers are advised to keep away from this vicinity.

JONESBORO, ARK.—Numbers of carpenters are flocking in here without the slightest chance of securing employment and part of our home men meeting the same fate. Traveling brothers are earnestly warned not to come to Jonesboro at this time.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Owing to trade demands and other difficulties encountered, a large number of our men will be thrown out of work shortly and all carpenters are urgently called upon to stay away from this vicinity for the present, especially the Beaver Valley.

MACON, GA.—There is as yet no perceivable sign indicating the usual opening of work in April or May, and prospects are not at all promising. Trade is dull and many of our men idle. Please place Macon, Ga., on the list of dull towns and advise carpenters to keep away.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—In looking over the list of Eight-Hour cities, we fail to find Muskegon, Mich., and nobody to blame. We are working eight hours one straight year, having started April 1, 1903. Please place us in line with the eight-hour cities and towns, published in our journal.

HILO, HAWAII.—Business in the building line is at a standstill; there is nothing doing and most of our members are out of employment. Everyone that can is leaving this place. Men coming here at this time in the expectancy to secure employment will certainly be disappointed.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Work is extremely dull here at this time and there being an abundance of resident carpenters many of them vainly looking for a job, we would advise brothers to give this place a wide berth until next summer when we expect a decided improvement in trade conditions.

BURLINGTON, IA.—The contractors here have refused to sign any agreement with our local union and declare for the open shop rule. They are advertising for carpenters in surrounding towns, while there are enough of our own men walking the streets. Traveling carpenters are advised to shun Burlington for the present.

McCURTAIN, I. T.—In spite of energetic efforts of our membership to keep our local union intact, we are losing some of our men, owing to the scarcity of work. Nevertheless, we hope to hold out until fall work begins, provided that we are not hampered by newcomers. All carpenters are advised to stay away from McCurtain, I. T. and vicinity for the present.

OTTUMWA, IA.—Craftsmen will please stay away from this city for the present and take warning against advertisements calling carpenters to Ottumwa, for they are false; the fact being that there are two carpenters for every job. As in all other cities there is an element at work here to undo our organization, their efforts will be in vain if carpenters remain away.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—After a long and hard winter, trade in this city is particularly dull and most of our men out of employment, nor are the prospects for early spring work very promising. Migrating carpenters are requested to steer clear of Philadelphia, as any and all work starting in this city will not furnish employment for the large number of members now out of work.

LAWRENCE, S. C.—All of our boys here are walking the streets. There is plenty of work to be done this spring, but the employers expect us to work ten and one-half and even eleven hours per day, in violation of our trade rules. We are standing firmly to our union and are sure to win our fight if not hampered by new-comers. Migrating brothers are requested to keep away.

MYSTIC, IA.—Local Union 1213 is a live child and very healthy and active though not very large in size. We have swallowed up everything in sight and hunting for more to appease our hankering. Our numerical strength is not any greater because, speaking in the language of Napoleon, "There are no more worlds to conquer," but we do not weep. We are in peace with one another and all the world. With the opening of spring, work is starting up fairly well with a show for employment for all our members, but none to spare. We are glad to be numbered with those who practice what they preach—fair dealing with one another.

ASTORIA, ORE.—It has come to our notice that eastern papers are full of advertisements for carpenters wanted in this place. There is no scarcity of men here, in fact, more than enough to do all the work required here, and having made demand for an eight hour day we would request all carpenters to remain away from Astoria, as their coming here at this time would injure our cause.

PRINCETON, IND.—This place being boomed by newspapers on account of a new oil well recently discovered, which may have a tendency of drawing idle men to this vicinity we will state that as regards carpenter work, there is only some repair work being done and not enough of that to keep our home men in employment. Trade in the building line in general is rather dull at present. Remain away.

CHARLEROI, PA.—We have been severely tried this winter and now that the milder season is opening up, the situation still remains critical. Charleroi gained the eight hours last spring after a hard fight, since then Monongahela City, Donora and Monesson, near by towns have been organized, but are working nine hours. Our district extends from Lock No. 4 to Lock No. 5, a distance of about fifteen miles up the river and six miles on each side of river. A large portion of the carpenters in the district being non-union, working for less pay, it is bound to cause trouble this spring.

PALO ALTO, CAL.—Two months ago there was not one competent non-union carpenter in this city. During February, however, the beginning of the dull season, several contractors gave battle. One of them was granted an injunction by the Superior Court on a flimsy pretext, restraining any member of our union from asking a non-union craftsman, engaged in any of the building trades, to quit work for any of the unfair employers. The Citizens' Alliance came promptly to their aid and through their agents secured a number of non-union men from outlying towns to take the places of our men. Craftsmen are requested to stay away from Palo Alto until the trouble has been adjusted, and notice thereof given through the columns of our journal.

All matters for publication in *THE CARPENTER*, and all advertisements must be in the hands of the General Office not later than the 25th of the month in order to appear in the following month's issue.

* * *

CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.—We most earnestly request all carpenters to keep away from this locality for there are many resident carpenters out of employment. The parties advertising for men are unfair to organized labor.

* * *

EL RENO, OKLA.—Our local union is in a prosperous condition and continuously gaining ground. We are working nine hours per day, but work is slack and quite a number of our men idle. Certain parties, prompted by a desire to disrupt our organization, are sending circulars broadcast stating nothing but falsehoods from start to finish. Don't be misled by these statements; stay away.

* * *

GALESBURG, ILL.—Work is quite slack here at present and we would advise migrating brothers to be cautious and pay no attention to advertisements for men wanted in this locality. These ads. emanate from non-union contractors whose object is to flood this place with idle craftsmen, willing to work below the scale. Quite a number of our members are walking the streets for want of a job. Keep away from Galesburg at this time.

* * *

ONEIDA, N. Y.—All journeymen carpenters are requested to remain away from this city until further notice, as work is very dull. It is owing to this unsatisfactory state of affairs that we have refrained from making any trade demand this spring, thinking this to be the wisest course to pursue under the circumstances. We are now working nine hours for a minimum wage of \$2.25 per day; but after the clouds roll by and we can see the small end of 1904, we hope to have an eight-hour day and be in line with other cities or near so.

* * *

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—We have a firm here known as the Advance Thresher Co., who is using all available means in luring woodworkers to this city under the promise of steady employment. The fact is, that this firm has adopted the piece-work plan and the wages of the men having been curtailed through its operation from 40 cents to \$1 per day, they are compelled to quit or run into indebtedness. Inside carpenters should pay no attention to the Advance Thresher Co.'s advertisements. There can evidently be no steady work for any union man where starvation pay obtains.

* * *

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—In view of a movement on foot here for an advance and the establishment of a minimum rate of wages we would request all carpenters to steer clear of this city this summer. Trade conditions afford no inducement for brothers to come here, as wages are very low and the ten-hour system prevails. At present we receive from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, our demand being \$2.00 per day minimum. We do not wish to be considered selfish in making this request; we only desire to be afforded an opportunity to gain what is right and just.

MARION, ILL.—Local Union 508, organized three years ago, has made great progress in obtaining higher wages and shorter hours. At that time we worked ten hours at a rate of \$1.50 per day. Last year we gained the nine-hour day and \$2.50, and very few non-union men to contend with. On the 1st of April ultimo we adopted a scale of eight hours and 31¼ cents minimum per hour, all contracting firms acceding to our demand. Work is not near as plentiful as last year; we have more than enough men to do the work on hand, and we would advise all carpenters looking for work to give Marion, Ill., a wide berth.

* * *

PUEBLO, COLO.—We have been notified by the Builders' Association of this city that after April 15th our wages would be \$3.00 per day of eight hours; a reduction of 50 cents per day; and further that if we abrogate our relations with the Building Trades' Council they would sign a contract with us on the above terms, to remain in force until Jan. 1, 1905. The proposition has been unanimously rejected by Local Union 362, and a clash is imminent. Brother craftsmen are undoubtedly cognizant of the atrocious action of the ruling powers in the State of Colorado, and the situation so menacing to organized labor. We have the fight of our lives at hand and would urgently call on all carpenters to remain away from Pueblo and Colorado.

* * *

IDAHO FALLS, IDA.—Seeing so many stay away notices in *THE CARPENTER*, we have heretofore refrained from coming forth with our own grievance; but now it seems we can not stay it off any longer. Our town is overrun with real estate agents who take frequent trips to the east and advertise this place as a booming town, with the design, of course, to sell building lots at exorbitant prices. As a result, tradesmen are flocking in here in large numbers to the detriment of our local union and others, and making it very hard for us to maintain the foothold we have gained. Idaho Falls has no mining, milling or factory industries whatever. It is merely supported by the farming country and consequently its growth is very slow. Carpenters should heed this advice and not allow themselves to be taken in by real estate sharks.

* * *

GARDINER, ME.—Work this winter has been very scarce and as a consequence we had to go through a good deal of hardship. At present, however, trade is picking up again, our meetings are well attended, the members paying their dues more promptly and a few new members are coming in. We have a union hall which has been selected by the five different unions here, for their headquarters. We are occasionally holding joint meetings which greatly help to fortify our position and to further our cause. The attitude of the press in this vicinity is so unfriendly if not hostile to organized labor, that we would prefer to be ignored by it entirely instead of reading in the columns of the various sheets, items falsely and mischievously presenting our movements, aims and ambitions.

Lock-Out in Detroit, Mich.—Keep Away.

The master carpenters affiliated with and backed up by the Manufacturers' Association of Detroit, Mich., in an attempt to run open shop, have locked out all our men of that locality early in April. All other building trades are likewise locked out and are together in this fight. The men are standing firm and their ranks remain unbroken. Assist them by keeping away.

* * *

On the Unfair List.

NEW IBERIA, LA.—The two local unions of this locality unanimously passed a resolution placing the Iberia Cypress Sawmill Co. and the Gebert Shingle Co. on the unfair list. These firms have locked out the union men in their employ on February 8th, they refusing to work eleven hours per day or stand a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages. We request all local unions of the U. B. to take similar action.

* * *

The Morrison & Snodgrass Co., of Cincinnati, Unfair.

The Morrison & Snodgrass Co., of Cincinnati, O., absolutely refuses to recognize our millmen's Local Union 327 of that locality and has been placed on the unfair list. They have discharged some of the local union members on the plea of incompetency; but in reality because they refused to renounce their union and become so-called loyal employees. All Brotherhood members are called upon to discriminate against this notoriously unfair firm until these antagonists of organized labor have come to time.

* * *

An Enjoyable Smoker.

AUBURN, N. Y.—We are happy to say that our Local Union 453 is prospering finely. We have nearly all carpenters in town in line and there are good prospects for a busy seasons work ahead of us; but we have plenty of men here to do it. On April 4th we held an entertainment and smoker, when we had lots of good things to eat and a program that was first-class. Conspicuous among the entertainers were Bro. Hickey's two little daughters in piano duets and solos, Bro. White with his graphophone and some fine remarks by Bro. Coneybear. His talk was more special to the younger members, urging them to put their shoulder to the wheel and give the older boys a rest. In all it was an evening greatly enjoyed and long to be remembered by all participants.

* * *

Local Union 129 Banqueting.

Local Union 129, Hazelton, Pa., held their seventh annual banquet on March 27th, which, thanks to the good work of the committee of arrangements and to the assistance of brother members and their wives, proved a rousing success, long to be remembered by the boys. At 8 p. m. the members, their families and friends, filled the hall and entertainment began. Bro. D. A. Post, of Wilkesbarre, Secretary of the G. E. B., was present and delivered an eloquent address which was much appreciated by the hearers. The Hazelton band and the male quartet

of the local union entertained the audience with some choice selections. Miss Balliet with a vocal solo and other members with recitations. After plenty of luncheon and refreshments had been served the male quartet sang "Good Old Summer Time," and other songs, the most favored being the "Miners' Song," composed by Bro. J. Mane. All present enjoyed themselves to their heart's content.

* * *

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL. Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Macon, Ga.
Collinswood, Ont., Can.	

* * *

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Breese, Ill.	Chester, Ill.
La Fayette, La.	Bennettsville, S. C.
Charlotte, N. C.	Salem, Mass.
Dallas, Tex.	Harriman, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Kansas City, Kan.
Rome, Ga.	Basin, Mont.
Calgary Alberta, Can.	Uniontown, Ala.
Wanette, Okla.	Weston, W. Va.
South Hampton, N. Y.	Guymon, Okla.
Havre, Mont.	Bartow, Fla.
Ocala, Fla.	Arcello, Porto Rico.
Higbee, Mo.	Excelsior Springs, M.
Fresno, Cal.	Nebb City, Mo.
Plainville, Ind.	

Total—27 Local Unions.

Expulsions.

E. J. Affolter, the former Secretary of Local Union 344, Waukesha, Wis., has been expelled for embezzling part of the local union funds.

* * *

Benj. Horst, ex-Treasurer of Local Union 1582, Cincinnati, O., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement.

* * *

Waldo B. Allen, of Local Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., has been fined \$100.00 and expelled by the local union for violation of Sections 163 (a) and 163 (b) of the General Constitution, he having given his working card to a non-union man and allowed him to work on same.

Rejection of Candidates.

George W. Burlison has applied for admission to Local Union 508, Marion, Ill., three times in succession and has been rejected each time.

TO DISTRICT AND LOCAL SECRETARIES.

As our list of Recording and Financial Secretaries will not appear in the June and July issues of *The Carpenter*, District and Local Secretaries are requested to keep this issue on file. The list is published once every three months. It will again appear in the August Carpenter.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

LOCAL UNION 1535, SCHUYLER, NEB.—At the time of organization of our local union, a year ago, we demanded and advance in wages of 25 cents per day and were promised acquiescence after completion of contracts then under execution. A promise never fulfilled, however. On March 1st we decided to make a demand for nine hours work at obtaining rate of wages, viz: \$2.25 per day minimum, to take effect on May 1st. There is but one contractor here, to a population of about 3,000, who so far practically had everything his own way. While there still is a possibility of an amicable settlement we would kindly ask all carpenters to avoid Schuyler, Neb., at least for 60 or 90 days, in order to give us a chance to win out. Our local men can easily do all the work now in sight.

LOCAL UNION 767, OTTUMWA, IA.—In order that the contractors would be able to make their estimates on all work contracted on the basis of the new scale, we notified them on the first of December that on April 1st, 1904, we would demand the eight-hour day. The two contracting firms known as the Crissman & Co., and the Sulter & Stabler, contractors and builders, have not shown any disposition to disprove our demand prior to within 36 hours of the time when our new trade rules were to take effect and on March 30th each of the above firms discharged, in all, twenty of our members and advertised for non-union men. We have tried all honorable means to adjust the differences without accomplishing any results. We are, however, confident of winning out provided that carpenters stay away from this city for this summer.

LOCAL UNION 611, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—This local union composed of mill and bench-hands, recently appointed a committee to wait on the bosses and lay before them our trade demands. We are working nine and ten hours per day, the wages ranging from 20 to 30 cents an hour; now we are asking for a reduction of one hour or nine hours per day where ten hours is the rule, the wages to be the same as for ten hours and the new scale to take effect on May 1st. Some of the employers having already expressed a willingness to grant our demands, there are fair prospects for gaining them without much trouble.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Though we have no desire to enter upon a strike until all other means have been exhausted and the provisions of the constitution complied with, all the local unions here voted for a demand to be made upon the employers for a Saturday half-holiday and 45 cents minimum an hour. Our working hours are at present 48 per week and the wages from \$3 to \$3.25 per day.

We are in hopes to secure an adjustment of the differences without any trouble.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, MEMPHIS, TENN.—Trade conditions having improved and prospects for the future being bright we have renewed our last year's demand for a minimum scale of 40 cents per hour. Forty per cent. of our members are already paid at the rate of 40 cents per hour and if any complication should arise, not more than 100 of our membership would be affected; in fact, it is only the term minimum, which may prove a stumbling block. Our men are determined in their demand and probabilities are that we shall win out this year. The new scale is to take effect on May 1st.

LOCAL UNION 66, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—We have made a demand upon the contractors for a reduction of one hour per day, or eight hours work and 28 cents per hour minimum, to take effect on May 1st. Our present working hours are nine per day and the wages \$2.25 per day. The bosses being members of the Builders' Exchange and averse to entering into any agreement with our union, a clash may become unavoidable.

LOCAL UNION 228, POTTSVILLE, PA.—In the beginning of February we presented our grievance to the contractors asking for an advance in wages from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour for nine hours work, to become effective on May 1st. In reply, the bosses as a body adopted a resolution to the effect that there shall be no change in the wage scale and that they want to hire union or non-union men and discharge whom they see fit. We have entered into negotiations with the contractors and hope to reach an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute.

LOCAL UNION 1407, PERRY, N. Y.—The ten hour workday system still being in operation here and having come to the conclusion that we are justly entitled to reduction in hours and an advance in wages, we are demanding nine hours work and 22½ cents an hour to take effect on May 1st. Our present scale of wages is 20 cents per hour. Trade conditions being favorable we anticipate little trouble in getting our demands acceded to but would request craftsmen to avoid Perry, N. Y., pending a settlement of our grievances.

Successful Trade Movements.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—We are happy to report that the contractors have conceded everything we asked for, viz: 30 cents per hour minimum rate and nine hours to constitute a day's work on and after April 1st. The new scale is in operation since that date. We can safely say that our success is a remarkable one, taking into consideration that but two years ago many of us were working eleven hours per day. Business is rather backward this season and migrating brothers are requested to keep shy of Manistique, pending a revival of trade; by doing so they will help us to firmly secure what we have gained.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.—We are pleased to state that we have arrived at a settlement with the contractors, all having signed an agreement providing for nine hours work and 30 cents an hour. Everything is working smoothly now; if we only had work enough to keep the boys off the streets. Trade is awful dull and we would advise traveling brothers to steer clear of St. Cloud. We have secured another victory on the political field, having elected our president, Bro. H. P. Steckling, to the position of alderman, for a term of three years. Unionism is getting stronger in this city every year.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Sash, Door and Blind Manufacturers' Association of this city have signed an agreement that ended the strike waged for nearly a year, and all the men in their employ are now working under union conditions. The agreement fixes the minimum rate of wages at \$2.25 a day, for nine hours labor, time and a half for all overtime and double time for work on Sundays; the agreement to be effective until April 1905.

CHARLOTTE, PA.—Local Union 1044 had a little difficulty with the Walton Lumber Co. here, and in our endeavor to adjust the matter in dispute we called out our men in the firm's employ. After a week's suspension of work and a shut down of the mill and a continued conference with the company, we gained our point, viz: recognition of our union and the joining of a non-union man.

AURORA, ILL.—We have, after a stormy period, secured an agreement with our building contractors for the coming year (from May 1, 1904, to May 1, 1905, and we now look for a prosperous season. The Fox River Valley Association, Citizens' Alliance and the Parry organization have made strenuous efforts to down us, but we as a body have stood pat to our demands and have won out. We feel elated over the victory. Through the assistance of our able committee and the conservative action of the local union we have accomplished much for the locality we are in, and we would like to say to our brothers everywhere: stand by your guns and you can win out as well!

HAZLETON, PA.—The nine-hour workday system is in operation here since April 1st and we have also gained an advance in wages. Our present wage scale is 30 cents an hour minimum, time and a half for overtime and double time for work on Sundays and holidays. Work is not very plentiful and we would advise craftsmen to remain away until further notice.

100 Carpenters.

The Nicholls Manufacturing Co., of Ottumwa, Ia., would like the names and addresses of 100 carpenters, as they wish to make them a present of one of their oxidized copper squares, which they believe will be appreciated by those who are fortunate enough to receive the same.

As they have only a limited number to be given away the parties sending in their names first will be the first served.

CORRESPONDENCE



Why They Don't Join Our Organization.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The question is often raised; Why are there so many carpenters who do not join our U. B? I will tell you one of the main reasons—the fault lies with the provisions of our General Constitution, governing beneficial features, they are not dealing justly with all members alike. By these provisions a man over fifty years of age is classified as a semi-beneficial member, which means that he is entitled to but half the benefit a younger member is entitled to. This, in my judgment, is a mistake; for the so-called semi-beneficial member pays the same amount of per capita and is subject to payment of the same amount of assessments as the full-beneficial member. The former is also subject to the same laws, and as an older man generally is more experienced and wiser than a younger man, he is more often called upon to do committee work, or he is elected to the presidency or some other important office, that compels him to attend the meetings regularly.

He may be a member of our organization for ten years or more and still when he dies his wife is entitled to only \$50 funeral benefit, and in case of death of his wife he does not receive a cent, though he may not dispose of the means to defray funeral expenses and may have to depend on the city or on friends to pay for her burial. Nor is he entitled to any benefit whatever should he become disabled by accident. On the other hand, if a man 49 years of age joins the union, his wife is entitled to \$100 or \$200 in case of his death and he is allowed \$25 or \$50 in case of death of his wife, as per Sec. 95 of the General Constitution. He is also entitled to from \$100 to \$400 disability benefit. Financially speaking, we afford little or no inducement to older men to join our union and as the employer in selecting his help, generally gives preference to the younger and stronger man, the old man again gets it in the neck. It is but natural that he should be averse to paying the same share towards defraying the union's expenses, knowing that he can not get the same protection guaranteed younger members. It is claimed that the paying of full benefit to superannuated members would cause too great a strain on our treasury, but is it not too great a strain on the purse of the old member when he has to contribute his share towards paying a benefit to younger members four times as large as he himself is entitled to? This is unfair dealing and this is what keeps the older man out of the organization. Still, this is not all—the older man being so unjustly treated, very often causes many a young man to keep aloof from the union also. Being discriminated against by the employer on account of his advanced age, he goes into contracting for himself and while

(Continued on Page 4.)

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.
J. P. OGLETREE, R'l R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.
CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



**Quarterly Report of General President
Wm. D. Huber.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 31, 1904.
To the Members of the General Executive Board, Greeting:

BROTHERS—In making my report for the first quarter of the year 1904, I am pleased to inform you, that although the winter has been a severe one, and many of our members out of work for weeks at a time, during the greater part, our membership has not decreased to any extent. With the coming of spring, our boys are now beginning to get a hustle on themselves for the building up of our organization to still greater proportions than it has ever yet attained. They are realizing the fact that the more thoroughly we get our craft organized, the greater benefits they will derive from the trade. May their efforts in this direction meet with the greatest success possible; and let all of us lend our utmost assistance to attain the desired results.

In the last three months we have issued charters to 63 new local unions. A number of local unions have consolidated; thereby strengthening and bringing themselves in closer contact with one another, which no doubt will be for their best interests.

Many local unions are asking for the sending of some representative of the general office to aid them in their work and in the realization of their trade demands. We are rendering all assistance possible in this respect and I can assure you that our organizers have

done grand work in building up this organization through the severe winter we have had, and they are to be congratulated on the results they have accomplished.

On March 1st, I left for New York to meet the committee of the Amalgamated Society to deposit the amount mutually agreed upon under the decision of Mr. Strasser, for a faithful carrying out of the trade agreement. The money was deposited on the 4th of March in the Garfield National Bank of New York City, by committees representing both organizations; the money so deposited to draw interest. We have thus complied with the decision, and from now on we should do all possible to bring about the complete amalgamation of the two organizations and have but one Carpenters' organization on this side of the water. I would urge upon you the necessity of sending two representatives of this U. B. to attend the Convention of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, which will be held in the month of June. In doing this, we will be better able to explain our position to that body, as well as to bring direct information to place before our convention, thereby facilitating and helping the bringing about of the results desired and formulated in the decision of Mr. Strasser. The cost of such a course will cut but a small figure taking into consideration that, as regards the question of amalgamation, the work of the Convention would be more clearly outlined and facilitated and much of its precious time be spared.

I also visited Philadelphia while in the East, and endeavored to settle the difficulty with Local Union 277 and the District Council, as well as to urge the Local Union to abide by the laws of this organization. I found the District Council in very bad shape, financially, and they certainly need assistance to carry on the business of the U. B. in that city. I would recommend an appropriation sufficient to relieve them of some of their indebtedness, and enable them to get in proper shape again.

I found the organization in New York in good shape, considering the difficulties they have had to contend with since the strike. The members deserve great credit for the good work done in the interest of our organization in that city. The joint district council of Greater New York has been formed and is in good working order.

In Newark the boys are wide-awake to the situation, and doing all they can to bring about a thorough organization in that district. The outlook there is very promising.

In Cincinnati I find the situation well under control as far as the outside carpenters are concerned. While the mills will no doubt in the future also be in better shape. The members are showing more interest, and their watchword is "get together and act in unity." If this is done, good results are bound to follow.

WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

Local unions and District Councils desiring any alteration to our General Constitution are urgently called upon to send in their amendments for publication in this journal.

REPORT.

Of the Committee on Tabulation of Referendum Vote on Proposition to Affiliate With the "Structural Building Trades Alliance of America."

INDIANA OLIS, IND., A. RIL 23, 1904.
Mr. Wm. D. Huber, Gen. Pres. United Carpenters and Joiners of America.

We, the undersigned committee, appointed for the tabulation of the referendum vote on the proposition to affiliate with the "Structural Building Trades Alliance of America," beg leave to report as follows:

After carefully counting all the votes on said proposition, received at general office from all local unions, we find as follows:

Total number of votes cast.... 35,308
Yeas 27,334
Nays 7,924

The votes of the following local unions were not counted, their returns simply stating that the vote was unanimous, giving no number of the yeas and nays: 851, 643 and 1,400.

Inasmuch as the proposition received the necessary two-thirds majority, as specified in sections 184 (a) and (b) of the Constitution, the question of becoming affiliated with the "Structural Building Trades Alliance of America," is duly carried.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES JORDAN,
L. U. 281, Indianapolis, Ind.
WM. G. SCHARDT,
L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
GEO. C. NEWMAN,
L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo.
Committee.

The space in this issue being very limited owing to the publication of the R. S. and F. S. list, a full and detailed statement of the votes cast for and against the proposition will appear in the June CARPENTER.

(Concluded from Page 3).

Why They Don't Join Our Organization.

he may observe the unions trade rules, he has no sympathy for the union and cares little whether his men belong to it or not. You may ask why did he not join before he attained his fiftieth year of age? I would say, because he had not the opportunity to do so, as it is but a few years since a local union has been brought into existence in most of the localities where the U. B. has local unions today.

I think it is time to so change our General Constitution that it will give justice to all members alike. Let each member pay an amount of dues in proportion to the benefits he is entitled to and no more nor less. While it is true that old men are liable to be called away sooner than young men, these also will have to die sooner or later. In many instances it has been observed that the mortality among young men is greater than among the old, a fact that may be accounted for by the younger men running greater risk in following his vocation. He is doing more climbing and is more exposed to danger and accident and more liable to apply for disability benefit than the older man is. I would like very much to hear from some other brothers on this subject. Yours fraternally,

T. W. ROBERTS,
L. U. 1716, Krebs, I. T.

As to Higher Dues.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the April CARPENTER I read an article from Bro. Robinson of Local Union 643, Flint, Mich., in reference to higher dues. While I myself am not opposed to paying higher dues, it is a well-known fact that many of the members of our U. B. are. Bro. Robinson in his argument states, that after paying 25 cents instead of 20 cents per capita to the General Office, the local unions should be able to get along with the remaining 25 cents of the total amount of 50 cents monthly dues. Now, let me ask the brother a few questions: Is the membership of your local union about 200? Do you pay out about \$20 a week sick benefit on an average? Is your local union affiliated with your local central body? Have you a D. C. in your town? Is your local union represented in the State Association of Carpenters and Joiners? Have you had any labor troubles in your town and in consequence to pay out strike benefits? Let the brother figure out what it would cost a local union being under all these obligations and then see how easy it would be to get along with 25 cents, or even 40 cents per member and per month.

Here in Stamford we pay 60 cents monthly dues and find it hard to get along with the remaining 40 cents, as some weeks we had to pay out as high as \$60 for sick benefit.

Hoping this will catch the brother's eye, I remain fraternally yours,

CHAS. E. GRAHAM,
L. U. 210, Stamford, Conn.

* * *

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In answer to Bro. Robinson's query, what has a member to expect from a local union in case of distress? I would say that as far as Local Union 767, Ottumwa, Ia., is concerned, it is our proud boast that no fraternal order in America takes better care of sick members than does our local union. When a local union cuts off one or two hours per day and advances wages 50 per cent., its members can afford and should gladly pay a dollar a month dues. Fraternally,

M. C. MCCARREL, Pres.,
L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.

Little Wee.

When Baby Wee first came to me
My age was then just twenty-three.
Her cute little mouth was just too sweet,
And O! those tiny, angel feet!
And hands with fingers all complete!
And though I thought I saw in Wee
A strong resemblance to me,
It some how always made me mad
For folks to say, "She's like her dad."

But time has flown for her and me.
My years now number fifty-three.
She has a mouth—it can't be beat—
And O! such busy, busy feet!
And hands with fingers all complete;
And tho' I'm sure I see in Wee
A slight resemblance to me,
It always drives her raving mad
For folks to say, "She's like her dad."

H. P. LODNAR.

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but is not.

* * *

It isn't the capitalists who crucify the real friends of labor, but the laborers themselves.

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1904.

The God of Mammon.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

THE time of autumn's "sere and yellow leaf" has come again, and capital and labor are still suspicious of each other. The caverns of the earth are vast store houses of coal, yet the ruling powers in temporal matters, condemn mankind to suffer in need of the necessary comfort that nature has bountifully supplied. Oil "gushers" pour forth abundantly enough for the poorest of humanity to luxuriate in light and warmth without money and without price, but thousands and thousands of gallons of oil are stored up while humanity must sit in darkness if misfortune or circumstances render it impossible to pay the ever-advancing prices.

Winter, with all that winter means for the poor, is coming on again, but is life less strenuous than formerly?

The farmer toiled as before, and the yield of farm produce has been satisfactory, but flour advances in price. The money power controls, and regardless of poverty and privation, the hunger of helpless children, the mute despair of thinly-clad women and the urgent—sometimes fierce—demands of men who toil, the heartless grind and oppression goes on. The markets are "cornered," and the necessities of life continue to advance in price, yet the times are prosperous—very.

Where will it end, and when will a remedy be discovered and how shall it be applied to what has been called the extreme curses of modern civilization i. e., the millionaire and the pauper?

Will it pay at last for our nation to become a land of millionaire landlords and industrial serfs?

Money is essential to a certain degree to establish and maintain a healthy activity in the currents of commerce, but when a laudable ambition for prosperity progresses beyond that degree, it becomes a disease, a consuming greed, a passion for gold. Acquisition builds itself a shrine and offers up the lives of suffering humanity daily sacrifices to the god of mammon.

The moan of anguish from helpless victims, the cry of destitute children and the vain appeal of men for justice, rise as incense offered to the idol insatiate greed has set up.

Who can say where the blame rests, and who can relieve the situation.

Organized labor is struggling toward that end, but is not the monster evil of the times too strong for a strength that perforce must expend itself in energetically fighting the wolf from the door—the wolf of necessity, urged continually on to devour the homes and the families of the people? So long as the earth is inhabited, nature and invention will supply the necessities of the inhabitants. The propensity of men to prey upon each other is responsible for more misery than all natural casualties combined.

Avarice recognizes no ties of blood or bonds of friendship. As Judas Iscariot sold the Savior for thirty pieces of silver—today the spirit of gold dominates the world. A man dies, leaving a modest competency for his son and younger daughters. By right of age and experience, the son gets authority to handle the property. What is the natural result? The sisters are thrown on their own resources, to live or die as fate or charity shall decree. Frail dependence weighed in the balance with money, and human nature so weak!

Judas closed the bargain in favor of money. What if a poor consumptive sister perishes from neglect and dies in the public ward of a charitable institution, and her homeless, orphaned children roam the earth in the service of strangers?

Judas must prosper. What was the fate of others? Judas fingers the money.

There is only one Divine assertion that applies to himself, and he bends all the facilities and the cultivated powers of mind and body to see that his one text is lived up to. "A man that does not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."

Selfishness is the besetting sin from which humanity suffers most; conversion, deep, earnest and sincere, would revolutionize modern methods, and teach men the obligations of brotherhood.

Hurry, also, is characteristic of the times. Unless the stress of circumstances touches the individual, a casual glance at another's destitution makes light impression, and the rush of personal interests excludes all responsibility toward existing evils.

We write our honest convictions concerning industrial complications and humiliations, but only those interested in economic subjects ever read such literature. The religious newspaper goes into a multitude of homes in this Christian country, but only the small per cent. of the population who are more interested in the ideal spirit life than in getting rich ever read the uplifting thoughts of our grand religious teachers.

Most men who pretend to be Christians think to secure themselves immortality like they do many ill-gotten earthly gains—by putting their claims in their wife's name.

False prophets and strange doctrines, empty forms and fashionable worship, have driven many working people away from the church.

Greed comes in this matter to rob

men not only of earthly good, but of their eternal inheritance.

"God and one" will make a majority; so in that hope, if labor would accept Christ, lies the assured success of organization for the good of humanity.

Graded Wages and Other Bait for Suckers.

BY HAL SCRIVER.

THE warning against "grading of wages," which the General Secretary of the Brotherhood gave to the members in the March number of his journal, is one that should be carefully heeded.

The grading or classification of wages within a given trade and a given union is one of the subtlest and most effective devices by which hostile employers seek to destroy the solidity of their workmen.

If such grading is based simply on years of service, as in some industries,—a plan that is not generally practicable among carpenters, because in this trade a man does not generally work many years for the same boss—it does not necessarily have any element of fairness and it always works harm. The man who has worked five years in a shop is not always a better or quicker workman than the one who has been there but two years. Practice counts for something, of course, but not for everything. This system can not, therefore, be defended on the plea that it gives the best pay to the best workman. But what is the harm that it does? Just that it makes the man timid. It causes them to "rather bear the ills we have" than risk the bosses' displeasure by making demands. It puts the worker in the position of the ass with a bundle of hay fastened a foot before his eyes, who goes plodding steadily on, carrying the hay with him, keeping it always just beyond his reach, but always in the blind hope of catching up to it. The same thing is true of the various employers' pension schemes. They all tend to fix the workers' hopes on some favor to be received in the future, instead of concentrating their attention on rights to be gained now.

But even worse than the system of grading wages according to years of service is that of classification on an alleged basis of difference in skill. As a matter of fact, the question of skill is so complex that it is quite impossible to make a really fair classification on this ground. One man will be quicker in his work, another more thorough, another neater in his methods, another will do his work with less waste, another will be more steady and reliable, while yet another, who is himself an inferior workman, may be valuable for his influence on his shopmates in maintaining a high standard of intelligence and a pride in good workmanship. There is not a boss in the world wise enough to make such a classification justly. Nine times in ten the boss who tries it will be deceived by "suckers" and toadies. Even if he could classify the men fairly, it would tend to cause jealousy among them far more than to incite them to do good work, and if it is done unfairly the evil will be increased.

In the same way, jealousy and factional feeling will be aroused if the

union itself tries arrange such a graded scale, and to assign its members to different grades. Faction once started, the employer (or his foreman) will seldom lose the opportunity to fan the flames of discord for his own advantage.

Whether in the form of graded wages, of pensions, of premiums or bonuses for extra good work, so-called profit-sharing, or other devices of the sort, the benefits promised have generally "a string to them." Pensions are so fixed that few workmen live to receive them. Bonuses for extra work, or profits divided among workmen are never anywhere near the value of the extra work they stimulate the man to do. As for graded wages, as the General Secretary remarks, the employer will generally "classify the bulk of the men as those to receive the lowest rate of wages, while but a few, whose competence is often questionable, at that, are selected to be entitled to a higher rate of wages." In fact the men getting the special high rate are likely to be the men who can be depended on to serve the employers' interest.

True, not all employers stoop to such tricks. But often the superintendent, foreman, and under bosses do it where the employer himself would not. And, anyhow, it is with the worst employer that we have to reckon, because he sets the pace for the others. If it be true that "a chain is no stronger than its weakest link," it is true that the effectiveness of a union is to be tested by its power to protect its men from the most hostile employers.

Equality of rights and benefits and opportunities and of duties as well, and equal protection for all, ought to be the rule with every union. In the matter of wages, a uniform minimum scale, strictly enforced, is the only way to apply this rule.

There are Two Paths.

There are two paths, the choice to man is given
Of climbing ever up toward better things,
To altitudes where peace supernal springs,
A slow ascent to atmospheres of Heaven,
Where faith e'er shines and error is forgiven—
Or down the way of sinful journeyings,
The broad, smooth path, where siren offerings
Allure to death—where souls are scourged
and driven.
There are two ways, our Heaven or hell begins
Within the path our feet may choose to tread;
In one the faithful pilgrim strives and wins;
The other strays to valleys of the dead,
Whilst grief and terrors haunt the broader way,
The narrow path grants more of Heaven
each day.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

To take advice of some few friends
is very honorable for lookers on many
times see more than gamesters, and
the vale best discovereth the hill.—
Bacon.

Competition gluts our markets, enables the rich to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, makes each man snatch the bread out of his neighbor's mouth, converts a nation of brethren into a mass of hostile, isolated, brutes, and finally involves capitalists and laborers in one common ruin.—Greg.

Rundschreiben

An alle Lokal-Unions und Mitglieder.

Die dreizehnte Zwei-Jahres-Convention, unserer Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, wird am 19ten September dieses Jahres, in der West-Side Turnhalle der Stadt Milwaukee, Wis., zusammentreten.

Es hat sich im Laufe der verfloffenen zwei Jahre gezeigt, daß unsere Geschäfts-Methoden, sowie unsere Gesetze verschiedentlich der Verbesserung und einer durchgreifenden Revision bedürfen.

Die Zeit ist nun herangerückt, wo es Sache und Pflicht aller Lokal-Unions und Mitglieder ist, über diesbezügliche Fragen, und im Allgemeinen über solche Maßregeln in Berathung zu treten, die geeignet sind das fernere Gedeihen und das wirksame Fortbestehen unserer Organisation, die uns allen so theuer geworden ist, zu fördern und zu sichern.

Daß unsere jetzigen Gesetze laze sind und die einzelnen Paragraphen auf verschiedene Art und Weise ausgelegt werden können, hat sich in vielen Fällen erwiesen. Dies ist ein Uebelstand der uns oft über die, diesen Paragraphen innewohnende Bedeutung und Absicht, im Zweifel ließ.

Nachdem dies festgestellt ist, ist es Aufgabe aller Lokal-Unions, alle zweifelhaften Punkte unserer Gesetze einer eingehenden Diskussion zu unterwerfen, und nachdem sie zu einem Schlusse gekommen sind, ihre diesbezüglichen Anträge und Amendements dem General-Sekretär zur Veröffentlichung in unserem offiziellen Journal, „The Carpenter“ zu unterbreiten, damit unsere sämtlichen Mitglieder Einsicht in diese Anträge und Amendements erhalten und ihre Meinung hierüber zur Geltung bringen können. Wir müssen unbedingt darnach trachten, daß die Gesetze unserer Organisation so abgefaßt werden, daß deren Bedeutung und Auslegung in Zukunft keinen Zweifel mehr zulassen.

Es ist häufig vorgekommen, daß wir seitens der Lokal-Unions, auf solche sich widersprechende Paragraphen unserer Gesetze aufmerksam gemacht, Erklärungen verlangt und unsere Entscheidung ange-rufen wurde.

Nachdem wir diesen Verlangen entsprochen hatten und oftmals weitere Berufungen eingelegt wurden, appellirte man an das General-Executive-Board um dort Gerechtigkeit und günstigere Entscheidung zu erlangen. Und selbst nachdem dies geschehen war und die Entscheidung nicht zur Zufriedenheit der Appellanten ausfiel, wandte man sich an die höhere Instanz, die General-Convention; diesen Schritt damit begründend, daß Beschlüsse, die eine Convention fasse, die Beschlüsse niedriger Instanzen, null und nichtig, und die Entscheidungen derselben bis zum Stattfinden einer Convention, ungültig mache.

Letzteres ist eine falsche Auffassung, denn alle Entscheidungen des General-Executive-Boards haben Gesetzeskraft bis sie durch Beschluß der Convention aufgehoben sind.

Um solchen Vorkommnissen in Zukunft vorzubeugen, ist es unsere Pflicht unsere Organisations-Maschinerie so einzurichten, daß sie vortheilhaft und zur allgemeinen Zufriedenheit arbeiten kann.

Die Lokal-Unions sollten sofort alle einschlägigen Fragen reiflich erwägen und über etwaige Zusätze zu unserer Constitution oder über die Beseitigung solcher Paragraphen die ihrer Ansicht nach unseren Interessen zuwiderlaufen, und über alle der Convention zu unterbreitenden Vorschläge, ohne Verzug schlüssig werden.

Alle von Distrikt-Councils oder Lokal-Unions unterbreiteten Constitutions-Veränderungen und Vorschläge, werden nebst etwaigen beigefügten Erklärungen in den nachfolgenden Ausgaben des „Carpenter“ Veröffentlichung finden.

In Uebereinstimmung mit Paragraph 13 (b) der General-Constitution, wird General-Präsident Huber das Constitutions-Comite ernennen, welches vier Tage vor Eröffnung der Convention zusammentreten wird und dessen Obliegenheit es ist, alle Constitutions-Veränderungen und Zusätze entgegenzunehmen, zusammen zu stellen und hierüber an die Convention ausführlich Bericht zu erstatten.

Diesem Comite obliegt es auch, wenn erforderlich, der Convention zur Verbesserung unserer Gesetze und zur Förderung unserer Organisations-Interessen, geeignete Vorschläge zu unterbreiten.

Die Arbeiten dieses Comite's sollten nicht durch späte Einsendungen von Anträgen oder Vorschlägen behindert werden, deshalb seien die Lokal-Unions hier nochmals aufgefordert, ohne Verzug zu handeln und Berathungen über der Convention zu unterbreitenden Fragen, nicht bis zu dem letzten Augenblick zu verschieben, oder bis die Convention bereits zusammen getreten und das Constitutions-Comite fertig zur Berichterstattung ist.

Es hat sich bei früheren Conventions ereignet, daß erst während den Verhandlungen Anträge bezüglich Constitutions-Veränderungen eingereicht und durchgepeitscht wurden, ohne unseren Mitgliedern oder den Delegaten Gelegenheit zu geben, diesen Anträgen die Beachtung und Berücksichtigung zu schenken, die denselben in Anbetracht ihrer Tragweite und von Rechtswegen gebührte. Dies hätte nicht geschehen können, wenn diese Anträge diesem Comite, dessen Aufgabe so wichtig ist, ordnungsgemäß und zu vorchriftsmäßiger Zeit hätten unterbreitet werden können.

Brüderlichst,

Frank Duff, General-Sekretär.

Vierteljahres Bericht

des General-Präsidenten

William D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., 31. März 1904.

An das General-Executive-Board.

Brüder!

Indem ich Ihnen meinen Bericht für das erste Quartal 1904 unterbreite, kann ich Ihnen die erfreuliche Mittheilung machen, daß, obgleich der letzte Winter ein sehr strenger war, und in Folge dessen viele unserer Mitglieder Wochen lang anhaltend beschäftigungslos waren, unsere Gesamt-Mitgliederzahl keine namhafte Verminderung erfahren hat.

Die begonnene günstigere Jahreszeit hat unsere Mitgliedschaft allerrärs zur Entfaltung regeren Interesses und größerer Thätigkeit entfacht, wie sie für das fernere Gedeihen unserer Organisation und deren weiteren Ausbau wünschenswerth und erforderlich ist.

Unsere Mitglieder beweisen dadurch, daß sie der Thatfache Rechnung tragen, daß je strammer und ausgebehneter unsere Organisation, je mehr Vortheile wir aus unserer Gewerksbetheiligung ziehen können.

Mögen ihre dahingehenden Bestrebungen mit dem größtmöglichen Erfolge begleitet sein und möge ein Jeder von uns sein Schärfelein zur Erzielung dieses Resultates beitragen.

Während der letzten drei Monate haben wir einen Zuwachs von 63 neuen Lokal-Unionen erhalten, während sich eine Anzahl bestehender miteinander verschmolzen haben, zu dem Zwecke ihre Position zu stärken und ein einheitlicheres Vorgehen in der betreffenden Lokalität zu ermöglichen, wodurch zweifellos die Interessen der Beteiligten gefördert wurden.

Es gehen mir zahlreiche Gesuche von Lokal-Unions zu, um Entsendung eines Vertreters der General-Offize, um ihnen zur Durchsetzung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen behülflich zu sein. Diesen Gesuchen wird nach Möglichkeit entsprochen, und ich kann Sie versichern, daß unsere Organisatoren, während des verfloffenen strengen Winters in Punkto Organisations-Arbeit, Großes geleistet, und ein Resultat erzielt haben, das unsere höchste Anerkennung verdient.

Am 1ten März reiste ich nach New York, um mit dem Comite der „Amalgamated Society of Carpenters“ zusammenzutreffen und den auf Grund der Stauffer'schen Entscheidung vereinbarten Geldbetrag zu deponiren, als Garantie für die gewissenhafte Befolgung des eingegangenen Vertrages. Das Geld wurde am 4ten März in der Garfield National Bank der Stadt New York, seitens der beiderseitigen Comite's, und zwar zins tragend, deponirt. Wir sind somit den diesbezüglichen Bestimmungen der Entscheidung nachgekommen und wir sollten es uns von nun an zur Pflicht machen, alles Mögliche zu thun, um die vollständige und endgültige Vereinigung zur Thatfache zu machen, damit wir endlich die Thatfache des Oceans in einer einzigen Organisation und unter einheitlicher Leitung vereinigt seien.

Da die „Amalgamated Society of Carpenters“ nächsten Juni ihre Convention abhalten wird, empfehle ich dem Board die Beschickung derselben durch zwei Vertreter. Durch die Anwesenheit von Vertretern unsererseits kann diese Convention über unsere Auffassung und Stellung zur Verschmelzungs-Frage, viel leichter Aufklärung und Information erhalten, als dies in irgend einer anderen Weise geschehen könnte. Und umgekehrt können diese Vertreter Information über die Stellung der Am. Society zur Frage erhalten und darüber an unsere Convention berichten und könnte dadurch das, in der Stauffer'schen Entscheidung gewünschte Resultat viel leichter erzielt werden. Die Kosten dieser Beschickung würden in Anbetracht der dadurch ermöglichten Vorarbeit, welche unserer nächsten Convention viel Zeit und Mühe ersparen würde, nicht schwer in die Wagschale fallen.

Während ich mich im Osten aufhielt, stattete ich auch der Stadt Philadelphia einen Besuch ab, um einen Versuch zu machen, die zwischen der L. U. 277 und dem Distrikt-Council entstandenen Schwierigkeiten zu schlichten, und um erstere zur Befolgung der Gesetze unserer Organisation anzuhalten. Ich fand den Distrikt-Council, finanziell in sehr schlechter Verfassung und muß gestehen, daß derselbe dringend des finanziellen Beistandes bedürftig ist, um weiter als leitender Körper unserer Organisation in Philadelphia funktionieren zu können. Ich empfehle daher die Bewilligung einer Unterstützungssumme in diesem Falle, die genügend ist den Distrikt-Council wieder funktionsfähig zu machen und um sich seiner im letzten Anstande entstandene Schuldenlast, wenigstens theilweise erledigen zu können.

Trotzdem unsere Mitglieder der Stadt New York seit ihrem vorjährigen Ausstande mit den größten Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen hatten, fand ich unsere dortige Organisation in gutem Zustande und

deren Mitglieder verdienen unsere volle Anerkennung für ihre trefflichen Leistungen im Interesse unserer Organisation. Der Distrikt-Council für sämtliche Borough's Groß-New Yorks ist gebildet worden und operirt in zufriedenstellender Weise.

Unsere Mitgliedschaft in Newark, N. J., zeigt, daß sie der Situation gewachsen ist, sie arbeitet energisch an der Bervollständigung ihrer Lokal-Organisation und ihre Aussichten sind sehr günstige.

Während meiner Anwesenheit in Cincinnati, O., fand ich daß wir die dortige Situation, insoweit es die an Baiten beschäftigten Carpenters betrifft, wohl beherrschen und es ist alle Aussicht vorhanden, daß dies in nächster Zukunft auch in den Fabriken der Fall sein wird. Die dortigen Mitglieder haben „einnüthiges Vorgehen“ zu ihrem Wahlspruch erhoben und wenn sie diesem tren bleiben, werden erfreuliche Resultate nicht ausbleiben.

Brüderlichen Gruß,

Wm. D. Huber, General-Präsident.

Aussperrung.

Die „wohlwollenden Freunde“, die das Proletariat in den herrschenden Klassen hat — und welcher Unternehmer würde nicht seine arbeiterfreundliche Gesinnung betheuern? — fühlen ihr Herz oft von den Bitternissen des Klassenkampfes beschwert. Wenn die Arbeiter doch nur von dem revolutionären Wege der Machtpolitik ablassen wollten! Warum denn diese Streiks, die beiden Theilen so wehe thun, die „Volkswirtschaft“ schädigen und den Frieden der Gesellschaft durch die Erregung der Leidenschaften trüben? Wollte sich den nicht der Aufstieg der Arbeiterklasse auch ohne daß diese scharfen Konflikte heraufbeschworen werden: infolge des Fortschritts der Kultur, der das Wachsen des gesellschaftlichen Reichtums und die freundschaftliche Fürsorge der Besitzenden für die Besitzlosen erhöht? Und welch augenverdreihendes Mitgefühl mit den „armen Arbeitern“, die sich von „gewissenlosen Hezern verführen“ lassen, die Entbehrungen und Gefahren des Ausstandes auf sich zu nehmen! Welche Enttäuschung über die Streikenden, die den charakteristischen Kameraden die Pflicht der Solidarität ins Gedächtniß rufen, den Kriechern, die sich bewusst zum Werkzeug der kapitalistischen Hab- und Herrschucht hergeben, ihre Verachtung bekunden! Gegen den „Terrorismus“ freilebender Arbeiter erheben sich die mitleidloslebenden Klagen der Unternehmer und fordern vom Staat den Beistand der Gerichte und der Polizei.

Wie aber, wenn im wirtschaftlichen Kampf die Stilllegung der Produktion nicht von den Arbeitern, sondern von den Unternehmern verfügt wird? Wenn die Ausbeuter die Arbeiter dem Hunger aussetzen, um von ihnen die Einwilligung in eine ärgere Ausbeutung, in eine geringere Entlohnung oder in eine geduldigere Knechtschaft zu erpressen? Die Aussperrung wird von den Unternehmern immer häufiger angewendet. Sie ist jormal das gleichwerthige Gegenstück des Streiks, die plötzliche Einstellung der in einem oder mehreren Betrieben bestehenden vertragsmäßigen Arbeitsthatigkeit durch den Willen der Unternehmer; praktisch, in ihren sozialen Tendenzen unterscheidet sie sich vom Ausstand umso mehr. Streikende Arbeiter wollen nie die Existenz des Unternehmens in Frage stellen, in dem sie doch eben unter besseren Bedingungen weiter thätig sein wollen, sie rechnen auf die buchhalterischen Erwägungen des Unternehmens, auf seinen Entschluß, lieber mit geringerem Profit vorlieb zu nehmen, als auf die kapitalistische Verwerthung seines Betriebes zu verzichten — aber nicht wie der aussperrende Unternehmer auf die Aufhebung des freien Entschlusses durch den Zwang des Hungers und des äußersten Elends. Der Streik ist ein Angriff auf den Geldsack, die Aussperrung ein Attentat auf die menschliche Würde von Leuten, die man für wehrlos hält, eine Betörung der Meinung, daß, wer ohne Geld ist, auch kein Recht habe.

(Wiener Arbeiter Zeitung.)



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 67, Roxbury, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death Bro. John Campbell; therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the supreme will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply deplore our loss; yet trusting it will be his eternal gain; and, be it further

Resolved, That Local Union 67 tender their warmest sympathy and condolence to the widow and family of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the record of our union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. M. TAYLOR,
J. M. DEVINE,
J. McLAUGHLIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1105, Springfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His all-wise providence, to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Frederick H. Cooke; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will and feel that we have lost a friend, and our local union a useful and exemplary member, in his death we feel that our loss is his gain; and be it further

Resolved, That our sympathy is hereby extended to the family of our deceased friend and brother, trusting that God will give them all needed comfort; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication

RALPH B. HOPKINS,
C. ROSENBERG,
WM. C. HOPKINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 189, Quincy, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst the devoted and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, Aug. Wolfmeyer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement; may he be encouraged to accept with resignation the divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Wolfmeyer, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, that a copy be spread on our minutes and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. B. CALAHAN,
A. J. MONROE,
STEPHEN STRUCK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 269, Danville, Ill.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our beloved brother, David De Haven; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members; and be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the many bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to

the bereaved parents, that a copy be spread on the records of this local union, that a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER and one to the Labor Herald for publication.

J. ERNEST SAGGARS,
O. C. FREEMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 562, Everett, Wash.

WHEREAS, The Great Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us Aurelie Bergeron, the wife of our esteemed brother, T. J. Bergeron; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of his beloved wife from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be realized by all who knew her best; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved brother and relatives of the deceased, we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. C. ROURKE,
R. B. WILLIAMS,
A. McDONELL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 219, Memphis, Tenn.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-Wise Ruler to remove from our midst our brother, J. M. Moore; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and mother of the deceased, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a copy be spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our Conductor be instructed to drape our charter for thirty days.

R. C. MULKRY, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 1027, Sandy Hill, N. Y.

WHEREAS, Death has once more entered our local union and removed from our midst to his home beyond the grave, where parting shall be no more, our beloved brother, Myron N. Lord; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Lord this local union has forever lost a faithful, upright and God-fearing member. We deeply deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, who are deprived of a kind and indulgent husband, father and son; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to the local press and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

H. C. HAIRLAND,
J. D. WRIGHT,
WM. HAVENS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 427, Omaha, Neb.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove suddenly from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, William M. Moyer (a charter member of our local union); and

WHEREAS, In his death Local Union 427 suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest, upright and industrious citizen, ever ready to help and succor those in distress; with his wise counsel and courteous manner he won the respect of all whom he came in contact with; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of the Most High, we do not less mourn for our brother who has been called from his labor to rest; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his widow in her irreparable loss of a kind and loving husband, and to the family in the loss of a dear and loving father, and commit them in this sad bereavement and affliction to the

infinite mercy and kindly consolation of the Most High, who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes as a tribute of respect to the memory of our dear departed brother; that a copy be presented to his widow, that a copy be given our local paper, The Workers' Gazette, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. J. KERRIGAN,
S. F. MILLER,
ROBT. MCKINNON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 255, McKees Rocks, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Charles Knowles; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union as a tribute of respect, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

CHARLES MARVIN,
WILLIAM W. DORR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the ruler of the universe, to remove from our midst our brother and fellow workman, W. S. Nelson; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood, a good citizen, upright and industrious, having the good will of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the family and friends of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in his removal, and recommend them to Him who does all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on a page of our minutes set apart for that purpose as a tribute of respect for our late brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. O. BALDWIN,
J. M. COZBY,
JOHN NICHOLSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 142, Pittsburg, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Master-Builder of the Universe, to again visit our circle and to remove from our midst our worthy and beloved brother, John S. Nash; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel the loss of a most faithful member of our society, one who was most indefatigable in its organization and perfection, one who had the respect and good will of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

NILES LITTLE,
DAVID S. CONRAD,
JOSEPH WARD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 947, Ridgway, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Mathew B. Reams, who departed this life on March 20, 1904; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Supreme Will, we deeply mourn the loss of a worthy and faithful member; and be it further

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Reams we lose a true friend, one who was ever ready to help his fellow men; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be mailed to the bereaved mother, that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions and that copies be sent to our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. G. REUMING,
A. M. FORSYTH,
W. W. ANDERSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 114, Houston, Tex.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take away from our midst Bro. H. M. Higgins, one of our beloved and devoted members and an earnest worker of our local union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Bro. Higgins from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the Houston Labor Journal for publication.

G. H. ALLEN,
JOHN LOCKRIDGE,
W. P. BUTTLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 613, Jamaica, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and friend, John D. Nic-alai; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, tender to his bereaved family our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this, the hour of their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN FULTON,
JAMES HAMMOND,
ARNO C. KASSNER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from this world our esteemed brother and friend, Samuel Miskim'n, one of the earliest members of this local union; and

WHEREAS, In his death we lose a steadfast and loyal member, one who merited the respect and esteem of those who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend to his bereaved wife and daughter our heartfelt sympathy at their loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolution be presented to his family, that they be spread on the minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. C. HAMPTON,
H. H. C. CONNOR,
H. G. LAMBERT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine duty and power, to call from our midst our beloved friend and brother, George Schlafer; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will, we sincerely mourn the death of our beloved brother, and do hereby extend our sympathy to those dear to him; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family,

that they be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. E. BREWER,
H. J. SMITH,
K. W. ELLIS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 176, Newport, R. I.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler in His divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Wm. Ossard; and

WHEREAS, In our departed brother this local union loses a faithful member and a first-class mechanic, commanding the respect of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the bereaved widow and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

P. J. KEELEY,
J. J. MCCARTHY,
JOHN PINSH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 565, Elkhart, Ind.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call unto Himself our esteemed brothers, John F. Fultz and James A. Diley; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our brothers this local union mourns the loss of two faithful members and brothers; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of respect; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our local union, that a copy be presented to the families of our deceased brothers, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. J. BRINKER,
H. F. ENDERS,
C. E. LANG,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 581, Herrin, Ill.

WHEREAS, We, the members of this local union deeply sympathize with our brother and fellow member, Charles Blake, in the death and consequent loss of his wife and children; and

WHEREAS, We feel it our highest duty to offer him every possible comfort and consolation in this time of deep sorrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our profoundest sympathy in this, his sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning in memory and respect of her who was to him a loving wife and faithful companion; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to Bro. Blake, and that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to the Herrin News, for publication.

H. PARSONS,
H. R. DIAL,
E. H. BIGGS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 604, Murphysboro, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, Henry Stein, who departed this life the 2d day of April, 1904; and

WHEREAS, By her death the community has lost a noble Christian, the husband a true and devoted wife, and the children a kind and loving mother; therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to her, be it

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of the Supreme Ruler, and very deeply regret our loss; but hope and trust it be her eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our journal, THE CARPENTER, and

to our local papers for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days as a token of our sorrow.

GEO. W. SWAFFORD,
ROBT. SLAUGHTER,
C. L. MILLHOUSE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 396, Newport News, Va.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, H. W. Dewitt; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 396 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our union and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

D. S. RATCLIFF,
H. G. BOWMAN,
E. D. CAWMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 36, Oakland, Cal.

WHEREAS, The beloved wife and helpmate of our respected brother, Thomas W. Stokes, came to an untimely death during a spell of mental aberration; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 36, extend to Bro. Stokes our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of his sad bereavement and loss of a loving and true wife and helpmate; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved husband, Bro. T. W. Stokes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. J. VICTORY, *Rec. Sec'y.*

LOCAL UNION 989, Newbury Port, Mass.

WHEREAS, The Great Carpenter above has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Cyrus Gondry; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Gondry this union has lost a good friend and strong union man, and his family are deprived of a kind husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full on our records, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family of Bro. Gondry, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK S. HEATH,
F. H. DAVIS,
W. L. WOODS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1146, Green Bay, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, Theo. Vancaster; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Vancaster, that a copy be spread upon the records of this local union and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LEWIS J. GENIESSE,
M. J. KETTER,
FLOYD CROSS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 500, Butler, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Master Builder of the Universe to remove by death from our midst our beloved brother, John Meyers; and

WHEREAS, In his death this local union has lost a valiant member, who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will of the Master, we deeply mourn the loss of our brother, and are once more reminded of the Scriptural injunction to "Keep thy house in order;" and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt

our charter be draped in mourning for a sympathy in this hour of affliction, and that period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, that they be published in two of our daily city papers, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. S. MOREY,
A. B. CONDRON,
H. C. GREENERT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 505, Litchfield, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Great Architect of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, David Helmick; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the afflicted relatives and friends of the deceased brother we express our earnest hope that even so great a bereavement may be for their highest good; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the family of the departed brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. BRAY,
W. C. JAMES,
M. E. KINTZ,
C. H. ROBERTS,
FRED HEISE,
Committee.

Les Crises Industrielles et les Organisations Ouvrières.

II.

Il faut être simplement dépourvue de bon sens, que de vouloir rendre responsable la classe ouvrière organisée de cette incohérence économique, et lui reprocher les suite de cette mauvaise entente. Nous detestons au même degré tout dérangement dans l'engrenage économique, car, plus que les entrepreneurs, la class ouvrière subira les conséquences, avec leurs suite de misère et de privations, résultant du manque de travail. Si nous cherchons à qui attribuer la responsabilité c'est plutôt sur la classe capitaliste qu'elle retomberait. Très souvent un peu de condescendance envers les demandes justes des ouvriers suffirait pour empêcher une grève. Mais bien au contraire nous voyons fort souvent que les entrepreneurs provoquent les grèves, en cherchant à en tirer profit. Nous savons de longue expérience que les propriétaires de mines, de verreries et des manufactures d'articles métallique et autres, se servent de ce vil moyens pour régler leur production ou d'enrayer une surproduction possible, voir même en cessant la production, ils profiteront de cette manière en augmentant les prix du produit, tout en diminuant les salaires de leurs ouvriers.

Nous ne nions pas, qu'il arrive parfois que la terminaison d'un bâtiment, érigée pour des offices, ou constructions commerciale ne souffrira pas des suites d'une grève, mais on ne saurait jamais nous démontrer qu'en dehors des dits propriétaires ou entrepreneurs, quiconque aurait à en souffrir. Tandis que les fabricants, qui contiennent leur production, lorsque leurs concurrents cessent la leur pour cause de grève, continuent également à un prix à des profits fort élevés.

En dehors des industries du transport, ou de l'industrie minière il n'existe à peine une seule, qui aurait eu sérieusement à souffrir d'une cessation permanente dans tout un pays. Jus-

qua présent aucune grève d'une telle importance ne s'est produite, qui par son influence aurait à juste titre pu influencer le marché en général: encore bien moins a-t-elle été assez forte pour entraîner une crise industrielle généralement sentie. Sans doute l'organisation ouvrière a-t-elle ses défauts, et n'est plus complet que tant autre mouvement populaire. C'est ainsi que bien des grèves aurait pu être évité, si l'on avait imposé une volonté plus décisive aux patrons, ou si on aurait su céder en temps util. Mais en recherchant bien les causes de ces malentendus nous trouverons tous jours que les ouvriers en question n'étaient pas bien enguerries, ou leur organisation était de création fort récente. Les suites de ces aventures facheuses ne dépasseront donc jamais un intérêt locale et ne seront que de courte durée, par conséquence, sans importance.

Les ouvriers organisés, et bien expérimentés connaissent fort bien tout ces petits défauts et ils cherchent à les obvier ou à les enrayer. Leur but et leurs tendances finales sont extrêmement humanitaire, n'en déplaise aux malvoyants, ainsi que Mr. Parry, et l'influence qu'ils exercent sur l'industrie ne saurait que profiter aux masses prolétaires en général.

Les tendances se reportent en première ligne sur la réduction des heures de travail, et sur l'augmentation des salaires. En ce faisant ils augmentent la capacité consommatrice de la classe prolétaire tout en prolongeant l'ère de prospérité. Si nous vivions pas dans un état où les intérêts de la classe des entrepreneurs et exploiters seul sont sacrée, tandis que les intérêts de la grande majorité sont simplement ignoré ou écrasé, si, disons nous chaque ouvrier appartiendrait à son organisation, special a son métier, ce ne serait qu'une question de fort peu de temps avant que ces derniers auraient réalisé leurs vœux concernant les heures de travail et le salaire, de sorte que la production, égalisée par une consommation suffisante et nécessaire, une surproduction serait rendue impossible.

Tous ceux qui refusent de joindre leur chambre syndicale aideront par cela même la classe riche et dominante à fomentier des crises industrielles, ils soutiendront Mr. Parry et l'association des fabricants qui cherchent à nous combattre en créant des organisations jaunes (scabs). Mais tous ceux qui veulent faire cesser ces crises pernicieuses, et qui, au contraire cherchent à augmenter les chances de se nourrir décemment en travaillant, doivent joindre leur chambre syndicale et étudieront les oeuvres de politique et d'économie sociale, ainsi que les journaux ouvriers.

N'allez pas seulement dans vos réunions pour payer vos cotisations; votre intérêt exige votre présence régulière. Les bonnes réunions et le grand intérêt aux débats sont les premières conditions d'une organisation de lutte. Pas de victoire possible en dehors de cela.

Si nous ne serions pas obligés de combattre contre l'ignorance et les préjugés comme notre mouvement syndical, ainsi que le mouvement ouvrier en général marcherait vite.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS

For Month Ending April 30, 1904,
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$221.20	124	\$24.20	248	\$5.00	377	\$22.00	537	\$9.60	697	\$12.00	855	\$6.40	1023	\$2.40	1194	\$5.20
2	201.20	125	58.20	249	14.00	378	8.20	538	16.00	698	18.40	856	7.20	1024	28.00	1195	31.20
3	61.60	126	23.30	250	5.00	379	12.00	539	15.40	699	23.20	857	3.60	1025	4.20	1196	3.20
4	145.20	127	18.50	251	12.20	380	12.20	540	4.55	700	27.80	858	22.60	1026	17.60	1197	5.60
5	91.80	128	3.40	252	20.30	381	22.00	541	84.40	701	43.40	859	12.50	1027	12.20	1198	38.00
6	44.30	129	38.20	253	22.20	382	23.20	542	8.20	702	8.40	860	15.60	1028	10.80	1200	4.40
7	263.20	130	3.20	254	33.00	383	20.00	543	7.55	703	15.50	861	8.60	1031	6.60	1202	2.00
8	87.00	131	155.40	256	10.80	384	18.60	544	19.60	704	5.00	862	6.60	1032	7.00	1203	3.80
9	192.20	132	55.20	257	195.70	385	44.60	545	9.60	705	10.80	863	13.20	1033	17.40	1204	11.20
10	123.80	133	19.70	258	24.00	386	33.60	546	11.20	706	15.60	864	5.60	1034	15.00	1205	24.00
11	85.85	134	239.70	259	9.40	387	33.10	547	7.40	707	33.20	865	9.30	1035	57.80	1206	6.40
12	62.10	135	29.20	260	63.60	388	23.90	548	27.20	708	7.40	866	8.05	1036	58.60	1207	53.10
13	33.20	136	36.70	261	3.00	389	16.80	549	5.40	709	3.00	867	2.00	1037	18.40	1208	19.00
14	90.20	137	23.45	262	52.00	390	27.00	550	59.00	710	16.00	868	9.40	1038	6.40	1209	10.60
15	16.40	138	20.80	263	31.80	391	35.40	551	33.20	711	26.30	869	4.90	1039	2.00	1210	10.00
16	20.20	139	42.60	264	12.10	392	20.40	552	18.70	712	15.80	870	22.80	1040	26.80	1211	2.00
17	127.40	140	14.50	265	28.20	393	24.60	553	11.00	713	11.20	871	2.40	1041	46.40	1212	29.65
18	48.20	141	156.90	266	35.20	394	26.60	554	25.70	714	70.50	872	2.00	1042	24.40	1213	4.20
19	29.20	142	16.80	267	32.10	395	57.00	555	3.65	715	39.80	873	21.60	1043	15.20	1214	9.30
20	293.40	143	16.80	268	12.00	396	2.00	556	13.20	716	28.40	874	21.60	1044	4.60	1216	3.20
21	29.80	144	16.55	270	12.00	397	14.80	557	11.40	717	9.60	875	2.60	1045	23.40	1219	5.20
22	33.80	145	50.80	271	12.20	398	2.80	558	5.40	718	18.80	876	8.80	1047	12.40	1221	10.00
23	41.80	146	61.20	272	16.20	399	18.60	559	12.60	719	16.00	877	5.60	1048	7.70	1222	4.80
24	78.30	147	32.00	273	31.80	400	25.00	560	5.60	720	2.60	878	19.40	1051	67.00	1224	9.20
25	54.00	148	8.60	274	30.40	401	11.60	561	22.60	721	27.90	879	43.00	1052	6.40	1226	15.80
26	28.00	149	11.30	275	13.20	402	14.00	562	31.45	722	31.60	880	10.50	1054	2.00	1228	9.90
27	100.00	150	60.20	276	22.40	403	7.00	563	58.65	723	57.20	881	2.60	1055	41.55	1229	4.80
28	3.40	151	9.50	277	119.20	404	21.60	564	27.80	724	7.20	882	18.60	1056	6.60	1230	5.20
29	58.70	152	13.00	278	16.20	405	18.05	565	4.60	725	28.80	883	33.20	1057	8.80	1231	21.10
30	55.00	153	18.60	279	9.70	406	8.90	566	7.00	726	5.80	884	13.60	1059	12.20	1232	16.35
31	43.00	154	37.90	280	7.20	407	4.40	567	6.00	727	5.20	885	13.40	1060	6.00	1235	16.60
32	244.00	155	6.80	281	89.60	408	7.40	568	18.00	728	26.00	886	57.40	1062	26.60	1236	3.24
33	34.00	156	6.40	282	21.60	409	11.10	569	4.80	729	9.20	887	11.05	1063	9.40	1237	10.80
34	18.00	157	18.00	283	21.20	410	2.00	570	2.40	730	12.80	888	5.40	1064	4.40	1239	3.00
35	29.40	158	9.00	285	6.00	411	72.60	571	21.40	731	5.70	889	14.00	1065	9.20	1240	18.00
36	12.75	160	2.80	286	15.80	412	8.60	572	16.20	732	9.00	890	11.50	1067	10.60	1242	21.75
37	25.20	161	18.00	287	22.70	413	58.60	573	28.80	733	8.70	891	24.80	1068	4.60	1243	10.50
38	70.20	162	16.20	288	43.40	414	3.20	574	7.50	734	36.30	892	2.25	1070	10.80	1244	22.00
39	23.00	163	18.80	289	28.60	415	6.00	575	149.80	735	3.40	893	33.80	1071	3.80	1245	5.00
40	14.60	164	73.60	290	9.00	416	117.40	576	7.75	736	3.40	894	13.20	1072	33.60	1246	14.00
41	152.30	165	16.40	291	39.00	417	14.80	577	11.20	737	4.40	895	23.40	1073	18.20	1247	3.40
42	26.80	166	53.40	292	22.10	418	176.70	578	23.00	738	4.40	896	16.40	1074	24.40	1249	5.20
43	32.60	167	53.40	293	10.40	419	45.40	579	4.40	739	5.20	897	4.00	1075	13.20	1250	4.40
44	16.00	168	23.80	304	31.40	420	10.60	580	18.80	740	11.00	898	5.00	1076	6.00	1251	10.80
45	33.40	169	24.00	306	120.20	421	45.40	581	4.40	741	5.20	899	16.80	1077	8.00	1252	9.60
46	7.40	170	22.00	307	11.20	422	17.60	582	4.40	742	15.30	900	35.60	1078	5.80	1253	9.85
47	12.70	171	14.40	307	11.20	423	10.60	583	9.90	743	5.20	901	12.35	1079	31.70	1254	11.20
48	57.00	172	6.10	320	7.20	424	38.00	584	18.20	744	28.00	902	13.60	1080	3.00	1255	14.20
49	355.00	173	21.20	321	25.20	425	38.00	585	18.20	745	8.80	903	8.20	1082	64.40	1256	10.40
50	13.60	174	21.60	322	50.20	426	11.10	586	54.60	746	24.80	904	20.20	1083	16.60	1257	7.00
51	37.20	175	9.80	323	5.00	427	44.50	587	7.40	747	7.20	905	22.00	1084	20.80	1258	17.80
52	83.80	176	12.60	324	14.00	428	6.40	588	9.20	748	12.80	906	6.25	1085	6.60	1259	12.50
53	61.35	177	47.40	325	61.80	429	16.80	589	9.20	749	12.80	907	15.40	1086	4.60	1260	14.80
54	40.60	178	54.00	326	13.20	430	16.80	590	14.60	750	32.80	908	22.00	1087	4.70	1261	15.85
55	51.40	179	15.00	327	32.00	431	18.20	591	8.60	751	18.50	909	15.40	1088	4.70	1262	4.80
56	78.80	180	22.00	328	26.80	432	18.20	592	26.40	752	10.00	910	26.45	1089	10.00	1264	5.20
57	8.40	181	165.00	308	65.70	433	18.20	593	12.60	753	3.40	911	9.20	1091	10.80	1266	10.20
58	18.60	182	6.60	309	466.40	434	10.00	594	11.40	754	9.60	912	18.80	1092	28.10	1267	5.60
59	18.60	183	58.80	310	9.20	435	7.50	595	5.50	755	28.00	913	13.60	1093	10.80	1268	8.20
60	18.00	184	55.20	311	13.40	436	13.00	596	4.00	756	29.70	914	8.20	1094	10.80	1269	3.40
61	19.10	185	4.80	312	2.00	437	13.00	597	10.60	757	8.40	915	19.20	1095	5.60	1270	10.00
62	5.60	186	19.00	313	3.40	438	21.00	598	5.20	758	4.80	916	8.80	1096	12.20	1271	21.40
63	16.00	187	14.70	314	29.20	439	29.80	599	18.00	759	19.20	917	25.60	1097	4.80	1272	10.40
64	33.40	188	23.80	316	46.50	440	21.40	600	20.00	760	6.80	918	7.05	1098	4.00	1273	14.60
65	7.40	189	24.00	317	22.80	441	6.60	601	47.20	761	13.40	919	5.40	1100	72.80	1274	4.60
66	12.70	190	96.60	318	22.60	442	13.00	602	16.80	762	25.20	920	15.40	1101	3.00	1276	4.00
67	7.80	191	21.60	319	11.00	443	10.40	603	38.40	763	7.80	921	4.60	1102	5.40	1277	10.00
68	57.00	192	6.10	320	7.20	444	21.40	604	11.00	764	7.80	922	4.60	1103	42.40	1278	12.60
69	355.00	193	21.20	321	25.20	445	6.60	605	17.05	765	2.40	923	17.00	1104	12.00	1279	55.00
70	13.60	194	21.60	322	50.20	446	10.40	606	4.60	766	20.60	924	17.00	1105	18.00	1280	2.80
71	37.20	195	9.80	323	5.00	447	10.40	607	15.60	767	6.00	925	17.00	1106	24.00	1281	18.40
72	83.80	196	12.60	324	14.00	448	7.60	608	4.60	768	10.80	926	10.00	1107	10.00	1282	10.20
73	61.35	197	47.40	325	61.80</												

Illon, N. Y.	200.00
Troy, N. Y.	56.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	500.00
New Brighton, Pa.	700.00
Monaca, Pa.	300.00
Chicago, Ill.	653.00
Terre Haute, Ind.	950.00
New Albany, Ind.	175.00
Sacramento, Cal.	800.00
Bangor, Me.	800.00
Detroit, Mich.	1,000.00
Ottumwa, Ia.	100.00
Amarillo, Tex.	550.00
G. E. B. Meeting—	
Meyer, H. (balance)	214.65
Post, D. A. (balance)	19.00
Ogletree, J. P. (balance)	132.25
Sullivan, T. J. (balance)	148.50
Ainey, Jos. (balance)	134.85
Workman, Wesley (balance)	102.50
Wellman, Chas. (balance)	128.30
Com. Compiling S. B. T. Alliance	
Vote—	
Schardt, W. G.	42.00
Newman, Geo. C.	48.50
Jordan, Jas.	24.00
Deputies, Organizing, Investigat-	
ing, Etc.—	
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. and Mo.	267.51
Connolly, R. E. L., Ala.	237.08
Macfarlane, W. B., Pa.	223.55
Kent, S. J., I. T. and Texas	287.01
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. (for	
March and April)	332.65
Savage, M. J., Illinois	72.00
Post, D. A., Pennsylvania	83.84
McLean, J. H., Bangor, Pa.	10.00
Burgess, W. H., Florida	214.23
Cunningham, S. G., Ill. and	
Minn. (for March and April)	317.10
Arcand, N., Canada	170.10
Biggins, Wm., Virginia	202.36
Deyl, W. A., Canada	190.45
Michler, W. D., Missouri (for	
March and April)	367.45
Glass, Donald, Minnesota	50.00
Byrne, W. J., N. Y. and Pa.	207.25
Quinn, A. A., Maryland	158.95
Shields, W. J., R. I. and N. Y.	190.85
Larisey, Jas., Sumpter, S. C.	12.00
Farley, Dave, Illinois	13.00
Meyer, H., Sacramento, Cal.	16.90
Wood, W. T., New York	148.25
Cameron, T. A., Michigan	136.53
Bailey, W. H., Oregon	177.36
Loos, Wm., Chicago, Ill.	95.00
Ogletree, Jas. P., Alabama	102.00
Hobbie, E. W., Ridgway, N. J.	29.20
McCady, J. F., La Harpe, Kas.	10.00
Briggs, C. C., Kansas City, Mo.	10.00
Hughes, M. C., Kan. City, Mo.	8.25
Smith, W. F., Baltimore, Md.	167.15
Ainey, Jos., Lowell, Mass.	29.90
Moore, J. H., Greenwood, Ark.	6.00
Northup, Alex., Canada	101.14
General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire	1,591.13
Postage and stamped envelopes	138.58
Rent (for April)	100.00
Telephone	10.00
Rent P. O. Box No. 520	4.00
Telegrams	37.80
Carpenter work	18.00
Sundries	44.60
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing	1,923.84
Special writings	32.00
Supplies for Locals—	
Books and stationery	173.39
Seals and daters	22.00
Expressage	50.25
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D., trav. exp's.	16.00
Duffy, F., trav. exp's.	40.81
Tax to A. F. of L. for March	770.00
Expert accountants' services	120.00
	\$36,759.32

Claims Paid in April, 1904.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
1643	Mrs. Elizabeth Smith	11	\$ 50.00
1644	Mrs. Lizzie Wilson	277	50.00
1645	Herbert H. Hiltz	438	200.00
1646	Mrs. Mary Bezzio	448	50.00
1647	Patrick Harrigan	509	50.00
1648	Mrs. Lottie Heason	1478	25.00
1649	Chas. Nelson Banc-		
	ker	51	200.00
1650	Mrs. Augusta John-		
	son	62	50.00
1651	Richard V. Mitchell	167	200.00
1652	Mrs. Emma E. Miley	104	50.00
1653	Mrs. Elizabeth Rae	827	50.00
1654	Felix Guidry	1147	50.00
1655	Adam Korb	26	50.00
1656	Mrs. Kate Bippus	90	25.00

1657	S. B. Schultz	154	50.00
1658	E. E. Miles	430	200.00
1659	Chas. Ballway	476	200.00
1660	Mrs. Nora Smith	512	50.00
1661	Mrs. Emma E. Blake	581	25.00
1662	Mrs. Emily E.		
	White	829	50.00
1663	John Taylor	1301	50.00
1664	Mrs. Matilda Le		
	Claire	1354	50.00
1665	Mrs. Clema Ghorm-		
	ley	13	50.00
1666	John Sisley	20	200.00
1667	Fred A. Taylor	1192	200.00
1668	Mrs. Mary Ann		
	Friedrich	209	50.00
1669	Wm. M. Boyer	427	200.00
1670	Wm. Higgins	429	50.00
1671	John F. Foltz	565	100.00
1672	Mrs. F. Greenwood	859	50.00
1673	Wm. E. Pierce	1150	200.00
1674	J. V. Whitty	1	200.00
1675	Mrs. Nellie Weizell	1	50.00
1676	Francis E. Long-		
	field	1	200.00
1677	O. H. Hedstrum	7	200.00
1678	Mrs. Kate McCann	33	50.00
1679	Edward F. Chamber-		
	lain	33	200.00
1680	Mrs. Kate Hufna-		
	gel	47	50.00
1681	Chas. F. Nieman	60	50.00
1682	Dennis McCarthy	169	200.00
1683	J. M. Moore	219	200.00
1684	E. O. Ford	281	100.00
1685	Mrs. J. S. Gaston	469	50.00
1686	Nathan Lee Jackson	483	200.00
1687	Alaschor T. Allen	715	200.00
1688	Myron T. Lord	1027	200.00
1689	M. L. Bauman	1624	55.50
1690	Mrs. Jennie DeLong	10	50.00
1691	Mrs. Welhelmine		
	Buddenbohm	29	50.00
1692	Mrs. Hilda Swanson	58	50.00
1693	E. K. Logan	110	200.00
1694	Mrs. Mary McKeev-		
	er	118	50.00
1695	Chas. O. Beesmer	203	100.00
1696	Jas. A. McLarren	218	200.00
1697	Mrs. Augusta Eilers	252	50.00
1698	Samuel Miskimins	478	200.00
1699	J. M. Wine	578	200.00
1700	J. P. Reasoner	710	50.00
1701	Mrs. Annie B. Shat-		
	tuck	1041	50.00
1702	James H. Hunt	1211	50.00
1703	Thos. Jones	149	200.00
1704	H. F. Christensen		
	(disability)	309	400.00
1705	John Ranson	325	200.00
1706	Israel B. Miller	492	50.00
1707	Thos. J. Nunan	583	200.00
1708	John Shepard	668	200.00
1709	Mrs. Susan M.		
	Scott	716	50.00
1710	Mrs. Ida Johnson	1	50.00
1711	Henry C. Wood	459	200.00
1712	Mrs. Nellie M. Hill	1047	50.00
1713	Mrs. Alice M. Cran-		
	mer	151	50.00
1714	Mrs. Mary E. Mc-		
	Neal	305	50.00
1715	Frank Williams	332	200.00
1716	Arthur W. Jones	616	200.00
1717	Mrs. Catherine Shell	715	50.00
1718	Harry Everard	764	200.00
1719	Wm. Taylor	747	50.00
1720	Geo. C. Amole	997	50.00
1721	Albert Taillon	1108	200.00
1722	Thos. Elliott	1319	200.00
1723	J. B. Savard	730	50.00
1724	Geo. Grim	374	200.00
1725	Phillip Ensmenger	440	200.00
1726	Wm. McNair	586	50.00
1727	Edward S. Jenks	1272	100.00
1728	Phillip Eisenhut	1	151.00
1729	Wm. Lehman	1	200.00
1730	Geo. Laux	5	100.00
1731	Mrs. Ida C. Dietz	5	50.00
1732	Mason Davis	104	50.00
1733	John T. Henderson	104	200.00
1734	Mrs. Mary A. Brann	165	50.00
1735	Mrs. Eva J. Elzea	281	50.00
1736	Bailey P. Wyckoff	306	200.00
1737	Paul Steger	1426	100.00
1738	Mrs. Margaret Clark	22	50.00
1739	Owen Markey	22	200.00
1740	Samuel C. Phillips	125	50.00
1741	Chas. Schisler (dis-		
	ability)	414	300.00
1742	Erick Gilman	575	136.76
1743	Mrs. Liza Van Hav-		
	erbeke	825	50.00
1744	Frank W. Louden-		
	bach	1025	200.00
1745	T. M. Nettles	864	50.00
1746	H. T. Lake	1	50.00
1747	Geo. P. Hofmann	31	200.00
1748	Chas. D. Bagley	948	50.00

1749	Mrs. Emmeline		
	Jahncke	1087	50.00
1750	Mrs. Louisa Johnson	7	50.00
1751	Julius Schoman	62	200.00
1752	John Feeney (disa-		
	bility)	65	400.00
1753	Mrs. Eugenie Car-		
	dinal	137	25.00
1754	Geo. Melson	972	200.00
1755	Arthur A. Morton	241	200.00
1756	Maurice F. Lynch	229	50.00
1757	Geo. W. Schloffer	308	100.00
1760	Mrs. Levenia Schref-		
	ler	900	50.00
1761	Mrs. Laura E. Ha-		
	zelwood	1650	25.00
1758	Mrs. Elise Steyer	309	50.00
1759	Carl H. Rehse	309	200.00
1762	Mrs. Beryl A. Gray	3	50.00
1763	Albert H. Fuchs	32	200.00
1764	Mrs. Emma H. Rines	33	50.00
1765	Chas. P. Tesson	73	50.00
1766	W. D. Chalmers	73	200.00
1767	Mrs. Louisa Hart-		
	well	73	50.00
1768	Mrs. Ada E. Smith	79	50.00
1769	Geo. A. Adkins	100	200.00
1770	Louis F. Schodde	211	200.00
1771	Mrs. Martha Giffey	242	50.00
1772	John Anderson	361	200.00
1773	Lewis Bidwell	332	50.00
1774	Richard L. Martin	371	200.00
1775	Mrs. Catherine		
	Steiner	409	50.00
1776	Otto Pollack	449	200.00
1777	Mrs. Caroline Foigle	612	50.00
1778	Olof Swenson	639	200.00
1779	Mrs. Caroline Sheaf-		
	fer	674	50.00
1780	Frank McLaughlin	747	50.00
1781	Mrs. W. H. Williams	864	25.00
1782	John W. Tucker	1088	200.00
1783	Wm. O'Brien	23	200.00
1784	Mrs. Annie E. Not-		
	tingham	331	50.00
1785	Frederick Thiel	375	200.00
1786	Mrs. Margaret Clan-		
	cy	26	50.00
1787	Christian Christian-		
	sen	73	200.00
1788	Chas. G. Dalton	1100	200.00
1789	Mrs. Lula L. Wyatt	1316	50.00
1790	L. H. Huntsman	1089	200.00
1791	Robt. Abraham	69	200.00
1792	Condy Bell	92	100.00
1793	Hugo Schaff	109	200.00
1794	Mrs. Rachel W. Un-		
	derwood	229	50.00
1795	Lewis Hudgeon	318	50.00
1796	Dillard J. Williams	352	50.00
1797	Mrs. Hannah Schopp	433	50.00
1798	John L. Myers	500	200.00
1799	James A. Diley	565	50.00
1800	Mrs. Grace Traver	700	50.00
1801	Edward C. Rosell	1015	50.00
Total			\$18,493.26



ALABAMA.

870	Adamsville—L. Smith, R. S. and F. S.	
454	Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 435; R. B. Howard, F. S., Box 435.	
	Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, J. M. Snelgrove, 417 N. 25th st.	
75	"—J. M. Bevin, R. S., Box 780.	
722	"—C. T. Boone, F. S., Box 780.	
	"—B. E. Jackson, R. S., North Birmingham; G. L. Cox, F. S., 2800 10th ave., N.	
1010	"—(Mill). W. R. Davis, R. S., Gen. Del.; J. W. Horton, F. S., Gen. Del.	
1510	"—J. A. Lambert, R. S., 1905 ave. D; B. Andrus, F. S., 1108 N. 14th st.	
372	Brighton—J. C. Scrudder, R. S.; C. L. Farley, F. S., Box 4.	
1316	Demopolis—(Col.) T. N. Wyatt, R. S.; James Allen, F. S., Gen. Del.	
1389	Dothan—Henry Deal, R. S., Box 68; G. H. Gilford, F. S., Box 51.	
296	Ensley—Wm. T. Huttis, R. S., Box 215; A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.	
1120	Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363; W. T. McFadden, F. S., Lawton Heights, Florence.	
666	Wylam—G. W. Futrell, R. S.; W. M. Busgan, F. S.	
670	Blocton—W. L. Hobson, R. S.; James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239.	
	Gadsden—Secretary of District Coun-	

271	"—J. W. Nelson.	
	"—C. E. Hood, R. S.; J. P. Gar-	
	rett, F. S.	
1375	"—D. N. Jelks, R. S.; L. B. Stroud, F. S.	
312	Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien St., Highland Park.	
853	"—S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Min-tos ave.; C. H. Thorn, F. S., 31 Mintos ave.	
	Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn St.	
89	"—J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale. Wm. Walker, F. S., 150 Chat-ham st.	
1053	"—E. L. Welch, R. S., 311 S. Dearborn; S. R. McKee, F. S., 208 Canal st.	
92	"—(Col.) George Williams, R. S., Davidson and Pecan sts.; Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Ken-nedy st.	
1118	"—W. J. Alfred, R. S., 7 Pine st.; E. S. Fenley, F. S., 704 Mon-roe st.	
1543	New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.; J. A. Bencler, F. S.	
410	Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.; L. F. Synegal, F. S., 824 N. Mitchell.	
1616	"—R. F. Holroyd, R. S., 308 Ala-bama; Jas. D. Johnson, F. S., 650 Washington st.	
1007	Sheffield—John B. Pippin, R. S., R. C. Gannaway, F. S., Box 13.	
71	Tuscaloosa—J. M. Wilson, R. S., 1412 Greensboro ave.; J. A. Mans-field, F. S.	
1780	Union Town—Joe Lacy, R. S.; G. B. Washington, F. S., Box 53.	

ARIZONA.

1631	Douglas—C. H. Odam, Box R.; J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box R.	
1416	Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S., 206 N. Summit; Henry Rockmark, F. S., Sherman House.	
1723	Phoenix—H. F. DeWinton, R. S., 227 E. Van Buren; T. P. Cough-lin, F. S.	
857	Tucson—R. R. McGragany, R. S.; R. S. Comacho, F. S., Box 396.	

ARKANSAS.

1751	<i>Black Rock</i> —G. W. Blankenbeckler, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.	
1581	<i>De Queen</i> —J. C. Schmerker, R. S.; Joe Eck, F. S.	
1232	<i>Fort Smith</i> —O. E. Hampton, R. S.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 722 N. 11th.	
1617	<i>Greenwood</i> —A. W. Hannah, R. S.; J. H. Cunningham, F. S.	
1740	<i>Hartford</i> —J. C. Smith, R. S., Gwynn Ark., Box 216; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.	
891	<i>Hot Springs</i> —Wm. Dickerson, R. S., 114 Mt. Ida st.; Oliver N. Bray, F. S., Box 253.	
1621	<i>Huntington</i> —Geo. Mahney, F. S.	
595	<i>Jonesboro</i> —F. Clark, R. S.; E. E. Treadgill, F. S.	
690	<i>Little Rock</i> —H. H. Young, R. S., 203 E. 10th st.; C. T. Etzback, F. S., 1310 Izard st.	
1356	" —W. H. Tanner, R. S., 2217 Rock st.; E. McCoy, F. S., 204 Cove ave.	
1777	" —H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Mortimore, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.	
816	<i>Mansfield</i> —O. F. Beltis, R. S.; Ira Brock, F. S.	
1627	<i>Mena</i> —R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.	
212	<i>Paragould</i> —E. V. Hollifield, R. S.; A. L. Hall, F. S.	
576	<i>Pine Bluff</i> —J. P. Carrick, R. S., 201 E. 3d st.; H. N. Royster, F. S., 902 Cherry st.	
675	" —(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff; G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th ave.	
1302	<i>Spadra</i> —W. L. Lane.	
373	<i>Van Buren</i> —A. M. Keller, R. S., Jefferson st.; C. E. Leigh, Jr., F. S.	
1132	<i>Walnut Ridge</i> —E. Herman, R. S.; V. L. Page, F. S.	

- 1473 Fruitvale—M. G. Kinne, R. S., Box 154; Chas. Wallburg, F. S., 162 Leroy, Berkeley.
- 354 Gilroy—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97; George W. Seay, F. S., Box 435.
- 1043 Hanford—A. Gustafson, F. S. and R. S., 316 E. Ayr st.
- 710 Long Beach—C. T. McGrew, R. S., 228 Magnolia ave.; C. F. Bushong, F. S., 727 Olive ave.
- 1641 Lodi—E. J. Williams, R. S.; S. S. Pettit, F. S.
- Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, W. J. Killion, 806 E. 27th street.
- 332 "—A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.; T. J. Goodwin, F. S., 1707 N. Hampshire st.
- 426 "—W. J. Killion, R. S., 806 E. 27th st.; C. M. Stamm, F. S., P. O. Box 689.
- 1347 "—J. J. Thurman, R. S., 920 Stamford ave.; L. Frank, F. S., Garvanza, Cal.
- 1279 "—J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.; F. G. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita ave.
- 844 Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4; Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 29.
- 1761 Loyaltown—A. C. Forsyth, R. S.; J. L. Kelley, F. S.
- 1534 Martinez—J. J. Hannaberry, R. S.
- 1486 Marysville—C. F. Swift, R. S. and F. S., 915 F st.
- 828 Menlo Park—H. W. L. ampkin, R. S., Redwood City; Geo. Christ, F. S., Redwood City.
- 1762 Modesto—A. A. Smith, R. S.; F. D. Courtright, F. S.
- 1451 Monterey—J. F. Murphy, R. S.; F. A. Lang, F. S.
- 1376 Oroville—F. C. Danforth, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
- 668 Palo Alto—T. K. Thompson, R. S., Palo Alto Hotel; F. B. Chase, F. S., Box 115.
- 769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.; G. C. Keyes, F. S., 283 Arcadia st.
- 806 Pacific Grove—Geo. Towle, R. S.; E. E. Trine, F. S.
- 1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S. and F. S., 287 W. 8th st.
- 981 Petaluma—A. F. Mann, R. S., 402 Post st.; J. W. Overton, F. S., 1731 E. Wash. st.
- 1343 Redlands—C. V. Reeves, R. S.; J. P. Weaver, F. S., 317 Stuart ave.
- 235 Riverside—H. G. Tracie, R. S., 260 5th st.; F. L. Johnson, F. S., 37 Sierra st.
- 588 Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J st.; C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
- 1618 "—Frank Brown, R. S., 1318 E st.; M. L. Thorn, F. S., 1716 S st.
- 925 Salinas—J. A. Pugh, R. S.; A. J. Abbett, F. S.
- 944 San Bernardino—F. J. Fagan, R. S.; D. R. Frankhouser, F. S.
- 810 San Diego—J. M. Branscombe, R. S., Box 711; E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 447 9th st.
- San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Regan, 927 Mission.
- 22 "—W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.; N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.
- 95 "—P. Bandry, R. S., 518 Union st.; John V. Enes, F. S., 135 Ivy ave.
- 304 "—(Ger.) H. Schulte, 228 Lily ave.; W. Jilge, F. S., 405 Ellsworth.
- 422 "—(Mill).
- 423 "—E. J. Daley, R. S., 2405 18th st.; J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan st.
- 483 "—Chas. L. Apperson, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.; Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market.
- 616 "—(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S., 1701 Geary st.; E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Polson.
- 766 "—(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S., 1358 Market st.; Oakland; C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
- 1082 "—C. W. Bailey, 915 1/2 Market st.; Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
- 1710 Sausalito—Wm. Vanderford, R. S.; Gus. Backslin, F. S.
- 316 San Jose—H. J. Cornthwaite, R. S., 387 N. 9th st.; W. Reinhold, F. S., 490 N. 8th st.
- 262 San Jose—(Mill) A. L. Arguello, R. S., Box 438, Santa Clara; J. M. Taylor, F. S., Santa Clara, Cal.
- 162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.; L. R. Huyck, F. S.
- 1140 San Pedro—C. E. Pierce, R. S.; J. R. Howerton, F. S.
- 35 San Rafael—W. W. Miller, R. S., 121 Ross st.; Wm. Marshall, F. S., Box 194.
- 1415 Santa Ana—R. F. Foss, F. S., Orange, Cal.
- 1062 Santa Barbara—O. M. Barnes, R. S., Box 44; W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Ortega.
- 829 Santa Cruz—J. B. Brazelton, R. S.; A. D. Benjamin, F. S.
- 1400 Santa Monica—Jos. Doran, R. S.; T. I. Crain, F. S.
- 751 Santa Rosa—F. E. Elliot, R. S., 769 Humbolt st.; Geo. Wolfe, F. S., Monroe st.
- 266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.; J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
- 1295 Toulunne—Chas. P. Drayer, R. S., Carters P. O.; W. H. McGee, F. S.
- 180 Vallejo—A. A. Stiles, R. S., 202 Kentucky st.; L. C. Pray, F. S., 110 Maine st.
- 1484 Visalia—Wm. M. Nair, R. S., 219 W. Main st.; Geo. Pratt, F. S.,
- 711 S. Church st.
- 771 Watsonville—J. G. Palmer, R. S., 155 W. 3d st.; R. E. Woodworth, F. S.
- CANADA.**
- 553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S., Box 222, Waterloo, Ont., Can.; Peter Jacobs, F. S., Box 329.
- 1204 Brandon, Man.—W. G. King, R. S., Box 463; P. John Morgan, F. S., Box 22.
- 498 Brantford, Ont.—W. Buchan, R. S., 245 Brock st.; Chas. Wilmont, F. S., Box 596.
- 799 Brookville, Ont.—W. A. Fitzsimmons, R. S., Box 404; G. E. Parselow, F. S., Maple st.
- 1779 Calgary, N. W. T.—Geo. S. Wayman.
- 933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alexis Currie, R. S., Box 89; H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 89.
- 1006 Chatham, Ont.—W. E. Rayment, R. S., C. McCarty, F. S.
- 1583 Collingwood, Ont.—J. V. Buffey, R. S., and F. S., Box 659.
- 1241 Cranbrook, B. C.—E. Mustard, R. S.; J. F. Huchcroft, F. S.
- 1325 Edmonton Alberta—W. H. Pennington, R. S.; W. B. Wills, F. S., Box 166.
- 1012 Frank—R. W. Johnson, R. S.; J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18; J. Mc, Alberta.
- 1498 Fort Williams, Ont.—N. McKinnon, R. S., Box 173; W. Passingham, F. S.
- 1216 Galt, Ont.—Jas. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.; H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
- 727 Glace Bay, N. S.—Geo. H. Myers, R. S.; Simon Cemeran, F. S., Main st.
- 1744 Grand Mere, Que.—Narcisse Deloge, R. S.; Alfred Laberge, F. S.
- 529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. S., Box 121; K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
- 663 Guelph, Ont.—Jonathan Hugill, R. S., 77 London Road; Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
- 83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flannagan, R. S., 44 Göttingen st.; Fred E. Hull, F. S., 231 Brunswick.
- 18 Hamilton, Ont.—Edgar Cummings, R. S., 71 East ave.; N. W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
- 1421 Hull, P. Q.—A. O. Proulx, R. S., Point Gatineau; Art. Dufresne, F. S., 81 Du Lac.
- 249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 26 Quebec; W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
- 1144 Lacombe, Alberta—Stewart Cruickshank, R. S.; C. W. Mobley, F. S.
- 817 Midland, Ont.—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d J. L. Beaudoin, F. S., Queen street.
- Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a St. Elizabeth st.
- 134 "—(Fr.) Art. Lamothe, R. S., 382 St. Timothee; J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.
- 1084 "—Jos. St. Jean, R. S., 127 Drolet st.; Solime Lessard, F. S., 222 St. Christopher st.
- 1127 "—(Mill) O. Larriere, R. S., 1501 St. Denis; J. F. Milot, F. S., a 702 Sanguinet st.
- 1244 "—James Fraser, R. S., 71 Launer ave., St. Henry; John Baker, F. S., 246 Coursol st.
- 524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, R. S., and F. S., Box 202.
- 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Wm. Chebeu, R. S.; L. Webber, F. S.
- 672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box 750; R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
- 618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bamberg, R. S., and F. S., Box 198.
- 1168 Port Colborne, Ont.—Wm. Carver, R. S., Humberstone P. O.; Chas. W. Fares, F. S., Port Colborne, Ont.
- 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 Du Roi; J. O. Dugal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
- 1674 Red Deer, Alberta—E. A. Graham, R. S.; E. T. Matchett, F. S.
- 1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S., Cromwell st.; Robert Irvine, F. S., 321 Wellington st.
- 1169 Sault Ste. Marie—John Miskimins, R. S.; Andrew Brown, F. S., Box 507.
- 1681 Sherbrooke, Pro. Que.—B. Lambert, R. S.; J. C. Tremblay, F. S.
- 761 Sorel, Quebec—Alphonse Forget, R. S., Box 527; Henry Brule, F. S., Box 527.
- 1109 Strathcona Alberta, N. W. T.—D. G. Bisset, R. S., Box 143; W. Bates, F. S.
- 1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Adolf Pilon, R. S.; V. Francour, F. S.
- 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193; Thomas Mesler, F. S., St. Catharines, Ont.
- 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S., and F. S., Box 413.
- 919 St. John, N. B.—W. L. Fraser, R. S., 28 Paddock st.; W. A. Johnson, F. S., 50 High st.
- 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., Champlain st.; A. Menard, F. S., Jacques, Cartier st.
- 560 Startford, Ont.—Wm. Stark, R. S., Box 254; C. J. Cummings, F. S., Box 254.
- 943 Sydney, N. S.—J. D. Fraser, R. S., Box 446; G. W. Barrett, F. S., Sydney, C. B.
- 1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front; F. G. Grisdale, F. S.
- 27 Toronto, Ont.—John Tweed, R. S., 250 Palmerston ave.; D. D.
- McNeill, F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
- 1408 Toronto Jct., Ont.—A. J. McLellan, R. S., 342 Delaware ave.; W. G. Hammett, F. S., 226 Concord ave.
- 1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.; J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
- 1736 Valley Field, Que.—Andri Hibert, R. S., Rue Alexandre; Norcie Ligault, F. S., Rue Sautoire.
- 617 Vancouver, B. C.—U. Chaplin, R. S., 2820 Manitoba st.; Geo. Greenwell, F. S., 2016 3d ave.
- 1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyou, R. S., and F. S., Box 37.
- 969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Jackson, R. S.; Wm. Spencer, F. S.
- 1409 Wetaskinwin, Alberta—Wm. Wendt, R. S.; C. A. Berggren, F. S.
- 689 Windsor, Ont.—J. G. Chandler, R. S., C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
- 343 Winnipeg, Man.—R. Merrick, R. S., 357 William ave.; E. J. Dyer, F. S., Box 121.
- 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Leflar, R. S.; A. Stephenson, F. S.
- COLORADO.**
- 264 Boulder—Geo. E. Dickey, R. S., 2136 Bluff; E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
- 489 Canon City—W. S. Evans, R. S., Gen. Del.; E. E. McKinnon, F. S., 814 Rudd ave.
- 417 Colorado City—G. F. Norton, R. S.; E. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
- 515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 1211 N. Weber st.; D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain.
- 547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Gallante, R. S., 128 Crystal st.; W. M. Teeter, F. S., Box 362.
- 55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette st.; D. M. Woods, F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
- 475 Florence—A. P. Johnson, R. S., 531 W. Main st.; J. H. Charman, F. S., 520 Pike's Peak ave.
- 1340 Fort Collins—E. A. King, R. S., 305 Whedbee st.; W. S. Young, F. S.
- 1396 Golden—E. W. Bingser, R. S.; Chas. Woldridge, F. S.
- 244 Grand Junction—D. Friedman, R. S., Box 365; F. M. Deihl, F. S., 317 S. 6th st.
- 850 Leadville—Alfred Pomeroy, R. S., 217 W. 5th st.; Peter Erikson, F. S., Box 242.
- 1394 Longmont—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228; G. R. Copeland, F. S.
- 681 Loveland—Jas. K. Adams, R. S., Box 115; D. d'Allimand, F. S., R. F. D. No. 4.
- 1640 Paonia—E. Maxfield, R. S.; J. W. Cline, F. S.
- 362 Pueblo—N. P. Bishoff, R. S., 50 Blk. U.; Willet Wait, F. S., Box 493.
- 832 Salida—A. Sever, R. S., Box 202; Geo. X. White, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1257 Silverton—Wm. Schuppan, R. S., Box 279; J. W. Banger, F. S., Box 104.
- 267 Telluride—Fred Cushman, R. S.; Theo. Salle, F. S.
- 1173 Trinidad—Julian Erlon, R. S., 1215 Arizona ave.; S. M. Crawford, F. S., Johnson and Nevada ayes.
- 584 Victor—F. A. Liebe, R. S., Box 61; C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.
- CONNECTICUT.**
- 995 Branford—Albert S. Rich, R. S., Box 191; E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 191.
- 115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.; Wm. Whalan, F. S., 1002 Grand st.
- 952 Bristol—John H. Carroll, R. S., Forestville, Conn.; C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
- 927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane st.; G. E. Mabie, F. S., 28 Osborne st.
- 623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239; Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
- 127 Derby—F. F. Dommersworth, R. S., Shelton, Conn., Box 951; A. S. Bond, F. S., Shelton, Conn.
- 647 Fairfield—H. A. Lyman, R. S., Box 224, Southport, Conn.; Fred Marberg, F. S.
- 196 Greenwich—Gus Newman, R. S., 220 Field Pt. Road; John Lock, F. S.
- 43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar; G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
- 920 Meriden—W. G. Wilson, R. S., 66 Sherman ave.; Geo. J. Stanley, F. S., 405 Broad st.
- 1512 Middletown—Samuel R. Lewis, R. S., 12 Catherine st.; Roderick Dixon, F. S., Iverson st.
- 804 Naugatuck—Miles Eastman, R. S., 38 Cliff st.; Geo. S. Clark, F. S., Union City.
- 97 New Britain—R. W. Dorman, R. S., 30 Florence st.; Edw. Larson, F. S., 51 Dwight st.
- 1672 New Britain—(Mill) Wm. M. Nissen, R. S., 89 Glen st.; Sylvester Brower, F. S., 23 Kinsington street.
- 79 New Haven—C. W. Nordecal, R. S., 38 Ivy st.; D. F. Early, F. S., Box 336.
- 611 "—(Mill) T. F. Bany, R. S., 420 3d ave.; Levi Mouller, F. S., 86 4th ave.
- 133 New London—Walter Wolverton, R. S., 25 10th st.; Mortimer S. Darrow, F. S., 55 Ocean st.
- 1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., 8 N. Main st.; Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 48 Crystal ave.
- 1005 New Milford—Jas. G. Mealla, R. S., Box 714; E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
- 137 Norwich—W. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52; F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293 Central ave.
- 746 Norwalk—Homer Buttery, R. S., Pomas ave.; Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
- 818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.; Wm. Sherman, F. S., Church st.
- 1119 Ridgefield—Edgar Davis, R. S., F. J. Walker, F. S., R. D. No. 6.
- 757 South Manchester—Claude E. Truax, R. S., 3 Spring st.; J. McCarty, F. S., 78 Olcott st.
- 210 Stamford—R. D. Black, R. S., 28 William st.; J. F. Flynn, F. S., Hanrahan ave.
- 234 Thompsonville—Michael Fitzgerald, R. S., Box 528; Thos. McCarrol, F. S., Box 166.
- 216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 132 Migeon ave.; Wm. Eichner, F. S., Box 281.
- 1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S., G. P. Wilson, F. S.
- 1626 Wallingford—Chas. Loucks, R. S., 56 Fair st.; R. Clark, F. S., 755 E. Center st.
- 260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 955 Baldwin st.; N. J. Engelage, F. S., 910 W. Main.
- 825 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant st.; Geo. Tatt, F. S., 155 Main st.
- 583 Winsted—David Huskell, L. A., Prospect st.; J. H. Dean, F. S., 92 Ridge st.
- DELAWARE.**
- 422 Dover—Isaac D. McNatt, R. S., 237 N. Bradford st.; Oliver C. Hayes, F. S., 20 New st.
- Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. F. Goodley, 1013 Kirkwood street.
- 628 "—Samuel Steel, R. S., Elsmar, Del.; Willard F. Ritchie, F. S., 916 Orange.
- 1526 "—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 721 10th st.; G. Merrett, 225 W. 17th st.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**
- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, L. W. Matter, 409 G st., N. E.
- 190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.; F. J. Niedomanski, F. S., 358 N st., S. W.
- 884 "—Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 116 Taylor st., Anacostia; Chas. Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
- 1103 "—(Mill) E. B. Byrne, Dyers Mill, 13 and C sts., N. W.; L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
- 1651 "—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.; Jas. F. Sebold, F. S., 411 Mass. ave., N. W.
- FLORIDA.**
- 1221 Bartow—J. D. Bunck, F. S.
- 1746 Braidenton—R. Kretschmar, R. S., Box 124; Wm. Kellar, F. S., Box 124.
- 1725 Daytona—Walter Edwards, R. S., Box 249; H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S., Box 83.
- 1767 "—(Col.) G. Giger, R. S.; I. S. McBride, F. S.
- 1741 Fernandina—J. H. Readin, R. S.; J. F. Jones, F. S., Box 501.
- 1360 Gainesville—H. J. Riles, R. S., 1103 Evans st.
- Jacksonville—Secretary Dist. Council, W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
- 224 "—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, R. S., 1621 Johnston st.; C. P. Davis, F. S., Box 90.
- 605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard sts.; A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams.
- 627 "—J. W. Harrell, R. S., 541 Charles st.; J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
- 1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle ave.
- 1686 "—M. E. Dunlap, R. S., 1621 Johnson st.; H. Powell, F. S., Cleveland and Florida ave.
- 655 Key West—Morris Cochran, R. S., White st.; N. P. Nelson, F. S., 804 Williams st.
- 1137 "—(Col.) C. C. McKinney, R. S.; A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
- 1359 Kissimmee—H. R. Overstreet.
- 1776 Lakeland—J. R. Turrentine, Jr., R. S., J. R. Turrentine, F. S.
- 993 Miami—W. F. Crofts, R. S., Box 475. R. M. Quigg, F. S., 616 ave. D.
- 732 Ocala—R. W. Prioleaux, R. S., 128 S. Magnolia st.; S. J. Thomas, F. S., Box 811.
- 1270 "—W. M. Phillips, F. S.
- 1765 Orlando—M. E. Pugh, R. S. and F. S., Box 72.
- 1685 Palatka—B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S., Box 170.
- 74 Pensacola—Geo. W. Marble, R. S., 730 Stoddart ave.; John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
- 107 "—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S., W. A. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
- 864 St. Augustine—W. L. Lopez, R. S., Gen. Del.; Porter B. Campbell, 19 Joiner st.
- 1666 "—(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88 Lincoln st.; H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
- 531 St. Petersburg—Sam Eskridge, R. S.; W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
- 420 Tampa—(Col.) E. R. Rolf, R. S., 215 LaSalle st.; J. J. Hendry, F. S., 1109 3d ave.
- 696 "—Robt. C. Keech, R. S., Box 314. W. A. B. Kelly, F. S., Box 309.

- 1458 *Tarpon Springs*—Victor Casting, R. S., Box 143; Jas. Nelson, F. S., Box 143.
 819 *West Palm Beach*—J. O. Whitney, R. S., Box 185; J. F. Hoffman, F. S., Box 294.

GEORGIA.

- 1370 *Albany*—W. A. Bell, R. S. and F. S., General Delivery.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 93 Stonewall street.
 317 "—(Cars) Harry Morgan, R. S., 117 McAfee st.; G. M. McKee, F. S., 383 Cooper st.
 329 "—Eben Watkins, R. S., 62 Houston st.; J. W. Black, F. S., 89 Stonewall st.
 439 "—S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109 Powers st.; T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 16 Venable st.
 283 *Augusta*—T. W. McCorkle, R. S., 1362 Estes st.; N. J. Cowns, F. S., 718 Moore ave.
 1228 "—J. R. Knox, R. S., 922 Talcott st.; J. A. Demps, F. S., 30 Sherman st.
 1580 "—(Mill) F. S. Dorsey, R. S., 808 Campbell st.; D. F. Ross, F. S., 1331 Barret st.
 527 *Brunswick*—(Col.) J. B. Harrington, R. S., 311 N. Lee st.; J. M. Pitts, F. S., 714 S. Lee.
 865 *Brunswick*—V. J. Jones, R. S., 822 E St.; Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
 1683 *Columbus*—A. S. Howard, R. S., 2208 2d ave.; J. H. Wood, F. S., Phoenix City, Ala.
 1620 *Fitzgerald*—W. W. Pickins, R. S.; S. I. Smith, F. S.
 918 *Griffin*—J. W. Reid, R. S., Griffin, Ga.; S. G. Tingle, F. S.
 793 *Gainesville*—F. McLeroy, R. S., New Holland, Ga.; W. C. Hamilton, F. S., New Holland, Ga.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove, 110 Cabanis ave.
 144 "—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
 326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S., and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
 664 "—W. F. Muecke, R. S., 756 Walnut st.; W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton st.
 1390 *Newman*—E. G. Page, R. S.; J. C. Taylor, F. S.
 411 *Rome*—J. L. Trammel, R. S.; C. Blackstock, F. S., 901 W. 1st st.
 1455 "—J. F. McLeod, R. S., De Soto ave.; C. C. McKenzie, F. S., W. Howard st.
 1749 *Rossville*—Geo. Miller, R. S., 435 1/2 Market st., Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. G. Tipton, F. S., 707 James ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Savannah—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Cabanis, 114 33d st., East.
 256 "—W. W. Smith, R. S., Box 251; W. E. Cooper, F. S., Box 251.
 318 "—(Col.) Geo. F. Clark, R. S., 507 Montgomery st.; C. W. Swinton, F. S., 1417 E. Broad street.
 1750 "—Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.; A. N. Graham, F. S., 138 W. Broad.
 1421 *St. Augustine*—M. Nelson, F. S., 48 Charlotte st.
 1445 *Tifton*—(Mill) J. I. Waite, R. S. and F. S., Box 122.
 261 *Valdosta*—W. G. Lastinger, R. S., 709 N. Ashley; C. C. Winslatt, F. S., 311 Ashley st.
 1323 *Waycross*—H. M. Campbell, R. S.; L. H. Garrett, F. S., 26 Church street.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

- 745 *Honolulu*—Fred Lackwitz, R. S., Box 611; S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
 1772 *Hilo*—W. R. A. Kayser, R. S. and F. S.

IDAHO.

- 1691 *Coeur D'Alene*—F. C. Smith, R. S., Box 29; Arthur Eaton, F. S., Box 278.
 1420 *Idaho Falls*—R. C. Van Blaricom, F. S., Box 1482.
 398 *Lewiston*—J. Lasker, R. S., 226 C st.; C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
 635 *Boise City*—Frank H. Osgood, R. S., 1609 10th st.; C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
 1605 *Moscow*—D. C. Barrett, R. S. and F. S., Main st.
 1615 *Sand Point*—Frank Courtway, R. S., Henry L. Mountjoy, F. S.
 220 *Wallace*—Jeff D. Fraser, R. S., P. O. Box 87; H. K. Helbostad, F. S.
 1042 *Weiser*—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53; A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS.

- 377 *Alton*—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.; Chas. E. Grace, F. S., Washington st., Box 181.
 788 *Anna*—G. A. Hill, R. S.; S. A. Ferguson, F. S., Box 357.
 1184 *Auburn*—W. P. Elliott, R. S. and F. S., Box 145.
 916 *Aurora*—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield ave.; Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
 1248 *Batavia*—A. J. Grunland, R. S., 163 Blaine st.; W. S. Thornburg, F. S., Geneva.
 741 *Beardstown*—S. N. Coy, R. S.; Frank C. Niess, F. S.
 433 *Belleville*—Ernest Rodenmyer, R. S., 511 S. Alond st.; Arnold Knoebel, F. S., 15 E. E st.

- 975 *Benton*—R. L. Moore, R. S.; W. H. Weston, F. S.
 1769 *Benld*—T. N. Aulabaugh, R. S., Gillespie; Wm. Watson, F. S., Gillespie.

- 63 *Bloomington*—Chas. E. Rowley, R. S., 514 S. Lee st.; J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 S. Center st.
 1675 *Breese*—John A. Lemming, R. S.; Joe Thine, F. S.
 894 *Cairo*—G. H. Jones, R. S., 312 33d st.; A. L. Sanderson, 2405 Com. ave.
 1530 "—(Col.) James Jones, R. S.; E. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
 293 *Canton*—S. E. Snider, R. S., 53 N. ave B.; J. H. Ellis, F. S., 564 E. Ash st.
 842 *Carbondale*—H. H. Hall, R. S.; W. A. Forsythe, F. S., 255 S. Marion.
 452 *Carrier Mills*—E. T. Davis, R. S., Box 63; J. O. Davis, F. S., Box 63.
 737 *Carlinsville*—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331; Shobal Boatman, F. S.
 1081 *Carlyle*—J. H. Yonker, R. S., Box 63; G. E. Yonker, F. S.
 588 *Cartersville*—L. C. Holland, R. S.; R. J. Peterson, F. S.
 367 *Centralia*—B. H. Pitts, R. S., 850 Morrison st.; J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
 41 *Champaign*—Elmer Hankins, R. S., Gen. Del.; J. J. Shook, F. S., Gen. Del.
 518 *Charleston*—E. T. Chowning, R. S., Cor. 4th and Van Buren sts.; G. M. Cook, F. S., 1151 6th st.
 1362 *Chester*—J. T. Neeley, R. S.; B. R. Welten, F. S.

- Chicago*—Secretary of Dist. Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 5th ave.
 1 "—John H. Robinson, R. S., 943 W. Superior st.; W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bldg.
 10 "—D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Place; J. H. Stevens, F. S., 3856 State St.
 13 "—Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.; T. J. Lelivelt, F. S., 1710 Filmore st.
 21 "—(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arlington st.; P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
 54 "—(Boh.) A. Simon, R. S., 775 W. 18th st.; James Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st ave.
 58 "—P. A. Scow, R. S., 293 Lincoln ave.; Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley ave.
 62 "—G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.; A. Wistram, F. S., 6150 Aberdeen.
 70 "—Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th; P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—S. Gaylord, R. S., 614 N. Central ave.; Austin; Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 116 Franklin st. Oak Park, Ill.
 141 "—Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.; J. Murray, F. S., 1310 70th Place.
 181 "—Wm. Hambach, 1441 N. 43d ave.; Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian ave.
 199 "—Chas. Kreidler, 423 83d st.; J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 "—(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.; John Oppelt, F. S., 5142 Ashland ave.
 416 "—Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th st.; C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn ave.
 419 "—(Ger.) Chas. Buettner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.; Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
 434 "—(Fr.) W. F. Schuller, R. S., 12115 Parnell ave.; J. F. Swalley, F. S., 8543 Morgan.
 504 "—(Jewish) A. Levitan, R. S., 203 Maxwell; S. Ziskind, F. S., 617 New Era Bldg.
 521 "—(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 89 Florence ave.; Gust Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division.
 1367 "—E. Fosland, 22 Grace st.
 1597 "—H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.; A. E. Cline, F. S., 7515 Goldsmith ave.
 272 *Chicago Heights*—C. K. Helfrich, R. S., 1421 Vincennes ave.; Dan P. Bergen, F. S., 70 W. Hickory st.
 869 *Chillicothe*—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.; W. B. Stelner, F. S.
 1411 *Christopher*—Marty Jones, R. S.; J. W. Walker, F. S.
 1418 *Clinton*—J. T. Hale, R. S., 516 S. East st.; J. H. Ryan, F. S., 513 N. Elm st.
 1544 *Coal City*—Oliver Palmer, R. S.; Andrew De Vain, F. S.
 204 *Coffeen*—W. W. Whitlock, R. S.; W. M. Nichols, F. S.
 295 *Collinsville*—O. S. Johns, R. S., Box 14; M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
 1191 *Coulterville*—T. H. Lynch, R. S.; Elmer Garvin, F. S., Box 23.
 269 *Danville*—L. A. Krauel, R. S., 822 Bowman ave.; C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Fremont st.
 742 *Decatur*—C. S. Price, R. S., 430 E. Marietta st.; C. C. Merris, F. S., 764 N. Monroe.
 965 *DeKalb*—Roy Spicer, R. S., 304 S. 7th st.; John Halsne, F. S., 417 Pine st.
 1121 *De Soto*—D. M. West, R. S., Box 115; L. S. Winters, F. S., Box 114.
 928 *Divernon*—W. B. Dyson, R. S.; J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 *Dixon*—S. J. Friedline, R. S., 213 Peoria; R. McMasters, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 510 *Duquoin*—H. C. Thornberry, R. S., Box 81; J. E. Williams, F. S., Box 541.

- 1439 *Dwight*—Andrew Nelson, R. S., 320 W. Chippewa; J. D. Emple, F. S., 210 E. James.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A. Marr, 135 1/2 Clare ave.
 169 "—Geo. Schlosser, R. S., 1715 Frederick ave.; Thos. T. Downey, F. S., 1427 Natalia ave.
 697 "—(Stairs and Mill) E. Scheary, R. S., 3500 Rock road; Albert Bange, F. S., 1206 Cleveland.
 903 "—H. A. Wattles, 922 St. Clair ave.; Jos. Winterman, F. S., 613 Josephine ave.
 1639 "—Johnny Baier, R. S., 1834 Parson ave.; Chas. Hendricks, F. S., 642 1/2 Collinsville ave.
 378 *Edwardsville*—Edw. Robson, R. S.; Chas. Grebel, Jr., F. S.
 1771 *Eldorado*—D. L. McClaine, R. S., 72 Union; Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent.
 1507 *Elmhurst*—(Ger.) Henry Moller, R. S.; John Keck, F. S.
 1335 *Flora*—W. M. Crown, R. S.; W. E. Broiles, F. S.
 1193 *Frankfort*—C. A. Stewart, R. S.; Geo. Johnson, F. S.
 480 *Freeburg*—C. L. Ross, R. S.; Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 *Freeport*—E. M. Lutz, R. S., Lincoln Bldg.; Leroy Lattig, F. S.
 1611 *Friendsville*—Rolla Keen, R. S.; James Pool, F. S.
 1449 *Galatia*—E. T. Willis, R. S. and F. S., Box 237, Eldorado, Ill.
 1087 *Galena*—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93; W. F. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High.
 360 *Galesburg*—E. Sweborg, R. S., 158 E. North st.; Fred Burg, F. S., 505 Jefferson st.
 1290 *Geneseo*—John F. Hughes, R. S., Genl. Del.; Harry Strom, F. S., Box 141.
 1234 *Girard*—C. E. Boston, R. S., Box 15; F. J. Hoover, F. S.
 1467 *Georgetown*—Art Hayworth, R. S.; George Hill, F. S.
 753 *Greenup*—J. R. Cook, R. S., Box 92; J. T. Smith, F. S.
 1267 *Grayville*—A. S. Driggers, R. S., Box 144; Wm. Bandisbaugh, F. S., Box 305.
 669 *Harrisburg*—R. W. Fravelstead, R. S.; Isaac M. Allen, F. S., Box 282.
 805 *Havana*—L. F. Grigsby, R. S., Box 492; James Johnson, F. S., Box 295.
 581 *Herrin*—E. H. Biggs, R. S.; A. E. Spence, F. S.
 461 *Highwood*—Carl Grant, R. S., Box 32, Ravinia, Ill.; Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.
 1466 *Hoopeston*—Chas. Fultz, R. S., 851 Seminary ave.; J. W. De Weese, F. S.
 904 *Jacksonville*—J. M. Black, R. S., 705 E. Chambers st.; Geo. James, F. S., 736 E. North st.
 174 *Joliet*—E. B. Ellis, R. S., 214 Illinois st.; A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
 1029 *Johnston City*—H. O. Felts, R. S.; Ben Perrine, F. S.
 496 *Kankakee*—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave.; T. Mueller, F. S., 60 West ave.
 154 *Kewanee*—C. A. Caplinger, R. S., 415 S. Grove st.; F. Johnson, F. S., 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 *Kinmundy*—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 250 *Lake Forest*—John Scheppers, R. S.; Lambert Bax, F. S.
 336 *LaSalle*—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th st.; W. E. Timmons, F. S.; 736 Wright st.
 1585 *Lebanon*—David Lauer, R. S.; E. G. Becherer, F. S.
 568 *Lincoln*—O. F. Davis, R. S., 4th st.; F. Dalzell, F. S., Dehner Flats.
 505 *Litchfield*—C. H. Roberts, R. S., 716 Illinois ave.; Bert Seymour, F. S., Walnut st.
 1688 *Lowder*—Geo. Jones, R. S.; O. D. Reynolds, F. S.
 1561 *Macomb*—J. C. Wettengell, R. S., 227 W. Chase st.; Frank Moon, F. S., 325 W. Fiske st.
 1623 *McCormick*—G. L. Jenkins, R. S., Delwood, Ill.; E. Reagan, F. S.
 633 *Madison*—Peter Reiley, R. S., Box 496, Granite, Ill.; W. S. Ogilbee, F. S., Box 229.
 1684 *Makanda*—Frank Hopkins, R. S.; T. J. Cover, F. S.
 508 *Marion*—W. O. Hartwell, R. S.; Frank Woodside, F. S., Box 441.
 789 *Marissa*—J. H. McConnell, R. S., Box 335; Fred Jensen, F. S.
 1037 *Marseilles*—M. S. Young, R. S.; O. E. Covell, F. S., Box 21.
 765 *Mascontah*—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43; Edm'd Herdt, F. S., Box 43.
 347 *Mattoon*—Wm. LaClair, R. S., 2812 Prairie ave.; W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
 1296 *Mendota*—E. G. Boslough, R. S., 2812 Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
 803 *Metropolis*—W. I. Tune, R. S., Box 272; B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
 241 *Moline*—Austin Hussey, R. S., 1428 23d ave.; Chas. Landquist, F. S., 15 1/2 str.
 1265 *Monmouth*—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322 W. 4th ave.; John Hurst, F. S., 219 S. 9th st.
 1161 *Morris*—P. T. McLaughlin, R. S., Box 1188; N. J. Mosher, F. S.
 1188 *Mt. Carmel*—W. H. Roby, R. S.; J. E. Hensley, F. S., Box 504.
 280 *Mt. Olive*—Fred Garrels, R. S., Box 65; K. Beyer, F. S.
 999 *Mt. Vernon*—T. A. Donnell, R. S., Box 202; Geo. Perkins, F. S., 1022 Conger ave.

- 604 *Murphyboro*—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st.; Geo. W. Swafford, F. S., 811 Maple st.
 1559 *New Athens*—Henry Geiger, R. S., Box 184; Chas. Becker, F. S., Box 184.
 671 *New Baden*—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
 582 *Odin*—C. Vandercook, R. S. and F. S., Box 184; Robert Pryde, F. S.
 1478 *Olney*—Rolla Dean, R. S.; Jno. N. Shephard, Box 502.
 661 *Ottawa*—G. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell; J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 Delean st.
 1211 *Palmyra*—Fred O. Crum, R. S.; John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
 648 *Pana*—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory st.; W. L. Wright, F. S., 703 S. Spruce.
 1334 *Paris*—A. E. Hodge, R. S., 930 N. Central ave.; E. S. McCaully, F. S., 213 Bristol st.
 644 *Pekin*—Cornelius Rust, R. S., 820 Charlotte st.; Fred Helfenstein, F. S., 1013 Henrietta st.
 183 *Peoria*—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 216 Main st.; J. H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
 733 *Percy*—W. K. Lickiss, R. S.; W. C. Fisk, F. S.
 195 *Peru*—Louis Shadensack, R. S., 2225 Main st.; Fred D. Smith, F. S., 1615 10th st.
 1056 *Pinckneyville*—J. W. Logan, R. S.; J. Funk, F. S.
 728 *Pontiac*—Wm. H. Ong, R. S., E. Howard st.; L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 *Princeton*—F. A. Johnson, R. S., 425 N. 1st st.; L. E. Thurston, F. S., 627 N. 4th st.
 189 *Quincy*—Nic. Hafner, R. S., 407 S. 4th st.; F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
 1763 *Robinson*—R. P. Anderson, R. S., Box 633; W. P. Smith, F. S., 514 Chestnut st.; A. J. Nyberg, F. S., 602 6th st.
 166 *Rock Island*—H. G. Glenn, R. S., 2733 6th ave.; A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th ave.
 798 *Salem*—H. D. Evans, R. S.; J. T. Tully, F. S., Box 166.
 1564 *Savanna*—W. R. Billings, R. S.; H. O. Atkins, F. S.
 1299 *Scottdale*—John Thompson, R. S., Ladd, Ill., Box 57; John A. Reed, F. S.
 1574 *Shawneetown*—W. M. Lane, R. S. and F. S.
 1755 *Sorento*—J. M. Enloe, R. S.; J. F. Mathis, F. S.
 1083 *St. Charles*—Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526; Peter Roy, F. S., Box 202.
 479 *Sparta*—Thos. Dahnke, R. S., Box 429; H. C. Pflars, F. S., Box 326.
 16 *Springfield*—John McGee, R. S., 413 S. 9th st.; John Zaring, F. S., 200 E. N. Grand ave.
 631 *Spring Valley*—Thos. Moir, Jr., Box 118; D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
 156 *Staunton*—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458; John Bell, F. S., Box 458.
 695 *Sterling*—Wm. Kennedy, R. S.; C. P. Danreiter, F. S.
 495 *Stratton*—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 119 S. Bloomington st.
 826 *Sycamore*—F. B. Relyea, R. S., Box 629; W. S. Loomis, F. S., Box 1028.
 1250 *Tamaroa*—Sam Harris, R. S.; W. H. Johnston, F. S.
 748 *Taylorville*—E. Davis, R. S., 513 E. Vine st.; O. Sinsen, F. S., 723 E. Vine st.
 1515 *Thebes*—J. P. Watson, R. S.; C. H. David, F. S.
 1715 *Thompsonville*—S. M. Carter, R. S.; J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
 807 *Toluca*—F. McCoy, R. S.; S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
 1026 *Urbana*—H. Y. Shaffer, R. S., 407 W. Cal. st.; Jake Schmitt, F. S., 703 W. University ave.
 1338 *Utica*—G. H. Schmiding, R. S., Box 320; F. A. Wilkins, F. S.
 1163 *Virden*—C. L. Rogers, R. S.; Fred G. Becker, F. S.
 448 *Waukegan*—W. G. Campbell, R. S., 1402 Washington st.; R. S. and So. Grice, F. S., 18th st. and So. Park ave., North Chicago, Ill.
 1768 *West Chicago*—J. P. Deutsch, R. S.; Alois Dolf, F. S.
 1527 *Wheaton*—G. A. Baxter, R. S., 321 Wesley; Jno. Stolze, F. S., 210 S. Cross st.
 939 *Willisville*—R. T. Glass, R. S.; J. Fisher, F. S.
 1764 *Ziegler*—J. M. Bowling, R. S.; Chas. Reed, F. S., Mulkeytown.

INDIANA.

- 477 *Alexandria*—F. B. Thompson, R. S., R. R. 23; Clarence Noble, F. S.
 352 *Anderson*—Joe A. Robinson, R. S., 593 Jackson st.; W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 *Bedford*—H. W. Green, R. S., 1911 W. 12th st.; L. B. Emery, F. S., W. 12th st.
 1712 *Bicknell*—J. W. Mason, R. S.; John C. Paul, F. S.
 1398 *Bluffton*—Amos Christ, R. S., 320 N. Marion st.; J. N. Schiebner, F. S., 1021 F st.
 694 *Boonville*—David J. Roth, R. S.; Fred Julian, F. S.
 431 *Brazil*—H. L. Ringa, R. S., Box 143; H. Hays, F. S., 601 1st st.
 488 *Clinton*—Wm. Evans, R. S.; Geo. Baugh, F. S.
 1682 *Coalmont*—C. B. Cushman, R. S., Jasonville; Elmer Gadsberry, F. S., Jasonville.
 1155 *Columbus*—C. B. Lackey, R. S.; A.

R. Moretor, F. S., E. Columbus.
 1355 Crawfordville—Geo. Harland, R. S., 403 Gibson st.; Clarence Newell, F. S., 607 Milligan.
 1454 Danville—O. E. Nichols, R. S., Box 243; H. W. Roberts, F. S., Box 411.
 946 Decatur—W. E. Moon, R. S.; Ross Malone, F. S.
 998 Dugger—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25; Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
 565 Elkhart—D. A. Irwin, R. S., 412 4th st.; I. F. Ebersole, F. S., 1701 Morton ave.
 1734 "—(R. R.) P. E. Neff, R. S., 125 Fremont st.; Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
 652 Elwood—W. C. Beyersdorfer, R. S., 201 N. 5th st.; J. G. Fields, F. S., Room 2, Adams Blk.
 90 Evansville—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1611 W. Franklin st.; S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
 1758 Farmersburg—J. H. Branson, R. S.; Frank Frakes, F. S.
 1465 Frankfort—Ellis Henderson, R. S., 751 S. 1st st.; Henry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
 1402 Franklin—G. C. Niccum, R. S., 382 N. Yande; W. A. Jenkins, F. S., 981 W. Jefferson st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—E. F. Delagrange, R. S., 444 Buchanan st.; Wm. Lakey, F. S., 1729 Oakland st.
 160 Gas City—James Sholtz, R. S.; I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.; M. C. Ulery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
 1430 Greensburg—F. L. Thomas, R. S., 402 W. Walnut st.; John S. McKinney, F. S., 613 W. Washington st.
 Hammond—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
 599 "—W. D. Robinson, R. S.; H. B. Easter, F. S., 488 Towle st.
 1110 East Chicago—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Box 70; Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 222.
 1317 Indiana Harbor—Isaac Herman, R. S., Box 244; J. A. Porter, F. S., Box 324.
 213 Hartford City—Lee Farr, R. S., 107 W. Water st.; J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin.
 1429 Huntington—Wm. Taylor, R. S., 34 Garfield; John Paynes, F. S., 53 Mayne st.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. H. Taylor, 2824 N. Missouri st.
 60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, R. S., 908 Sanders st.; Geo. Prange, F. S., 520 S. Meridian st.
 281 "—James Jordan, R. S., 511 E. Ohio st.; J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 "—(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.; W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
 1003 "—R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby st.; P. H. Ringold, F. S., 1042 Tecumseh ave.
 1460 "—(Mill) H. C. Rockwood, R. S., 302 E. Michigan; Frank Zeigler, F. S., 1647 Penneman.
 909 Jasonville—W. W. Dunham, R. S.; Frank G. Shepherd, F. S.
 533 Jeffersonville—Earl Phillips, R. S., Ohio Falls, Ind.; Louis Miller, F. S.
 1342 Kingman—G. W. Spencer, R. S. and F. S.
 734 Kokomo—Chas. Bacon, R. S., 144 Courtlan ave.; Henry Hoover, F. S.
 215 Lafayette—R. Ellenga, R. S., 1105 N. 16th st.; Fred Hill, F. S., 1529 N. 15th.
 1485 Laporte—J. W. Moyer, R. S., 1412 State st.; John C. Bauman, F. S., 1110 Scott.
 1538 Lebanon—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319 East st., south; E. Tinder, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
 1557 Lewis—F. W. Algers, R. S.; Jas. E. Peters, F. S.
 487 Linton—P. R. Lewis, R. S., Box 614; Geo. W. McCain, F. S., Box 614.
 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.; W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
 1602 Loogootee—Louis J. Walker, R. S.; J. E. Grannan, F. S.
 365 Marion—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3526 S. Felton st.; Jos. S. Myers, F. S., 329 E. Walnut.
 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.; A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Franklin st.
 1200 Midland—A. Casad, R. S.; L. H. Dixon, F. S.
 1470 Mishawaka—L. W. Weidler, R. S., 302 W. 2d st.; L. E. Hiner, F. S., 310 W. Grove st.
 1753 Mt. Vernon—Grant Reagin, R. S.; John Fiedler, F. S.
 592 Muncie—S. F. Pipin, R. S., Box 474; D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 Gharkey.
 436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W. Spring st.; G. W. Lemmon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
 1196 Oakland City—George W. Christmas, R. S.; Geo. R. Thurman, F. S., Box 273.
 932 Peru—Jas. F. Snideman, R. S., 571 E. 4th st.; John W. Taylor, F. S., 565 W. 3d st.
 1676 Petersburg—L. E. Woolsey, R. S.; Erastus Johnson, F. S.
 1537 Plainville—David B. McHaley, F. S.
 935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S.; S. Hart; Crawford Stormont, F. S., 609 E. Spruce st.
 912 Richmond—Harry Sostmeyer, R. S., 607 S. 6th st.; Fred Price, F. S., 604 S. 6th.
 1071 Seymour—T. E. Abbett, R. S., 306 W.

Brown st.; Jacob F. Spear, F. S.
 1435 Shelbyville—M. C. Chessier, R. S., 88 Montgomery st.; Lew Baudenberg, F. S., 76 E. Broadway.
 1106 Shelburn—Wm. V. Riggs, R. S.; O. L. Hill, F. S.
 413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vistula ave.; W. H. Stahley, F. S., 649 Cushing.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
 706 Sullivan—Robert Kirkham, R. S., Box 255; N. D. Martin, F. S., Box 504.
 205 Terre Haute—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1660 N. 12½ st.; A. E. Saltzman, F. S., 1626 N. 6½ st.
 358 Tipton—Linn Collee, R. S.; Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
 1357 Valparaiso—Edward James, R. S., 39 N. Valparaiso st.; D. L. Mathews, F. S., 93 N. Franklin.
 658 Vincennes—W. G. Case, R. S., 209 Volmer st.; Ned Zinkan, F. S., 6th and Main.
 812 "—G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1116 N. 1st st.; T. J. Herst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
 Wabash—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
 598 "—O. W. Smith, R. S., 369 W. Main st.; Wm. Jones, F. S., 102 Erie st.
 1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S., E. Walnut st.; Lefe Gilley, F. S., 1100 George st.
 1038 Winslow—G. G. Gray, R. S., Box 91; G. P. Busch, F. S., Box 105.
 1636 Whiting—Richard Krouse, R. S.; Stillman Meek, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

1752 Ada—H. M. Archy, R. S., Box 165; M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
 1028 Ardmore—F. M. Agee, R. S., 401 B st., N. W.; D. N. Ferguson, F. S., Box 16.
 1659 Bartlesville—C. F. Tatroe, R. S., Box 404; C. L. Foulk, F. S., 210 Iowa ave.; B. W. Biggerstaff, F. S., Box 234.
 1590 Coalgate—James Stephenson, R. S.; Box 340; Joe Knight, F. S., Box 340.
 1199 Durant—L. F. Heartly, R. S. and F. S., Box 731.
 1092 Haileyville—C. W. Lester, R. S. and F. S., Box 94.
 1483 Harthshorne—J. E. Walker, R. S.; T. R. Mitchell, F. S., Box 65.
 896 Holdenville—J. M. Page, R. S.; T. A. Mose, F. S.
 1417 Hugo—J. P. Story, R. S.; C. P. Johnson, F. S., Box 121.
 1716 Krebs—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256; W. F. Taylor, F. S.
 1524 McCurtain—Frank Keith, R. S., Box 86; C. H. Glenn, F. S., Chant, I. T.
 1072 Muskogee—J. H. Klick, R. S., Box 452; L. P. Stine, F. S., Box 64.
 1452 Okmulgee—T. D. Gregory, F. S., Box 248.
 1680 Quinton—G. G. Hardy, R. S.; W. C. C. Bozeman, F. S.
 1293 Sulphur—C. A. Florer, R. S.; J. R. Richardson, F. S., P. O. Box 24.
 986 South McAlester—J. H. Freeman, R. S., Box 177; H. J. Rodgers, F. S., Box 64.
 1594 Tahlequah—S. M. Simonds, R. S.; John Huff, F. S.
 1629 Tishomingo—J. D. Fryer, R. S. and F. S., Box 260.
 1178 Wagoner—E. L. Jones, R. S.
 1575 "—E. L. Jones, R. S.; M. P. Presley, F. S.
 1276 Wilburton—E. Miles, R. S.; Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA.

315 Boone—Phillon Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.; Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—F. G. Enburg, R. S., 1705 Reply st.; Jno. Messmer, F. S., 907 Maiden Lane.
 308 Cedar Rapids—K. W. Ellis, R. S., Lock Box 196; C. E. Payne, F. S., 825 19th ave. W.
 597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S., 408 E. Franklin st.; O. F. Clark, F. S., R. R. 3.
 1523 Chariton—T. S. Frazier, R. S.; W. R. Stafford, F. S.
 772 Clinton—S. S. Hobart, R. S., 413 2d ave.; M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—J. W. Birdie, R. S., Box 187; Ed. A. Cox, F. S.
 364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714 Perin ave.; H. L. Ward, F. S., 2012 5th ave.
 634 Creston—Jno. Knight, R. S., 704 N. Sycamore st.; G. A. Stickland, F. S., 507 Park st.
 Davenport—Sec. Dist. Council, Hy. Grothe, 821 4th ave., Rock Island, Ill.
 554 "—Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Oneida st.; Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
 1272 "—W. T. Gallagher, R. S., 709 W. 16th st.; W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
 106 Des Moines—S. C. Blair, R. S., 506 7th st.; E. J. Jones, F. S., 3306 N. W. 2d st.
 425 "—(Mill) Wm. Swanson, R. S., 500 E. Hayes st.; A. H. Burkeman, F. S., 935 E. 7th st.
 1699 "—
 678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 835 Rhomburg ave.; M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
 1289 "—Paul C. Becker, R. S., 899 Seminary st.; R. A. Dieterich, F. S., 2781 Jackson st.

1579 Eldora—W. F. Pool, R. S.; Edgar Houghton, F. S.
 1775 Fairfield—R. Oscar Boltz, R. S., 604 S. 4th st.; D. A. Bittner, F. S., 805 E. Jeff. st.
 284 Fort Dodge—S. E. Berry, R. S., 614 N. 12th st.; Wm. Leahy, F. S., 615 S. 15th st.
 1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th st.; Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
 514 Hiteinan—Chas. Sonastrun, R. S.; Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 210 N. Linn st.; Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—J. Rossen, R. S., 129 N. 7th; H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
 1644 Knoxville—E. B. Eldridge, R. S.; M. M. Monroe, F. S.
 397 Le Claire—C. B. Stacy, R. S.; E. E. Knopp, F. S.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, R. S. and F. S., Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—T. J. Stewart, R. S., 808 W. Church st.; F. L. Nicholson, F. S., R. F. D. No. 2.
 1247 Mason City—Chas. E. Frederick, R. S., Box 308; Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson.
 1613 Milton—A. E. Cassidy, R. S.; C. C. Beatty, F. S.
 1069 Muscatine—D. M. Keckler, R. S., 914 E. 6th; R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe st.
 1213 Mystic—D. M. Van Dike, R. S., Box 612; B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 597.
 1116 Newton—A. H. Wright, R. S.; W. Sparks, F. S.
 1508 Oelwein City—J. E. Donlin, R. S., 115 S. Frederick st.; N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., 507 1st ave. S.
 1034 Oskaloosa—J. G. Slemmons, R. S.; J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D. st.
 767 Ottumwa—M. C. Toland, R. S.; L. L. Lightner, F. S., 603 Findley ave.
 879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.; J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
 948 Sioux City—Chas. Bander, R. S., 1224 5th st.; W. C. Weisensee, F. S., 210 Bluff st.
 615 Washington—Joe Lohberger, R. S.; A. E. Ritchey, F. S., Rookery Bldg.

KANSAS.

1632 Abilene—James McCurdy, R. S.; J. C. Asper, F. S.
 923 Atchison—J. W. Jonas, R. S., 510 N. 8th st.; Jno. W. Smith, F. S., 1027 Walnut st.
 253 Argentine—Frank M. Curry, R. S., 1105 Ruby ave.; M. Murphy, F. S., 930 Powell ave.
 1724 Arkansas City—O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
 552 Armourdale—Jas. J. Rogers, 2010 Jefferson.
 1482 Caney—W. D. Garr, R. S.; W. H. Rhodes, F. S.
 1205 Chanute—J. S. Kiefner, R. S., 20 W. 4th st.; John Weber, F. S., 114 S. Santa Fe ave.
 1404 Cherryvale—W. F. Cleek, R. S., N. Neosha st.; Robt. Woolridge, F. S., E. 6th st.
 1212 Coffeyville—Fred Kinney, R. S., 1315 Maple st.; R. S. Harper, F. S., 509 E. 4th st.
 1224 Emporia—Ralph D. White, R. S., 9 S. Merchants st.; J. W. Gruell, F. S., 18 S. West st.
 942 Fort Scott—T. F. Payton, R. S., 321 Humbolt ave.; C. N. Parton, F. S., 317 S. Barbee.
 876 Frontenac—L. W. Ledford, R. S.; H. J. Snell, F. S.
 609 Hiawatha—Homer Hirth, R. S.
 285 Humbolt—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.; Philo Lyons, F. S.
 1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th st.
 1198 Independence—Martin Biorn, R. S., Box 172; J. J. Konz, F. S., Box 845, North Independence.
 123 Iola—Ed S. Aldill, R. S., 217 N. Chestnut st.; J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 313 South st.
 138 Kansas City—S. E. Peely, R. S., 218 S. 7th st.; T. L. Pollock, F. S., 1029 Splitlog ave.
 1285 "—W. Q. Freeman, R. S., 1043 Ella ave.; O. K. Hoffman, F. S.
 1068 La Harpe—W. E. Judkins, R. S., Box 403; R. C. Miller, F. S., Box 403.
 458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 928 N. Y. st.; S. P. Byrd, F. S., 275 Pa.
 499 Leavenworth—F. M. Stucker, R. S., 516 Lynn st.; G. McCaully, F. S., 217½ N. 5th st.
 1730 Neodesha—J. Davis, R. S., Box 634; S. A. Hostetter, F. S.
 1556 Ottawa—J. B. Loux, R. S., 719 S. Mulberry st.; C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust.
 1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont ave.; H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
 561 Pittsburg—J. J. Wilson, R. S., 311 S. Locust st.; Geo. F. Holt, F. S., Box 131.
 1571 Salina—L. H. Richardson, R. S., 223 N. 7th st.; O. O. Richardson, F. S., 664 S. 9th.
 1001 Scammon—A. E. Lewis, R. S.; Jules Caumiaut, F. S.
 Topeka—Secretary of Dist. Council, C. A. Enderwies, 718 Jefferson st.
 158 "—W. G. Stewart, R. S., Oakland, Kas.; S. B. Weaver, F. S., 196 Grattan st.
 1240 "—Ed. Johnson, R. S., 1034 Woodward ave.; W. Buzendine, F. S., 612 Lawrence st.

1546 Weir—H. P. Adams, R. S.; Jas. Carlington, F. S.
 1220—Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413 S. J. st.; L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
 140 West Mineral—W. R. Sparks.
 Wichita—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. E. Prine, 219 So. Topeka ave.
 201 "—W. E. Youngmeyer, R. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.; Chas. Rochelle, F. S., 306 Exposition.
 1183 Winfield—J. F. Richardson, R. S., 800 E. 6th st.; Philip Frankenkfeld, F. S., 424 W. 9th st.

KENTUCKY.

472 Ashland—E. H. Butler, R. S., 315 24th st.; W. E. Zortman, F. S., 637 E. Carter.
 725 Bowling Green—R. Durston, R. S.; Vallie Smith, F. S.
 1542 Catlettsburg—C. C. Davis, R. S.; Kenova, W. Va.; A. McKinzie, F. S., Normal Ky.
 641 Central City—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 98; L. N. Jenkins, F. S., Box J.
 1589 Corbin—Wilson Masters, R. S.; J. Eagle, F. S.
 712 Covington—G. E. Bullock, R. S., 54 Pike st.; Irvin Kite, F. S., 262 Wesleyan ave.
 785 "—H. B. Kampsen, R. S., 262 W. 13th st.; J. Mantz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
 851 Henderson—J. W. Hager, R. S., 527 S. Alvasia st.; W. A. Grigsby, F. S., 321 Jefferson.
 442 Hopkinsville—W. H. Hester, R. S., 202 W. 19th st.; E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th st.
 1463 Kuttawa—A. D. Guess, R. S.; Robert Gore, F. S.
 1650 Lexington—E. B. Wallace, R. S., 206 E. Main st.; Albert Miller, Jr., F. S., Lexington Lumber Co.
 1218 Ludlow—J. F. Morgan, R. S.; Jas. T. Guleser, F. S.
 Louisville—Secretary of Dist. Council, Mike Guelda, 425 W. Jefferson st.
 103 "—C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bayles ave.; Henry Volt, F. S., 1842 Reutlinger ave.
 214 "—(Ger.) Jas. Huecker, R. S., 1319 Shelby st.; Jacob Schneider, F. S., 1915 E. Chestnut st.
 1369 "—J. M. Steimle, R. S., 1212 Fetter st.; Aug. Schultz, F. S., 312 First st.
 1506 Madisonville—J. W. Settle, R. S., Box 278; P. B. Simons, F. S.
 1039 Marion—W. C. Walker, R. S.; J. S. Braswell, F. S.
 698 Newport—Andy Wald, R. S., 730 Saratoga st.; J. Sexton, F. S., 834 Patterson st.
 809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th; W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
 559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark; John Arts, F. S., 1936 Clark st.
 1352 Princeton—Joe Thompson, R. S.; Jno. A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
 1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.; R. B. Williams, F. S.
 1742 Winchester—Walter Boone, R. S., Box 661; Wm. Jones, F. S., Box 206.

LOUISIANA.

973 Alexandria—O. C. Unbehagen, R. S., S. Elliott and 14th st.; S. W. Heunarie, F. S., 120 Washington st.
 1147 Baton Rouge—Philip Trent, R. S., 941 Main st.; J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
 1225 "—Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.; E. F. Jones, F. S., 1223 Fla. st.
 1495 Breaux Bridge—Henry Richard, R. S.; Rene Bertrand, F. S.
 874 Jennings—T. J. Woodworth, R. S. and F. S., Box 64.
 1718 Jeanerette—Robert Bobin, R. S.; M. Valentine, F. S.
 113 La Fayette—John Wolf, R. S.; P. Cockran, F. S.
 1057—Lake Charles—Geo. W. Armstrong, R. S., Box 550; L. R. Hiscock, F. S., Box 550.
 868 Monroe—W. A. Hatfield, R. S., Box 476; Walter Masling, F. S., 704 Washington.
 758 Monroe—(Col.) Wm. Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.; Jas. Hodge, F. S., Box 520.
 1494 Natchitoches—J. P. Prudhomme, R. S.; E. J. Harkins, F. S.
 1251 New Iberia—L. H. Hudgens, R. S.; Charles Shaffer, F. S.
 76 New Orleans—C. A. McCohn, R. S., 623 Scott st.; F. Duhrkap, F. S., 616 Cadiz st.
 Shreveport—Secretary Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 "—R. D. Jones, R. S., Box 261; C. S. Worsham, F. S., Box 261.
 764 "—J. R. Stuckey, R. S., 422 Jordan st.; D. D. Swindle, F. S., care T. E. Stephenson Lumber Yard.

MAINE.

914 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., 26 Hight st.; John F. Spaulding, F. S., 46 Quimby.
 1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont; W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
 621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st.; Brewer, Me.; W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
 459 Bar Harbor—Henry Smith, R. S., Des Isles; N. Chaney, F. S., 20 Holland ave.
 1669 Chisholm—C. B. Quimby, R. S., Livermore Falls; C. A. Beane, F. S., Livermore Falls.
 1259 Gardner—J. H. Fields, R. S., 108 W.

- ter st., Randolph; G. F. Mc-Master, F. S., 77 Highholden st.
- 407 *Lewiston*—J. E. Ballard, R. S., 79 Lowell; C. M. Page, F. S., 106 Holland st.
- 517 *Portland*—F. L. Foote, R. S., 157 Franklin st.; A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
- 1474 " —(Mill) Wm. E. Laury, R. S., 56 Pillsbury st., Willard; H. B. Carr, F. S.
- 1031 *Madison*—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.; C. T. Miller, F. S.
- 1707 *Millinocket*—C. W. Fox, R. S.; E. E. Wyman, F. S.
- 1189 *Rumford Falls*—J. C. Curtis, R. S., Box 1202; B. H. Farnum, F. S.
- 787 *Skowhegan*—C. W. Grover, R. S.; Wm. A. Clough, F. S.
- 348 *Waterville*—F. L. Bonford, R. S., 4 Winter st.; L. R. Kitchen, F. S., Oakland st.

MARYLAND.

- 1126 *Annapolis*—C. W. Brady, R. S., 19 Corn Hill st.; R. A. Smith, F. S., 15 Franklin st.
- Baltimore*—Sec. Dist. Council, Wm. R. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
- 29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith; Wm. Keenan, F. S., 704 Aisquith.
- 44 " —(Ger.) Henry Gran, R. S., 1813 N. Gray st.; H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford ave.
- 990 " —C. R. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond st.; G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
- 1182 " —(Cabinet Makers) W. Morowski, R. S., 1707 Aliceannol.
- 1315 " —Eugene Sullivan, R. S., 1715 Lorman st.; Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
- 1358 " —Frank Schirmer, R. S., 112 S. Castle st.; H. Ripple, Jr., F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
- 1598 " —Jos. K. Schelling, R. S., 1726 Carlisle pl.; G. H. Korb, F. S., Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore st.
- 1722 " —(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.; W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyl ave.
- 1024 *Cumberland*—Wm. Lowdermilk, R. S., 388 N. Center st.; J. D. Ranck, F. S., 13 Cecilia st.
- 1702 *Frederick*—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
- 1661 *Frostburg*—Clifton Gels, R. S.; Wm. Preston, F. S.
- 1378 *Hagerstown*—Roy C. Lowman, R. S., 166 N. Franklin st.; Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
- 1351 *Havre de Grace*—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 395 *Adams*—F. G. Rice, R. S., E. Hoosac st.; Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner st.
- 1298 *Andover*—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm; Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 1059 *Athol*—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A; C. H. Dodd, F. S., 79 Fish st.
- 1307 *Attleboro*—A. B. Lewis, R. S., 15 Academy st.; A. J. McKinnon, F. S., 84 Pleasant.
- Boston*—Secretary Dist. Council, A. M. Watson, 176 High st., Brookline.
- 33 " —A. M. Sinclair, R. S., 641 8th st., South Boston; D. H. Deegan, F. S., 77 Romsey st., Dorchester.
- 954 " —W. Frumkin, R. S., 45 Minot; J. Conviser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
- 1096 " —(Floor Layers) John A. McKenzie, R. S., 136 K st., So. Boston; A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
- 1271 " —C. J. Marceton, 17 Saville st., Cambridge.
- 1410 " —R. K. Smith, R. S., 22 Cedar st., Roxbury; Ira E. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset, Mass.
- 1573 " —G. E. Haskins, R. S., Wollaston, Mass.; Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge, Mass.
- 67 *Roxbury*—Dawson Cole, R. S., 531 6th st., So. Boston; J. McLaughlin, 67 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.
- 218 *East Boston*—J. F. McKie, R. S., 104 Saratoga st.; C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st.
- 386 *Dorchester*—J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy; J. Lent, F. S., 23 Harbor View st.
- 438 *Brookline*—Ed. H. Marks, R. S., 419 Main st., Chsn. Dist., Boston; James Keefe, F. S., 116 Chestnut st.
- 441 *Cambridge*—L. L. Sandborn, R. S., 18 Sparks st.; A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st.
- 443 *Chelsea*—Harry Williams, R. S., 56 Marlboro st.; P. J. Smyth, F. S., 20 Orange st.
- 625 *Malden*—F. L. Mercer, R. S., Box 70; Albert Boulter, F. S., 37 Linden ave.
- 629 *Somerville*—C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy st.; W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st.
- 780 *Everett*—Jos. McIntyre, R. S., Davis st., Revere; W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard ave.
- 821 *Winthrop*—Percy White, R. S., Sunnyside ave.; G. Livenstone, F. S., 31½ Hermon.
- 846 *Revere*—John F. Portras, R. S., Box 2; Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson.
- 889 *Allston*—Clifford Dexter, R. S., 94 Academy Hill, Brighton; H. Sabeln, F. S., 28 Allston st.

- 938 *West Roxbury*—J. J. Smith, R. S., 105 Arundal st., Roslindale; M. B. Bryant, F. S., 105 Arundal st., Roslindale.
- 959 *Mattapan*—J. F. Forbes, R. S.; J. J. Orman, F. S., E. Mattapan.
- 1197 *Saugus*—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus; Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
- 1550 *Braintree*—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree; W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
- 1046 *Bridgewater*—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.; E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
- 624 *Brockton*—W. Hanson, R. S., 100 Turner st.; F. W. Smith, F. S., 76 Turner st.
- 858 *Clinton*—John M. Robinson, R. S., So. Lancaster, Mass.; G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
- 1123 *Cohasset*—H. R. Gott, R. S., Box 478; H. F. Marden, F. S., Box 536.
- 1593 *Concord*—R. M. Marshall, R. S.; W. M. Greenwood, F. S., Box 559.
- 1372 *Easthampton*—Fred S. Knott, R. S., 24 Ward ave.; R. Parsons, F. S., Prospect st.
- 223 *Fall River*—Ernest Bridge, R. S., 575 Mt. Hope ave.; Isaac Dion, F. S., 45 Bliss st.
- 1305 " —(Fr.) J. A. Cote, R. S., 370 Hope st.; F. X. Blanchette, F. S., 107 Palmer st.
- 778 *Fitchburg*—Fred White, R. S., 192 Water st.; John P. Connelly, F. S., 8 Congress.
- 860 *Framingham*—W. F. Drake, R. S., Box 923, So. Framingham, Mass.; E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
- 570 *Gardner*—Peter Brouillet, R. S., 320 Parker st.; Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
- 910 *Gloucester*—E. T. Barlett, R. S., 15 Pine st.; Neal McMillan, F. S., 16 Harrison ave.
- 1045 *Great Barrington*—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.; C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
- 782 *Greenfield*—Fred F. Underwood, R. S., 20 School st.
- 1292 *Hamilton*—Jos. Hulbert, R. S., Wendham Depot; F. Woodward, F. S., Wendham Depot, Massachusetts.
- 82 *Haverhill*—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren st.; P. D. Cass, F. S., 22 Franklin st.
- 424 *Hingham*—Peter C. Foley, R. S.; H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
- Holyoke*—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Marsh, 217 Hamden st.
- 390 " —J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.; D. Laplante, F. S., 529 Summer.
- 656 " —Fred B. Donahue, R. S., 139 Chestnut st.; M. J. Marsh, F. S., 217 Hampden st.
- 1350 " —H. Lempke, R. S., 567 Canal st.; J. M. Trilay, F. S., 83 Jackson st.
- 400 *Hudson*—A. Glasson, R. S.; Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., 182 Wash. st.
- 1645 *Hull*—Jas. L. Walsh, F. S., Alberton, Mass.
- 111 *Lawrence*—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., 101 Broadway, Methuen; J. La-belle, F. S., 41 Lake st.
- 551 " —(Fr.) Theodore Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.; Henry Pan-nasse, F. S., 147 Margin.
- 1566 " —(Ger.) Herman Woeckel, R. S.; A. F. Engstrand, F. S., 100 E. Haverhill st.
- 1427 *Lee*—Wm. Walsh, F. S., Box 31.
- 370 *Lenox*—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139; Patrick H. Cannavan, F. S.
- 794 *Leominster*—D. W. Shalin, R. S., 63 Church st.; F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
- 49 *Lowell*—Peter A. Golden, R. S., 198 Charles st.; David M. Sennett, F. S., 11 Burlington ave.
- 1610 " —(Fr.) E. Joyal, R. S., 20 3d st.; Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
- 688 *Lynn*—W. H. E. Nichols, R. S., 8 Grove st., W. Lynn; L. G. Newman, F. S., Sagamore Hotel.
- 1041 " —J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill ave.; M. L. Delano, F. S., Lynn.
- 1654 *Mansfield*—H. F. Dearborn, R. S., E. Mansfield, R. F. D.; E. C. Codding, F. S.
- 962 *Marblehead*—Richard Phillips, R. S., 40 Prospect st.; R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
- 988 *Marlboro*—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., 47 Newton st.; Wilfred Bonin, F. S., 261 Church st.
- Middlesex*—Secretary Dist. Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
- 760 *Melrose*—Fred R. Logan, R. S., Everett st., Stoneham; C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
- 777 *Medford*—A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave.; M. J. Manning, F. S., 27 Cherry st.
- 881 *Arlington*—James Cramond, R. S., 280 Massachusetts ave.; J. V. Hatfield, F. S., 9 Crescent Hill ave.
- 885 *Woburn*—S. J. Bezanson, R. S., Hart place; E. B. Northrup, F. S., 5 Vernon st.
- 991 *Winchester*—John N. Polley, R. S., 6 Highland ave.; H. A. Hatch, F. S., Eaton st.
- 762 *Quincy*—N. A. Johnson, R. S., 32 Garfield st.; George Gauthier, F. S.
- 1531 *Rockland*—S. F. Bouney, F. S., Box 719.
- 862 *Wakefield*—Wm. E. Packard, R. S., 140 Pleasant st.; W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
- 867 *Milford*—John Holmes, R. S., Front

- st. extension; J. P. Hynes, F. S., Highland st.
- 847 *Natick*—Asa Leavitt, R. S., 61 W. Central st.; F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
- 693 *Needham*—F. N. Smith, R. S.; Washburn Adams, F. S., Kimball st.
- 1021 *New Bedford*—G. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
- 1287 " —Geo. A. Luce, R. S., 29 Willis st.; C. H. Grinnell, F. S., 382 Cedar st.
- 989 *Newburyport*—F. H. Davis, R. S., 17½ Boardman st.; G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
- Newton*—Sec. Dist. Council, H. R. Roblee, 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale, Mass.
- 275 " —Chas. S. Hanson, R. S., 72 Chasbank road; C. Buckley, F. S., 10 Middle st.
- 1600 " —(Mill) F. M. File, R. S., 67 Belmont st.; J. J. McRae, F. S., 171 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
- 680 *Newton Centre*—R. L. Rottler, R. S., Bower st.; L. H. Groth, F. S., Langley road.
- 708 *West Newton*—A. W. Strum, R. S., 35 Robinson, Auburndale; A. S. M. Strum, F. S., 31 Sharon ave., Auburndale.
- Norfolk County*—Sec'y of Dist. Council, John W. McAfee.
- 892 *Dedham*—A. W. Radcliff, R. S., East st.; M. J. Campbell, F. S., 5 Partridge st., West Roxbury.
- 802 *Hyde Park*—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E. River st.; J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Park ave.
- 193 *North Adams*—S. H. Crum, R. S., 261 Ashland st.; J. J. Agan, F. S., 62 Chase ave.
- 1653 *North Cambridge*—Jos. Sheahan, R. S., 16 Sargent st.; C. A. White, F. S., 54 Gorham st., West Somerville.
- 351 *Northampton*—J. F. Martin, R. S., 38 N. Elm st.; J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
- 784 *North Easton*—Clarence Mason, R. S., and F. S., Box 61.
- North Shore*—Sec'y Dist. Council, F. J. Haley, 13 Trask st., Danvers, Mass.
- South Shore*—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st., Quincy, Mass.
- 878 *Beverly*—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale; A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
- 950 *Danvers*—E. B. Hobbs, R. S., 25 Hampshire st.; G. B. McRae, F. S., 13 Wenham st.
- 924 *Manchester*—Geo. J. Norie, R. S., Box 510; M. A. McInnis, F. S., Box 139.
- 888 *Salem*—E. A. Southard, R. S., 31 Hazel st.; Wm. W. Moore, F. S., 3 Central st.
- 1210 " —Joseph Gagnon, R. S., 26 E. Gardner st.; Jean B. Pelletier, F. S., 7 Pingree st.
- 866 *Norwood*—J. W. Finkins, R. S., Nahatan st.; F. M. Prescott, F. S., Islington.
- 444 *Pittsfield*—John B. Mickle, R. S., 14 Crescent st.; Chas. Hyde, F. S., 16 Booth's place.
- 1167 *Scituate*—W. G. McDonald, R. S., Box 65; C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
- 861 *Southbridge*—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.; Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
- Springfield*—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
- 96 " —(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.; Victor Gagnon, F. S., 611 Main st.
- 177 " —Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.; W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
- 1105 " —(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.; E. O. Dodge, F. S., 48 Reed st.
- 685 *Chicopee*—Alfred Rivest, R. S., 6 Chestnut st.; Frank Blanchard, F. S., 7 Park st.
- 1063 *Stoughton*—Zed Leonard, R. S., Canton, Mass., Box 4; Fred Fowler, F. S.
- 1035 *Taunton*—T. B. Barber, R. S., 6 Hearn ave.; Felix Grise, F. S., 30 Russell st.
- 1479 *Walpole*—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
- 540 *Waltham*—S. Starritt, R. S., 98 Alder st.; Joseph Dicks, F. S., 11 Howard ave.
- 1227 " —F. Y. King, R. S., 4 Walnut st.; B. D. Taylor, F. S., 2 Mt. Pleasant.
- 1630 *Ware*—A. M. Ramsdell, R. S. and F. S., 30 Prospect st.
- 823 *Webster*—Geo. Carreau, R. S., 58 Granite st.; Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
- 222 *Westfield*—H. R. Stiles, R. S., Dartmouth st.; A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
- 1459 *Westboro*—Joseph McNeil, R. S., Warren st.; Geo. W. Brown, F. S., West st.
- 979 *Williamstown*—Jas. Hasfred, R. S., Box 279; Harrison White, F. S., Box 25.
- 1018 *Whitman*—Fred L. Gill, R. S.; E. A. Vaughan, F. S.
- Worcester*—Secretary of Dist. Council, Carl A. Laurens, Holden st.
- 23 " —John J. Reidy, R. S., 638 Cambridge; Patrick Dempsey, F. S., 16 Union ave.
- 408 " —(Fr.) J. A. Millette, R. S., 26 Mott st.; F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington.
- 720 " —(Swedish) Emil Ericson, R. S., 9 Vinson st.; John Bergquist, F. S., 9 Everard st.
- 877 " —(Mill) A. J. Sanguinet, R. S.,

- 4 Lovell Court; R. H. Coates, F. S., 19 Chandler st.

MICHIGAN.

- 984 *Adrian*—W. A. Smith, R. S., 57 Clinton; A. Curtis, F. S., 113 State st.
- 512 *Ann Arbor*—G. Helber, R. S., 337 S. Ashley st.; Chas. Hardy, F. S., 211 W. Wash.
- 871 *Battle Creek*—Newman A. Buck, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3; Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
- 116 *Bay City*—York C. Rusling, R. S., 1519 3d st.; E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney.
- 898 *Benton Harbor*—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.; Harry Graft, F. S.
- 1170 *Big Rapids*—W. J. Deatrich, R. S.; I. W. Mercer, F. S.
- 1695 " —(Mill) J. H. Wample, R. S.; E. C. Ely, F. S.
- 1344 *Boyer*—J. W. Hane, R. S.; W. J. Allen, F. S.
- 535 *Cadillac*—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 836 Farrar; Chas. E. Peterson, F. S., 222 River.
- 797 *Charlevoix*—W. B. Parmelee, R. S.; Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
- 1540 *Charlotte*—C. E. Hecox, R. S.; L. L. Wells, F. S., 338 Prairie st.
- 1095 *Cheboygan*—John McKnight, R. S.; Eugene Wansora, F. S., Box 392.
- 1020 *Delray*—Chas. Seeloff, R. S., Box 372; John A. Belisle, F. S.
- Detroit*—Sec'y of Dist. Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.
- 19 " —Frank McMahon, R. S., 294 Wabash ave.; Thos. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
- 303 " —G. V. Zillsberger, R. S., 190 E. Congress st.; O. Friedlund, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
- 1545 " —(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.; Albert McChane, F. S., 554 Boulevard, W. Detroit.
- 1572 " —(Car Builders) August Knack, R. S., 870 Canfield ave.; August Marowske, F. S., 1538 Ferry ave.
- 1371 *Dowagiac*—M. M. Armstrong, R. S.; W. E. Murphy, F. S.
- 1690 *Durand*—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S., Box 415.
- 577 *Elk Rapids*—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
- 1194 *Escanaba*—Charles Franzen, R. S., 1022 4th; Axel Lawrence, F. S., 1221 Thomas st.
- 643 *Flint*—H. L. Holmes, R. S., 519 Margaret st.; R. H. Porter, F. S., 515 5th ave., W.
- 1637 *Gladwin*—Charles Deye, R. S., Box 33; Geo. R. Smith, F. S.
- 335 *Grand Rapids*—E. L. Probert, R. S., 874 Sutton ave.; J. T. Murphy, F. S., 129 Clancy.
- 1330 " —(Interior Finishers) M. Timmerman, R. S., 257 Hamilton st.; S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
- 1336 " —Otto Simon, R. S., 29 Gold st.; A. Kuenzel, F. S., 50 Fremont st.
- 1493 " —(Mill) Abel N. Kinzenger, R. S., 631 S. Lafayette; T. W. Gilman, F. S., 255 Highland ave.
- 1696 " —John Vas, R. S., 60 Sycamore st.; W. J. Webber, F. S., 490 S. Ionia.
- 130 *Hancock*—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
- 1254 *Harbor Springs*—Ed. Powers, R. S.; Joseph Coulter, F. S.
- 1412 *Holland*—A. Noble, R. S., 80 W. 14th; J. Bommers, F. S., 197 W. 17th st.
- 1122 *Houghton*—John Allen, R. S.; J. W. Disney, F. S., Box 221.
- 1310 *Hudson*—Fred Taylor, R. S.; B. E. Westfall, F. S., Box 221.
- 1655 *Ishpeming*—August Hytsten, R. S., National Mine P. O.; John Erickson, F. S., 628 E. Ridge.
- 651 *Jackson*—J. F. Smoyer, R. S., 132 Forte; J. H. White, F. S., 470 Williams st.
- 297 *Kalamazoo*—B. A. Wood, R. S., 301 W. Walnut st.; H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
- 1008 *Lansing*—E. C. Hanson, R. S., 903 E. Franklin; I. K. Moore, F. S., 447 Grand st., N.
- 1226 *Manistee*—Jos. W. Snider, R. S., R. F. D.; Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
- 796 *Manistique*—Wm. Mix, R. S.; J. L. Keller, F. S., Box 874.
- 958 *Marquette*—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.; John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
- 341 *Marine City*—Alb. Klenner, R. S., Box 861; Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
- 1164 *Midland*—Geo. Bugbee, R. S.; G. P. Keil, F. S., Box 145.
- 674 *Mt. Clemens*—Anthony Leach, R. S., 66 N. Front st.; Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
- 173 *Munising*—Jos. Prato, R. S., Box 149; A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 25.
- 100 *Muskegon*—Geo. Dausey, R. S., 58 Allen st.; Samuel Knoolhulzen, F. S., 315 Terrace.
- 1077 *Ocosso*—Wm. Stevens, R. S., 1001 N. Water st.; Geo. Kerby, F. S., Hilcoy st.
- 791 *Petoskey*—Henry C. Smith, R. S., 302 Kalamazoo; F. W. Finch, F. S., 607 Kalamazoo st.
- 1032 *Pontiac*—Charles W. Coats, R. S., 44 Douglas ave.; B. J. Klumph, F. S., 345 Oakland ave.
- 585 *Port Huron*—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1520 St. Clair st.; C. E. Seaback, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
- 59 *Saginaw*—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 518 Sheridan ave.; J. B.

- 334 " —Sauve, F. S., R. F. D., No. 11.
Hamilton st.; A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th E. S.
1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
46 Sault St. Marie—Joseph Wilson, R. S., 502 Easterday ave.; W. H. Quigley, F. S., 403 Easterday ave.
1080 South Haven—Wm. Albro, R. S., Wilson st.; W. E. Symonds, F. S., Broadway.
1551 Three Rivers—L. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French; David Stahl, F. S., 231 4th ave.
226 Traverse City—Clarence Rickerd, R. S., 619 W. 7th st.; E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
1008 West Lansing—H. R. Wright, R. S., 704 Sycamore st., south; I. K. Moore, F. S., 447 Grand st., north.
814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., Center ave.; H. C. Roberts, F. S., 33 Biddle ave.
1283 Ypsilanti—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.; R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross.

MINNESOTA.

- 1385 Albert Lea—H. D. Claybourn, R. S., 243 Charles st.; L. H. Hassing, F. S.
951 Brainerd—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak; Otto Lundberg, F. S., 605 2d ave., N. E.
Duluth and Superior—Secretary Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
361 " —W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th st.; Josiah Wiles, F. S., 2104 W. Superior st.
1328 Hibbing—E. Everett, R. S.; F. W. Me-harry, F. S.
1679 Little Falls—F. G. Potter, R. S. and F. S.
992 Mankato—C. E. Keith, R. S., 324 Cherry st.; E. J. Wilkes, F. S., 419 Lemer.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
7 " —E. Klingelsmith, R. S., 328 10th st.; J. Franzen, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
548 " —(Millwrights) A. J. Slater, R. S., 2123 Irving ave., N.; Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 2818 Grand ave.
1568 " —(Cab. Mkrs.) C. G. Lauritzen, R. S., 2609 7th st.; A. Huru, in, F. S., 1821 17th ave., S.
980 Rochester—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., and F. S., 101 W. Division st.
930 St. Cloud—Edward Wahl, R. S.; J. E. Conrad, F. S.
957 Stillwater—O. A. Biegling, R. S., 808 W. Oak st.; O. Rendgren, F. S., 403 N. Owen st.
87 St. Paul—John Frieson, R. S., 178 Forbes ave.; J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
1536 Two Harbors—John Hedland, R. S., Box 229; Hans Otterlee, F. S., Box 307.
307 Winona—Nick Grathen, R. S., 356 E. 8th st.; E. Rohweder, F. S., 761 W. 5th st.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1348 Brook Haven—P. S. Drury, R. S., W. M. Welch, F. S., Box 208.
1475 Greenville—Lyman Abbott, R. S.; S. A. Bivins, F. S., 130 N. Poplar st.
1497 " —(Col.) C. A. Jones, R. S.; J. E. Williams, F. S.
824 Jackson—R. C. McCleary, R. S., 215 Earl ave.; J. W. Newsom, F. S., 305 South st.
848 McComb City—V. B. Netterville, R. S., J. A. Simmons, F. S.
446 Meridian—Geo. W. Wheeler, R. S., Box 12; H. T. Hubbard, F. S., Paulding and 46th ave.
1366 " —(Col.) W. H. Crawford, R. S., 1324 14th st. and 34th ave.; G. W. Adams, F. S., 1701 17th st. and 18th ave.
619 Natchez—W. L. Protheroe, F. S., 9 Homichitta st.
1606 " —Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor; Armstead Carter, F. S., 601 S. Canal.
1673 Port Gibson—J. D. Arnette, R. S.; E. E. Jordan, F. S.
Vicksburg—Secretary Dist. Council, Julius Terrell, Box 71.
970 " —(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S., 302 Fayette st.; George Rufin, F. S., Box 189.
1047 " —L. D. Opie, R. S., 102 Bridge st.; Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
1697 Water Valley—D. W. Ballard, R. S., C. M. Forrest, F. S.
1706 Yazoo City—W. W. McMurtry, R. S., Box 434; S. Atkinson, F. S., 311 Custer st.
1721 " —(Col.) Wesley Laws.

MISSOURI.

- 1280 Brevier—Walter Chitwood, R. S.; W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
1349 Bonnetterre—W. P. Yoder, F. S., Box 14.
1303 California—P. M. Hall, R. S. and F. S., Box 344.
1770 Cape Girardeau—L. G. Bivins, R. S., 702 Broadway; Martin Bierschwal, F. S., 39 N. Pacific st.
566 Charleston—T. A. Lovelace, R. S.; Wm. Simpson, F. S.
1278 Columbia—A. L. True, R. S., 1521 Paris road; J. H. Barnett, F. S., 502 W. Locust.
1262 Chillicothe—A. D. Sturges, R. S., 1401 Alexandria ave.; T. J. Patterson, F. S., 1501 Calhoun st.

- 1660 De Soto—C. E. Hopson, R. S.; A. W. Neck, F. S., Box 185.
1337 Doe Run—Frank Sample, F. S.
1522 Doniphan—H. D. Abernathy, R. S.; Arthur Allen, F. S.
1424 Excelsior Springs—O. H. Hickman, R. S., Box 266; Geo. W. Craven, F. S.
922 Farmington—A. J. Matthews, R. S.; S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 168.
1397 Higbee—M. J. Embree, R. S.; E. O. Hoden, F. S.
607 Hanibal—Clay Roland, R. S., 308 N. 3d st.; M. R. Velie, F. S., 905 Lyon st.
1622 Independence—C. M. Shelton, R. S., 407 S. Spring; J. R. Botts, F. S., 715 N. Spring.
1326 Jackson—Sim Penzel, R. S.; George Pedigo, F. S.
945 Jefferson City—J. C. Engelbrecht, R. S., 212 Pine st.; L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Center st.
311 Joplin—F. N. Ford, R. S., 2216 Byers ave.; J. W. Sipe, F. S.
4 Kansas City—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 442 Bellefontaine ave.; J. Kirk, F. S., 825 Central ave.; J. M. Crengar, R. S., 1013 E. 15th st.; W. W. Mattox, F. S., 1644 Summit st.
1635 " —M. C. Hughes, 825 Central.
1391 " —J. M. Crengar, R. S., 1013 E. 15th st.; W. W. Mattox, F. S., 1644 Summit st.

- 48 Kirksville—D. A. Gardner, R. S., 700 Gardner ave.; B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
1329 Kirkswood—W. R. Horne, R. S., Webster Groves, Mo.; Chas. Doebler, F. S.
1294 Macon—Thos. McGee, R. S.; W. E. Cunningham, F. S.
1177 Marceline—W. A. Darling, R. S.; W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemmon, R. S., 766 S. Lafayette st.; N. H. Chaffee, F. S., 745 N. Jefferson.
963 Maryville—E. J. Garrett, R. S., E. 3d st.; Henry L. Foster, F. S., 605 E. 4th st.
1643 Mindin Mines—S. B. Nurse, R. S., Fuller, Kas.; E. W. Willert, F. S.
1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed; L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
1187 Nevada—Birt Frizill, R. S.; H. L. Frizill, F. S., 916 E. Wooters street.
1165 New Madrid—Wm. Phelon, R. S.; Richard Phelon, F. S.
740 Novinger—G. E. Hunsaker, R. S.; W. T. Bradshaw, F. S., Box 44, Connelville.
1049 Poplar Bluff—J. H. Pipkin, R. S.; I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
445 Rich Hill—Alex. Darden, R. S.; Joe L. Bomar, F. S.
875 Sloans Point—C. E. Otto, R. S., Youngstown, Mo.; L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
978 Springfield—B. F. Bohon, R. S., 419 South st.; T. P. Mann, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
1701 St. Francis—Thos. J. Hill, R. S., Desloge, Mo.; A. J. Zaner, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
St. Joseph—Secretary Dist. Council, A. F. Coder, Box 422 S. St. Joseph.
110 " —P. T. Vermillion, R. S., 1017 Ridenbaugh st.; Wm. Mooney, F. S., 2906 Sylvania st.

- 1591 South St. Joseph—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box 422; A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph, Sta. "D."
St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive street.
5 " —(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S., 3707 Iowa ave.; Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.; Wm. Thoms, F. S., 1944 Benton st.
47 " —(Ger.) Wm. G. Gruenwald, R. S., 2821 Wyoming st.; Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
73 " —Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N. Newstead st.; G. J. Swank, F. S., 768 Bayard ave.
257 " —Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4035 Easton ave.; G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand ave.
578 " —J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster ave.; D. T. Curl, F. S., 4031 Finney ave.
602 " —A. G. Knoebel, R. S., 1924 N. Market st.; W. H. Tudor, F. S., 1414 Carr st.
1011 " —Thos. Walsh, R. S., 7918 Pennsylvania ave.; Theo. Mesnier, F. S., 6117 Alaska ave.
1100 " —Albert Jensen, R. S., 4376 Gilson; Adolph Riek, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
1596 " —(Mill) Joseph Seil, R. S., 1208 St. Ange ave.; Herman Mueller, F. S., 4130 Kingshighway.
1206 Trenton—T. S. Culp, R. S.; W. E. Davis, F. S., Chestnut st.
1503 Webb City—A. J. Hicklin, R. S., 1026 Aylor st.; Wm. H. Niswonger, F. S., 325 S. Tom.

MONTANA.

- 88 Anaconda—S. J. Wright, R. S., Box 238; Geo. H. Sewell, F. S., P. O. Box 238.
1778 Basin—Emil Hamkey, F. S.
112 Butte City—Wm. H. Pierce, R. S., 708 S. Main st.; W. O'Brien, F. S., Box 623.
1102 Glendive—J. C. Ward, R. S.; Ola Woswick, F. S.
286 Great Falls—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120 7th; Erick Olson, F. S., care Milwaukee House.
153 Helena—Karl P. Conklin, R. S., 115 N. Rodney st.; S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—Geo. W. Hundlery, R. S.,

- 344 3d ave., W.; Peter Shafer, F. S., Gen. Del.
1302 Lewiston—F. M. Partridge, R. S.; C. B. Noble, F. S.
1085 Livingston—Bernard Martin, R. S., Gen. Del.; M. D. Priest, F. S., 403 K st.
28 Missoula—E. B. Bagby, R. S., Box 288; M. O. Nelson, F. S., Box 288.
967 Whitefish—E. H. Wilkins, R. S.; J. D. Letton, F. S.
744 Red Lodge—W. S. Smith, R. S.; C. G. Reeder, F. S.

NEBRASKA.

- 1286 Beatrice—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E. Market st.; Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
1501 Columbus—E. C. Worden, R. S.; Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
1433 Fairbury—H. J. Chapham, R. S.; C. H. Gudge, F. S., 210 W. 4th street.
1395 Fremont—C. W. E. Lundell, R. S., 136 N. K st.; E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N. K st.
1386 Grand Island—S. K. Conover, R. S., 121 E. 10th st.; Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
1055 Lincoln—G. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pine st.; A. H. Bull, F. S., Bethany, Neb.
960 Nebraska City—R. R. Ricketts, R. S., 6th st. and 7th ave.; W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 716 S. 40th st.; Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
1535 Schuyler—J. A. Custer, R. S., Box 237; C. K. Lord, F. S.
279 South Omaha—John Bjork, R. S., 328 N. 25th st.; Fred Towne, F. S., 20th and L st., South Omaha.
1703 " —G. F. Hehl, R. S., 3116 ave. B, Council Bluffs, Ia.; John Larsen, F. S., 276 S. 20th st.

NEVADA.

- 1117 Harriman—J. H. Widaman, F. S.
971 Reno—Burt Donaldson, R. S., Box 179; P. R. Burton, F. S., 508 5th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1505 Berlin—Je Houde, R. S.; H. L. Fields, F. S.
538 Concord—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 8 Princeton st.; Ernest Kimberger, F. S., 3 Broadway.
1138 Dover—E. W. Palmer, R. S., 71 6th; J. C. Perkins, F. S., 85 Portland st.
1222 Franklin—G. S. Davenport, R. S., S. Main st.; Ernest D. Drake, F. S., 10 Anderson ave.
931 Manchester—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Merrimack st.; G. W. Turney, F. S., 1016 Hayward.
579 Nashua—Wh. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore; A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 61 South; B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wilbird st.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1002 Arlington—Thos. H. Rack, R. S., 12 Duke st., Kearney, N. J.; R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart ave.
432 Atlantic City—J. G. Farson, R. S., 35 N. Ga. ave.; A. Tompkins, F. S., 140 St. Charles.
1619 " —(Mill Workers) Wm. F. Pfaff, R. S., Box 340; P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Trenwith Terrace.
811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208; M. Southall, F. S., Leonardville, N. J.
1067 Belleville—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.; Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union ave.
880 Bernardsville—L. L. Reeves, R. S.; Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.; H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East ave.
1489 Burlington—W. H. Kerr, R. S.; John H. Shull, F. S., 214 W. Union.
Camden—Secretary District Council, G. H. Chamberlin, 416 Vine street.
20 " —Chas. G. Woolverton, R. S., 901 Biedman ave.; Howard A. Fearn, F. S., 129 N. 33d st.
1532 " —Howard Wolverton, R. S., 2406 Federal st.; T. P. Dickinson, F. S., 626 Spruce.
1156 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S., Box 308; J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy; Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
1443 Englewood—Judge Foster, R. S.; Geo. Blowers, F. S., Leonia, N. J.
941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.; A. Durrie, F. S., 59 S. 15th st.
519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 163 Boiling Spring ave.; K. J. Jorgensen, F. S., Madison st., Carlstadt, N. J.
1253 Gladstone—Smith Kagan, R. S., Peapack, N. J.; Geo. Simmons, F. S., Peapack, N. J.
1656 Gloucester—Harry Kitchen, R. S., 43 Smallwood st.; Woodbury, N. J.; James Stetson, F. S., 100 Ellis st.
265 Hackensack—James Bratt, Jr., R. S., Cleveland st.; C. A. Kanz, F. S., 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—James Walsch, R. S., 85 Cumming st.; J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 97 Orange ave.
1728 Lakewood—Chas. Comstock, R. S.; Theodore Applegate, F. S.

- 612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Geo. Bents, R. S., 76 Columbia ave., West Hoboken; Joseph Worlschek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th st.; D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 606 Fallside ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.; J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815 Monastery st.; Wm. Lawrence, F. S., 18 Hamblet Pl.
Hudson County—Secretary Dist. Council, Geo. Divine, 124 St. Pauls ave., Jersey City.
139 Jersey City—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck ave.; G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communipaw ave.
118 " —(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 413 York st., Jersey City; F. C. Lussenholph, Jr., F. S., 549 Gregory ave., Sta. I. Hoboken.
157 " —(Stairs) Jas. Bodine, R. S., 153 St. Pauls ave.; W. Mildenberg, F. S., 244 Sherman av.
282 " —H. H. Tompkins, R. S., 399 Hoboken ave.; Wm. Halman, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 " —Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 124 St. Pauls ave.; J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Chas. Neers, R. S. and F. S., 247 Hancock ave., Jersey City Heights.
1453 " —S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls ave.; M. Devaney, F. S., 421 Tonnele ave., Jersey City Heights.
383 Bayonne—S. Darashepsky, R. S., 63 W. 24th st.; Morris Feldman, F. S., 64 W. 19th st.
486 " —W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th; C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 15th st.
1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.; Samuel Stryker, F. S.
1058 Madison—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Greenwood ave.; J. F. Keating, F. S., 28 Main st.
305 Millville—Albert Zimmerman, R. S., 42 Fulton st.; S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
Montclair—Secretary Dist. Council, Morris Lunge, 38 N. 6th Newark.
429 " —Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.; H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
1729 Moravia—Monmouth County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Hulsart, 77 Pilgrim Pathway, Ocean Grove, N. J.
151 Long Branch—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th ave.; Charles Brown, F. S., Station B.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Collier, R. S., 77 S. Main st.; Franklin W. Hall, F. S., Box 1015.
1327 Belmor—Samuel Studwick, R. S.; Harry Pierce, F. S.
1405 Red Bank—G. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.; G. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace st.
638 Morristown—A. B. Losey, R. S., 3 Liberty st.; C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
1373 " —William Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton; Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.
Newark—Secretary of Dist. Council, John G. Hunter, 207 Walnut street.
119 " —Jos. S. Waldrup, R. S., 113 Hartford st.; S. Cole, F. S., 64 Cutler st.
120 " —(Ger.) Max Stuhler, R. S., 71 Kossuth st.; Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184 Hamburg Place.
148 " —H. Henry, R. S., 520 Springfield ave.; L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly ave.
306 " —Newark—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.; A. L. Beegle, F. S., 122 N. Ind. st.
723 " —(Ger.) Gus Girth, R. S., 478 S. 11th st.; John Schrade, F. S., 372 15th ave.
1209 " —(Mill) J. C. Mottashed, Jr., R. S., Box 104; W. F. Worth, F. S., Box 104.
1297 New Brunswick—Moses Doyle, R. S., 168 Throop ave.; John W. Helein, F. S., 294 Lylan st.
1124 Newton—Walter Drake, R. S., 10 Trinity st.; Geo. M. Matlock, F. S., 41 Sparta ave.
349 Orange—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Mechanic st.; M. Morlock, F. S., 30 Jefferson st.
Paterson—Secretary Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 113 11th ave.
325 " —Charles C. Gravatt, R. S., 192 Hamburg ave.; S. Sixx, F. S., 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 " —Sigfred Beck, R. S., 427 Totowa ave.; Chas. Blewett, F. S., F. S., 113 11th ave.
345 " —(Mill) Thos. Waters, R. S., 36 Menkel st.; Nat Burton, F. S., 104 Montgomery.
490 Passaic—P. P. Redington, R. S., 159 8th st.; J. Van Weil, F. S., Lodi.
1157 " —J. Greenburg, R. S., 99 Monroe st.; T. Feder, F. S., 14 Van Buren st.
65 Perth Amboy—Jas. L. Donahue, R. S., 9 Maple st.; W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183 Lewis st.; L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, R. S., Box 261; H. Wier, F. S.
1156 Point Pleasant—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., W. Pt. Pleasant, N. J.; A. S. Farr, F. S.
781 Princeton—C. H. Vreeland, R. S., 93

- Alexandria st.; A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau.
- 1091 *Ridgewood*—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
- 542 *Salem*—B. F. Darlington, R. S., 43 7th st.; Wesley Sheppard, F. S., 8 Griffith.
- 455 *Somerville*—C. Brockaw, R. S., Rariton; T. S. Mitchell, F. S.
- 1392 *South Amboy*—John W. Conover, R. S., George st.; F. Baldt, F. S., South River, N. J.
- 1113 *Springfield*—F. E. Meisel, R. S.; W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
- 961 *Summit*—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193; John J. Osland, F. S.
- 31 *Trenton*—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler st.; J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
- Union County*—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
- 167 *Elizabeth*—J. T. Cosgrove, R. S., 843 Elizabeth ave.; Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Place.
- 687 *Elizabeth*—(Ger.) John Hoffman, Jr., 526 Marshall; John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
- 330 *New Orange*—W. P. Ferrel, 222 Lafayette st.; Roselle, N. J.; W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., East, Roselle Park.
- 155 *Plainfield*—David Bodine, R. S., Almond Place, N. Plainfield; W. H. Lunger, F. S., 147 Front street.
- 537 *Rohway*—A. P. Harrison, R. S., Seminary ave.; Wm. R. Way, F. S., Whittier st.
- 1236 *Washington*—Edward Rinehart, 80 Hornbaker st.; M. H. Depue, F. S., 89 W. Johnston.
- 320 *Westfield*—C. E. Cox, R. S., 23 Downie; Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
- 620 *Vineland*—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Boulevard st.; G. P. Albertson, F. S., 515 Park ave.

NEW MEXICO.

- 1159 *Alamogordo*—N. R. Christman, R. S., Box 245; J. W. Stephens, F. S.
- 1319 *Albuquerque*—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 996 Copper ave.; James J. Votaw, F. S., 114½ N. 2d.
- 30 *Artesia*—D. Martin, R. S. and F. S., Box 11.
- 645 *Las Vegas*—George E. Moulton, R. S., S. W. cor. Valencia st. and Lopez ave.; F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. ave.
- 1700 *Raton*—Tom Morrow, R. S., Box 425; Frank Cole, F. S., Box 425.
- 511 *Roswell*—W. T. Davis, R. S., Box 217; W. T. Jones, F. S., Box 95.

NEW YORK.

- 1054 *Addison*—E. L. Albee, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
- 274 *Albany*—F. C. Ludlum, R. S., 31 West st.; L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
- 659 *Albany*—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 516 Washington ave.; J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman.
- 1446 "—Edw. T. Rafferty, R. S., 105 Van Wort ave.; Geo. Fry, F. S., 10 Judson st.
- 270 *Alexandria Bay*—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
- 6 *Amsterdam*—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Minaville st.; A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
- 453 *Auburn*—E. K. Atwater, R. S., 52 Fulton; M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin ave.
- 614 *Baldwinsville*—Andrew J. Larkin, R. S., Box 52; Joseph McCarthy, F. S., Box 52.
- 1321 *Ballston Spa*—Geo. Bishop, R. S., Box 550; J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
- 24 *Batavia*—C. D. Brewer, R. S., 463 Ellicott st.; Lee Spalding, F. S., 17 Otis st.
- 1264 *Bath*—Wm. Fogarty, R. S., 209 W. Washington st.; Frank Fownier, F. S.
- 233 *Binghamton*—R. L. Whittemore, R. S., 24 Bayless ave.; G. M. Ross, F. S., 10 Catherine st.
- 1052 *Blasdell*—John Maynard, R. S.; John Hopkins, 148 Chester st.
- 9 "—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara; G. H. Waldon, F. S., 87 Mulberry st.
- 132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.; Adolph Kilian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
- 355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.; M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Fongeron st.
- 374 "—J. G. Olmstead, R. S., 27 Ferguson ave.; E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
- 440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 148 Chester st.; Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
- 1345 "—Wm. A. Schuster, R. S., 707 Elk st.; O. E. Dobbins, F. S., 131 Sage ave.
- 1377 "—C. Aseltine, R. S., Dearborn and Austin; John G. Polk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda.
- 1575 *So. Buffalo*—Thomas Lavelle.
- 502 *Canandaigua*—A. L. Bunnell, R. S., 3 Antis; Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
- 1457 *Canastota*—E. E. Barber, R. S.; H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
- 1578 *Chautauqua*—L. M. Matthews, R. S., F. A. Harter, F. S.
- 368 *Clayton*—John Page, Jr., R. S.; Jas. R. Wilbur, F. S.
- 99 *Cohoes*—A. Van Arnam, R. S. and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
- 1175 *Cold Spring*—Geo. Sara, R. S., Box 10; Frank Richmond, F. S., Box 10.

- 491 *Corinth*—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S., Palmer, N. Y.; Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
- 700 *Corning*—Frank Sands, R. S., 183 Cedar st.; Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
- 1019 *Cortland*—S. Clark, R. S., 123 Croton ave.; A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
- 503 *Depeu*—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617; Lancaster, N. Y.; A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster, N. Y.
- 649 *Dobbs Ferry*—John H. Soennicksen, R. S.; Wm. Lynt, F. S., Ashford ave.
- 466 *Dunkirk*—L. W. Oehser, R. S., 239 King st.; F. E. Nichlos, F. S., 120 W. Main st., Fredonia, N. Y.
- 532 *Elmira*—J. B. Randall, R. S.; Harry Lewis, F. S., Cleveland ave.
- 1614 *Pine View*—Karl Emmett, R. S.; G. E. Frazier, F. S.
- 323 *Fishkill-on-Hudson*—Clarence P. Linton, R. S.; John F. O'Brien, F. S.
- 673 *Fort Edward*—B. Wigg, R. S., Main st.; P. Cronquist, F. S., Box 493.
- 754 *Fulton*—Jay C. Fuller, R. S., 8 West 3d st.; E. Scheuck, F. S., 222 Utica st.
- 187 *Geneva*—W. J. Hydon, R. S., Phelps, New York; M. J. Riley, F. S., 104 Castle st.
- 1093 *Glen Cove, L. I.*—Clarence Doney, R. S.; Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
- 229 *Glens Falls*—W. C. Palmer, R. S., 63 Walnut st.; J. L. Johnston, F. S., 25 Harrison ave.
- 1107 *Gloversville*—Jas. Howlin, R. S., 9 Hudson; E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
- 1030 *Gouverneur*—N. W. Wood, R. S., Box 954; J. R. Wilson, F. S., Box 410.
- 1309 *Gowanda*—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238; Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
- 380 *Herkimer*—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bellinger st.; B. L. Austin, F. S., 321 S. Main st.
- 1223 *Hicksville, L. I.*—C. B. Fitting, R. S., Box 482; Wm. H. Molloy, F. S., Lock Box 482.
- 1075 *Hudson*—Claude B. Macy, R. S., 832 Columbia st.; John R. Hardick, F. S., 536 Prospect st.
- 1747 *Huntington, L. I.*—John Phifer, R. S., H. Wright, F. S., Cold Spring, L. I.
- 1261 *Ilion*—A. J. Ryan, R. S., Frankfort, N. Y.; Frank W. Miller, F. S., 63 R. R. st.
- 149 *Irrington*—Alex. H. Smith, R. S., Box 187; Chas. Maccabee, F. S., East Irvington.
- 357 *Islip, L. I.*—H. D. Morenus, R. S., Box 345, Bay Shore, L. I.; Jacob S. Petty, F. S., Box 105, Bay Shore, L. I.
- 603 *Ithaca*—Wm. Sager, R. S., 124 Esty; E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
- 66 *Jamestown*—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.; A. G. King, F. S., 50 Dickerson st.
- 1268 *Johnstown*—W. F. Miller, R. S., 130 E. Clinton st.; James Newnam, F. S., 24 Yorst st.
- 251 *Kingston*—J. J. Tubby, R. S., 285 E. Chestnut st.; A. Van Steenburg, F. S., 282 Albany ave.
- 1560 "—(Mill) J. H. Schryver, R. S., 12 Warren st.; Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 168 Ten Broeck ave.
- 516 *Lindenhurst*—John Weinnisch, R. S., and F. S., Box 16.
- 591 *Little Falls*—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 26 Lansing st.; A. E. Coyle, F. S., 16 High st.
- 289 *Lockport*—W. J. Ferris, R. S., 77 Main st.; Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
- 1274 *Malone*—F. W. Gentle, R. S. and F. S.
- 543 *Mamaroneck*—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 337; J. Holton, F. S.
- 1438 *Massena*—S. Lebeau, R. S.; W. McClamat, F. S.
- 1576 *Mechanicville*—Nelson J. Baker, R. S., Box 528; Merritt W. Baker, F. S.
- 574 *Middletown*—John Schindler, R. S., 52 Prospect st.; Simeon Wood, F. S., 39 Olive st.
- 1263 *Milbrook*—James B. Simmons, R. S., Hiram S. Tripp, F. S.
- Mohawk Valley*—Secretary of District Council, M. G. Ford, R. S., 391 Dudley ave., Utica, N. Y.
- 1134 *Mt. Kisco*—Geo. W. Finch, R. S., Box 23; S. Miller, F. S., Box 23.
- 1729 *Moravia*—P. E. Murphy, R. S.; Smith Collier, F. S.
- 646 *Newark*—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vienna st.; Chas. W. Heath, F. S., 18 W. Maple ave.
- 301 *Newburg*—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller st.; J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick.
- New Rochelle*—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
- 42 "—Alex. Fraser, R. S., 51 Ave. E; Frank Brady, F. S., 69 Drake ave.
- 718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.; Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North.
- New York City*—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.
- 12 "—Matthew Erickson, R. S., 220 Court st., Brooklyn Boro; T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers) M. Braun, R. S., Madison, near Myrtle ave., Glendale, P. O., L. I.; Ernst Bradley, F. S., 585 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.

- 34 "—Jos. Forst, R. S., 196 Grace st., Long Island City, N. Y.; Fred Renker, F. S., 604 Broadway, Long Island City.
- 40 "—Jas. J. Lyman, R. S., Jerome ave. and 169th st., N. Y.; E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman, King's Bridge, N. Y.
- 51 "—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.; K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison ave., N. Y. City.
- 56 "—(Floor Layers) Wm. Pfeil, R. S., 783 Courtland ave.; A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 64 "—Patrick Kavanagh, R. S., 321 W. 47th st.; E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, New Jersey.
- 81 "—John J. Phelan, R. S., Box 151, Lawrence, N. Y.; Harry Jones, F. S., Box 174, Inwood, L. I., N. Y.
- 109 "—P. F. McCormick, R. S., 387 Degraw st., Brooklyn Boro; E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn Boro.; H. Sargent, F. S., 187 Kingsland ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 128 "—Oscar Hertel, R. S., White-stone, L. I.; Henry Hey, F. S., Whitestone, L. I.
- 147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 439 Railroad ave.; Martin Pearson, F. S., 192 Jerome, Brooklyn Boro.
- 172 "—W. H. R. Hoffman, R. S., Hal-perin st., Westchester; Sydney Baxter, F. S., Westchester ave., Westchester, N. Y.
- 175 "—C. E. Byrns, R. S., 782 Madison st.; Brooklyn Boro.; R. F. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe, Brooklyn Boro.
- 200 "—(Jewish) Sam Massloff, R. S., 69 E. 99th st.; J. Goldfarb, F. S., 66 E. 100th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 240 "—John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th st.; Thos. Forrestal, F. S., 1494 Lex. ave.
- 247 "—Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn Boro; Jos. Gleason, F. S., 2674 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.
- 258 "—John Tonies, R. S., 372½ Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.; M. Spence, F. S., 211 Pulaski st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 291 "—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan ave., Brooklyn Boro.; Arthur F. Geutsch, F. S., 427 Greene st., Evergreen, N. Y.
- 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers) Benj. Fried, 2978 Bainbridge ave., Bronx Boro.; Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st, Manhattan Boro.
- 324 "—Robert Ryman, R. S., 144 3d ave., Dutch Kills, L. I., N. Y.; Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372, Woodside, L. I.
- 340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.; H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st st., Manhattan Boro.
- 375 "—(Ger.) Philipp Wenz, R. S., 319 Patterson ave., West Hoboken, N. J.; Hy Ortland, F. S., 50 E. End ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Kirkwood, F. S., 1688 Bergen st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 382 "—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th st.; E. E. Hirtle, F. S., 61 W. 98th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 387 "—Geo. N. Fischer, R. S., 1112 E. 165th st.; S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
- 451 "—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn Boro.; W. Carroll, F. S., 688 Classon ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 457 "—(Scan.) Oscar Johanson, R. S., 50 E. 102d st.; Ole Jensen, F. S., 211 E. 96th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 464 "—(Ger.) Chas. Schrat, R. S., 2023 Arthur ave.; Geo. Fieser, F. S., 963 Washington ave., Bronx Boro.
- 468 "—Wm. J. Neyland, R. S., 642 E. 14th st., N. Y. City; Thos. Doran, F. S., 781 3d ave., N. Y. City.
- 471 "—N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.; Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 473 "—L. S. Blauvelt, R. S., 430 St. Nicholas ave., Manhattan Boro.; J. W. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage st., Jersey City, N. J.
- 476 "—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th st.; Wm. E. P. Swartz, S. Mill st., Astoria, L. I.
- 478 "—H. G. Lambert, R. S., 279 9th ave.; C. R. Nagel, F. S., 679 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
- 493 "—Carl Stoltz, R. S., 225 N. 6th ave., Mt. Vernon; Henry Klenk, F. S., 28 S. Bond st., Mt. Vernon.
- 497 "—(Ger.) Ferd Meyer, R. S., 243 E. 10th st.; L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 507 "—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Floit, Corona, Queens Boro.; P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
- 509 "—Thos. Smith, R. S., 225 E. 96th st.; T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 3d ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 513 "—(Ger. Wm. Jonchon, R. S., 516 E. 155th st.; Wm. Moesner, F. S., 1515 Ave. A., Man-

- hattan Boro.
- 567 "—A. E. Willis, R. S., 35 Tompkins st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.; P. J. Klee, F. S., 135 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
- 575 "—(Stair) Thos. Loughran, R. S., 52 Erasmus st., Brooklyn; H. Plot, F. S., 67th st. and 3d ave., New York City.
- 593 "—Jas. M. Vanderpool, R. S., 165 10th st., Williamsbridge, N. Y.; C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th st., Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
- 601 "—James B. Smith, R. S., 11 S. Division ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; C. Schultz, F. S., North Pleasant ave., Rockaway Beach.
- 606 "—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelts ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; Wm. Houseman, F. S., 68 Columbia st., West Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
- 613 "—Chas. Stout, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I.; John P. Shultz, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.
- 639 "—T. G. S. Malkin, R. S., 1043 40th st., Brooklyn; H. B. Patterson, F. S., 338 53d st., Brooklyn.
- 640 "—Alfred Frommelt, R. S., 10th st. bet. 2d and 3d ave., College Point, N. Y.; P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
- 707 "—(Fr. Can.) Joseph P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.; Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 188th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 714 "—John R. Kelly, R. S., 70 W. Amity, Flushing; Frank Holly F. S., 318 Bayside ave., Flushing.
- 715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Popular st., Westchester, N. Y.; Chas. Camp, F. S., 114 Bradhurst ave.
- 724 "—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d ave.; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 221 E. 81st st.
- 774 "—Wm. J. Farrell, R. S., 899 E. 135th st.; Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th st.
- 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Studdt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.; H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 901 "—Geo. W. Dow, R. S., University Place, near Benedict ave., Woodhaven, L. I.; Thos. Tut-till, F. S., Clinton ave., near Broadway, Ozone Park, L. I.
- 906 "—A. E. Hague, R. S., Far Rock-away, N. Y.; Chas. M. Depew, F. S., Cedarhurst, L. I.
- 907 "—Andrew Clark, R. S., Great Neck, L. I.; W. H. Ryan, F. S., Box 33, Great Neck, L. I.
- 983 "—H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
- 1363 "—(Ship Joiners) C. M. Winant, R. S., 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn; J. H. Moeller, F. S., 271 Rutledge st., Brooklyn.
- 1388 "—Chas. Bickle, R. S., Huguenot Park, P. O.; W. F. Gibson, F. S., Great Kills, Richmond Boro.
- 1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave., near 16th st., Coney Island, N. Y.; M. J. McGrath, F. S., 461 5th ave., Brooklyn.
- 1548 "—Geo. B. White, F. S., 327 W. 41st st.
- 1671 "—Edw. H. Tooker, R. S., Southampton, L. I.; R. S. Duffy, F. S., Southampton, L. I.
- Niagara Falls*—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
- 322 "—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney ave.; J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
- 1555 "—F. Thomas, R. S., 759 17th st.; F. Whiteacre, F. S., Mc-Coon ave.
- 369 *No. Tonawanda*—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.; W. M. Miller, F. S., 97 Bryant.
- 1377 *No. Buffalo*—Chas. Aseltine, R. S., 342 Dearborn; John Folk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda st.
- 310 *Norwich*—B. F. McLagan, R. S., 11 Griffin st.; E. J. Smith, F. S., 31 Canasawacta.
- 474 *Nyack*—Jerome Hasbrock, R. S.; R. F. Wool, F. S., Box 493.
- 1354 *Ogdensburg*—W. H. Le Claire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.; C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
- 101 *Oneonta*—John Elliott, R. S., 2 Sand; C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
- 546 *Olean*—E. E. Westcott, R. S., 219 N. 6th st.; Geo. Bemis, F. S., 107 S. Clinton st.
- 1243 *Oneida*—W. A. Webster, R. S., 17 Midland ave.; J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
- 447 *Ossining*—E. Washburn, R. S., 25 Everett ave.; Alfred Seiberger, F. S., Dale ave.
- 747 *Oswego*—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Oneida st.; Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
- 163 *Peekskill*—S. D. Bogardus, R. S., Montrose on Hudson; W. W. Hoyt, F. S., 520 Washington.
- 996 *Penn Yan*—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty; E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
- 1407 *Perry*—F. M. Lawson, R. S., Perry Center; Geo. W. Abrams, F. S., Box 309.
- 1115 *Pleasantville*—F. D. Bailey, R. S.; Fred Wild, F. S.
- Port Chester and Vicinity*—Secretary Dist. Council, Jacob Gippert, Jr., 404 Willet ave., Port Chester.
- 77 *Port Chester*—Geo. Chandler, R. S.

- 124 Beach st., E. E. Bellevue, Pa.; M. M. Willis, F. S., 314 Dawson st.
- 237 " (Ger.) Arnold Alleman, R. S., 1114 Orchard st.; Edward Knobel, F. S., 1225 Sandusky st.
- 135 Allentown—A. E. Rhul, R. S., 231 N. 12th St.; O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 531 N. 8th st.
- 900 Altoona—R. L. Woolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.; F. P. Brandt, F. S., 77½ Washington ave.
- 105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.; W. J. Kunkle, F. S., Saltsburg, Pa.
- 1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.; Warren Reigle, F. S.
- 1190 Bellefonte—W. H. Johnson, R. S., E. High; C. Wetzel, F. S., Genl Delivery.
- 1252 Beltzhoover—Chas. A. Opperman, R. S., Box 56, Castle Shannon, Pa.; W. J. Clarke, F. S., 19 7th st.
- 263 Berwick—W. S. Lamey, R. S.; H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.; M. I. Montgomery, F. S.
- 406 Bethlehem—C. S. Kemmerer, R. S., 322 N. Main st.; Levi H. Serfass, F. S., Butztown, Northampton Co.
- 773 Braddock—A. J. Fisher, R. S., 682 Jones ave.; Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkensburg.
- 124 Bradford—O. A. Bull, R. S., 7 Saves Place; J. G. Campbell, F. S., 7 Hobson Place.
- 500 Butler—W. L. McKisson, R. S., 513 Broad st.; H. F. Waldenmeyer, F. S., 511 New Castle st.
- 813 Carbondale—John Downing, R. S., 189 Park st.; F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
- 1708 Carlisle—S. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.; Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.
- 1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S., W. High st.; D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water.
- 1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.; J. B. Worcester, F. S., 424 Fallowfield ave.
- 571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., 112 Pine st.; John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
- 207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.; V. Montgomery, F. S., 7th and Kerlin sts.
- 1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13; Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
- 1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.; J. A. Reinhardt, F. S., Mendelssohn, Pa.
- 1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.; J. A. Slagle, F. S.
- 1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Dalsey; W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
- 845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S., Frank J. Quantin, F. S., Rural Delivery, Media, Pa.
- 587 Coatesville—Jas. M. Rea, R. S., 214 W. Chestnut st.; S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
- 882 Columbia—John Elcker, R. S., 907 Spruce st.; Wm. Dussinger, F. S., 840 Blunston st.
- 321 Connelville—J. G. McCausland, R. S., 615 Trump ave.; J. M. Franks, F. S., 412 Cottage ave.
- 1595 Conshohocken—C. E. Fleck, R. S., 806 Fayette st.; C. W. Allen, F. S., 7th ave. and Jones st.
- 1273 Coraopolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S.; L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
- 1136 Donora—Chas. Alexander, R. S., Box 579; R. E. Jacobs, F. S., Box 281.
- 768 Doranceton—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.; E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
- 1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.; P. Smedley, F. S. E. Downingtown.
- 580 DuBois—E. U. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper; T. C. Graham, F. S., 213 Highland st.
- 1441 Duquesne—Chas. E. Burns, R. S., Box 446; Wm. H. Zeigler, F. S., Box 392.
- 239 Easton—E. P. Zandt, R. S., 412 High; Frank P. Horn, F. S., 112 S. 18th st.
- 501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.; P. E. Labar, F. S.
- 1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7; E. A. Clark, F. S., Box 126 Leetsdale, Pa.
- 421 Elwood City—L. S. Shaffer, R. S.; F. H. Nagle, F. S., Box 606.
- 409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash; John Tabb, F. S., 362 W. 2d st.
- 185 Falls Creek—W. R. Swab, R. S.; M. E. Barber, F. S.
- 682 Franklin—W. H. Harrah, R. S., 113 Liberty st.; Jas. C. Harrah, F. S., 5 5th st.
- 905 Freeland—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box 356; Jacob C. Nagle, F. S., 14 Front st.
- 1387 Girardville—R. J. Greene, R. S., Parker st.; Daniel Bamberger, F. S.
- 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
- 1000 Greenville—H. W. Bell, R. S., 109 Columbia ave.; Frank Jennings, F. S., Plumb st.
- 298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.; O. M. Gates, F. S.
- 287 Harrisburg—John A. Ney, R. S., 1832 Fulton st.; G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1217 N. Front st.
- 129 Hazelton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st st.; Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
- 288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg;
- R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th ave.
- 1689 Huntington—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Midlin st.; C. L. Horton, F. S., 1413 Midlin st.
- 1504 Jeannette—S. C. Hollingsworth, R. S., 206 Clay ave.; Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
- 1046 Jersey Shore—E. S. Falling, R. S., Box 474; J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
- 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S.; F. W. Martin, F. S.
- 1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 212 Dibert st.; Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
- 545 Kane—John Gustafson, R. S., R. F. D. No. 2; J. W. Menteer, F. S.
- 1381 Kennett Square—Thos. F. Grady, R. S.; Luther Yeatman, F. S.
- 1129 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S., Westkit, Pa.; J. F. Shaffer, F. S., 946 N. Grant ave.
- 1662 Knoxville—W. J. Bolis, R. S. and F. S. Lancaster—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince street.
- 208 " —E. H. Groff, R. S., 843 Columbia ave.; J. W. Kendig, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1364 " —J. M. Barton, R. S., 531 W. Lemon st.; T. J. Shirk, F. S., 124 S. Prince st.
- 1511 " —(Mill) Elwood P. Bucher, R. S., 307 W. Orange st.; J. M. Weitzel, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 677 Lebanon—Clement Light, R. S., 136 S. B st.; Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shafterstown road.
- 1713 Levistown—J. N. Lloyd, R. S., 22 Pennybaker ave.; C. M. Berle, F. S., 20 Pennybaker ave.
- 1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, R. S., 302 Bellefonte st.; W. J. Straub, F. S.
- 1094 Mahanoy City—Robt. J. Leitz, R. S., 817 E. Mahanoy ave.; R. S. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
- 255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 43 McKinnle ave.; G. W. Nuss, F. S., 48 Highland ave.
- 556 Meadville—H. T. Klippel, R. S., 1125 S. C st.; C. W. Robinson, F. S., 1009 Market st.
- 456 Media—Winfield Baker, R. S.; Wilmer W. Baker, F. S., 620 N. Monroe st.
- 1502 Meyersdale—Cyrus Shultz, R. S.; J. C. Staub, F. S.
- 1033 Monaca—Henry J. Taylor, R. S., Box 774; Elmer E. Winch, F. S.
- 974 Monessen—V. Bolig, R. S.; Wm. S. McCreary, F. S., Box 565.
- 1731 Monongahela—M. W. Forester, R. S., 515 Finley st.; C. B. Young, F. S.
- 711 Mt. Carmel—W. E. Moyer, R. S. and F. S., 14 S. Market st.
- 415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 414 Nanticoke—James F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.; W. H. Ccol, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
- 246 New Brighton—F. P. McClain, R. S., 832 Grove ave.; A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
- 206 New Castle—W. H. Aubel, R. S., 4 Smithfield st.; Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson ave.
- 333 New Kensington—D. E. Kunkle, R. S., Box 341; J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
- 897 Norristown—H. A. Snyder, R. S., 1201 st.; J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
- 1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.; James Beam, F. S., 140 Main st.
- 830 Oil City—J. C. Myers, R. S., 509 E. Front st.; F. V. Cummings, F. S., 94 Spruce st.
- 1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432; A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Clark, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
- 8 " —W. C. Hall, R. S., 1418 S. 19th st.; Peter McLaughlin, F. S., 2203 Vine.
- 122 " —(Germantown) S. H. Blizzard, R. S., 56 Meehan ave.; J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duval st., Germantown.
- 227 " —(Kensington) Arch Neill, R. S., Lawndale, 35th ward; Geo. Fulton, F. S., Marshall and Lehigh aves.
- 238 " —(Ger.) G. Angle, R. S., 619 W. York st.; Anton Kleber, F. S., 2921 Arizona.
- 359 " —(Mill) Wm. McClain, R. S., 1931 S. 6th st.; Joseph F. Hellman, F. S., 2029 E. Stella ave.
- 463 " —(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S. and F. S., 4350 Paul st., Frankford, Phila.
- 736 " —J. A. Ryan, R. S., 1721 S. Chadwick st.; Jas. P. Collins, F. S., 4309 Westminster ave. (Jenkintown) Frank Shaffer, R. S., McKinley, P. O.; Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
- 964 " —Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.; Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
- 972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 1446 S. 47th.
- 1013 " —(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latonia st.; J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandywine st.
- 1051 " —(German Cabinet Makers) Frank Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.; C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
- 1073 " —(Jewish) L. Teitleman, R. S., 1020 Pine st.; B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
- 1090 " —J. H. Feesser, R. S., 3937 Folsom st.; J. H. Martin, F. S.,
- 6034 Haverford ave.
- 1114 " —H. A. Hisler, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave.
- 1509 " —J. B. Riley, R. S., 1828 S. 12th st.; John Gilsip, F. S., 35 Readfield st.
- 1592 " —Chas. Fay, R. S., 3867 Poplar st.; G. W. Rickards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
- 1625 " —Michael Yannone, R. S., 711 Fulton st.; Cesare Finocchi, F. S., 640 Earp st.
- Pittsburg—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
- 142 " —W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.; H. G. Shomaker, F. S., 1223 Veto, Allegheny City.
- 164 " —(Ger.) H. B. Gottschalk, R. S., 5113 Duncan st.; P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
- 165 " —G. C. Doughty, R. S., 6020 Hoeveler st.; J. H. Steffler, F. S., 401 Hastings.
- 202 " —R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.; G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeveler st.
- 230 " —Wm. F. Willock, R. S., Box 215, Mt. Oliver; W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
- 254 " —F. A. Park, R. S., 5435 Kincaid st.; G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin st.
- 385 " —Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott Borough); E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence.
- 402 " —(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O.; Fred Gundermann, F. S., 120 Freeland st., 31st ward.
- 827 " —(McKeesport) E. E. Rigand, R. S., W. 5th ave., McKeesport; E. J. Washburn, F. S., 214 School Alley, McKeesport.
- 890 " —(Hazelwood) W. D. Hunter, R. S., 4814 Blair st.; J. G. Cox, F. S., 2 Dyke st.
- 1048 " —(McKeesport) G. W. Kincard, R. S., 922 Locust st., McKeesport; W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave., McKeesport.
- 1186 " —Wm. H. Schaap, R. S., 303 Collins ave.; J. L. Miller, F. S., 7322½ Kelley st., E. E.
- 401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.; W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
- 150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devenport st.; Wm. Deltz, F. S., 75 Church st.
- 366 Port Allegheny—Albert Miller, R. S., Box 236; J. E. Connors, F. S., Box 487.
- 997 Pottstown—C. McFarland, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
- 228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.; F. B. Hoke, F. S., N. Pine st., Yorkville.
- 1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154; J. W. Tucker, F. S., 700 Woodland ave.
- 492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.; F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
- 834 Reynoldsville—W. S. Kerr, R. S.; W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
- 947 Ridgway—W. G. Reuning, R. S., 403 W. Main st.
- 145 Sayre—E. F. Mercereau, R. S., Lockhart st.; H. W. Chilson, F. S., Chunning st.
- 937 Scottsdale—P. F. Wright, R. S., 30 2d ave.; V. Vance, F. S., 23 High st.
- 563 Scranton—J. J. Schneider, R. S., 802 Hampton st.; P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack ave.
- 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.; Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
- 699 Sewickley—G. W. Reastley, R. S., 614 Fountain st.; W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
- 37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.; W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
- 268 Sharon—J. W. Seem, R. S., 7 Lorain st.; W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison ave.
- 1382 Sharpsburg—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale Station, Allegheny, Pa.; W. Pfusch, F. S., 1731 S. Canal.
- 709 Shenandoah—Wm. Morris, R. S., 34 S. Catherine st.; Frank Gradwell, F. S., 28 N. Catherine st.
- 1480 Smethport—W. H. Wettenhall, R. S. and F. S.
- 1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S., 426 Main st., Romersford; Theo. H. Latshaw, F. S.
- 982 St. Mary's—Chas. Wels, R. S., Market; J. Kronewetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 838 Sunbury—L. C. Shalpe, R. S., 521 N. 5th st.; Jared Lenker, F. S., 426 Catawissa ave.
- 1050 Tarentum—F. A. Pfabe, R. S., 529 3d ave.; Merlin Person, F. S., 111 5th ave.
- 1130 Titusville—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake; Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
- 966 Uniontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.; J. R. Mitchell, F. S.
- 852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce; James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
- 1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Mann, R. S., Box 144; H. W. Eyster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
- 987 Waynesburg—John McCormick, R. S.; F. M. Patterson, F. S., 105 2d; L. P. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent st.
- 541 Washington—D. J. Kenstrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.; J. M. McGill, F. S., 132 W. Chestnut st.
- 248 Weissport—F. P. Nicholson, R. S.;
- John E. Hahn, F. S., Wellsport, Carbon Co.
- 1154 West Chester—Harry M. Burns, R. S., 17 S. Walnut st.; Jesse Seal, F. S., 121 E. Zay st.
- Wyoming Valley—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
- 93 Wilkesbarre—R. K. Stout, R. S., 254 S. Washington st.; Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead.
- 102 " —S. Bromfield, R. S., 35 Sheridan; D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
- 665 " —(Mill) J. A. Semmers, R. S., 52 Chester st.; Geo. Gebhart, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.
- 430 Wilkensburg—O. Berkey, R. S., LaBelle ave.; W. F. Miller, F. S., 486 Ella st.
- 691 Williamsport—H. H. Kennedy, R. S., 425 Glenwood ave.; W. F. Irwin, F. S., 716 3d ave.
- 936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Roy st., Braddock, Pa.; J. W. Boor, F. S., East McKeesport, Pa.
- 191 York—J. K. Bowman, R. S., 539 Girard; S. W. Crawford, F. S., 188 East Spring Garden st.

PORTO RICO.

- 1277 Arecibo—Fustianino Clavelin, F. S.
- 1633 Mayaguez—Juan Bta. Rivera, R. S., McKinley st.; Luis Pervier, F. S., Bo. Barcelona.
- 1195 Ponce—Juan Garcia, R. S., 35 Guadalupe st.; Pedro Braun, F. S., 31 Buenos Aires st.
- 1450 San Juan—Esteban Morales, R. S., 1 Rosain st.; Felipe Santiago, F. S., Condado.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S., Arctic Center; Joseph L. Saucier, F. S., Box 155, Arctic Center.
- 1125 Central Falls—Henry Guilbert, R. S., 122 Sylvan st.; E. Hilbert, F. S., 677 Broad st.
- Newport—Secretary of Dist. Council, P. J. Kelly, 14 Sissom Wharf.
- 176 " —D. W. Maher, R. S., 22 Connection st.; C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 Fir st.
- 1245 " —Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.; Wm. J. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
- Pawtucket and Central Falls—Secretary Dist. Council, J. Calverly, 332 Mendon ave., Pawtucket.
- 342 " —Geo. P. Hughes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.; Alfred C. Breault, F. S., 175 Japonica.
- 1719 " —J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson; J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway.
- Providence—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. F. Campbell, 201 Ohio ave.
- 94 " —J. H. Cook, R. S., 208 Lockwood; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lippitt st.
- 632 " —E. L. King, R. S., 323 Plainfield st., Olneyville; Silas Archibald, F. S., 28 Corinth.
- 859 " —(French) Pierre Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.; Francis Hamehn, F. S., 49 Corliss.
- 1233 " —Frank Dimitri, F. S., 7 What Cheer ave.
- 1520 " —(Mill) John Johnston, R. S., 166 South st.; Raymond Hubbard, F. S., 117 Oakland ave., Auburn, R. I.
- 1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S.; William E. Molloy, F. S.
- 217 Westerly—Oliver Woodworth, R. S., 37 Beach st.; F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
- 801 Woonsocket—J. L. St. Onge, R. S., 78 N. Main st., rear; Evarist Dufreres, F. S., 460 Diamond Hill Road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1488 Anderson—W. O. Telford, R. S., 236 Depot st.; J. A. Langston, F. S.
- 1306 Bennettsville—W. J. Pond, R. S.; D. J. Everett, F. S.
- 1492 " —L. A. Blackman, R. S.; K. D. Reese, F. S.
- 929 New Brokland—J. N. Richardson, R. S.; E. L. Scott, F. S.
- 1318 Camden—J. W. Crossland, R. S.; P. Turner, F. S., Box 499.
- 1428 " —(Col.) James E. Perry, R. S. and F. S.
- Charleston—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt.
- 52 " —(Col.) J. G. Holmes, R. S., 356 Rutledge, North; J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st., North.
- 159 " —F. R. Elsworth, R. S., 16 N. Ash st.; J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
- Columbia—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
- 69 " —(Col.) C. A. Thompson, R. S. and F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
- 949 " —J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.; T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lumber.
- 1739 " —(Col.) H. P. Slightler, R. S., 2300 Lady st.; T. P. Gordon, F. S., 1904 Harden st.
- 1475 Darlington—W. H. Kuth, R. S.; H. C. Ervion, F. S.
- 221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown, R. S. and F. S.
- 1558 Gaffney—W. H. Perry, R. S.; W. T. Duncan, F. S., Box 342.
- 1399 Greenville—M. T. Loftis, R. S., 264 McCall st.; J. L. Campbell, F. S., Mill's Mill.
- 1406 " —(Col.) W. R. Sewell, R. S., 525 Nichols st.; M. Lounds, F. S., 525 Nichols st.

- 1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193; L. W. Nance, F. S.
 1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.; J. L. Williams, F. S.
 913 "—A. P. Bramlet, R. S.; J. M. Winn, F. S.
 1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
 1481 Newberry—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.; A. J. Chappel, F. S.
 1509 Orangeburg—Walter Lindsey, R. S.; B. J. Lloyd, F. S.
 1456 Spartansburg—R. L. Thomas, R. S.; 33 S. Liberty st.; S. J. Heatherly, F. S., 22 Allen st.
 418 Sumter—C. T. Trimble, R. S.; W. J. Davis, F. S.
 1547 "—(Col.) E. W. Curthburt, R. S.; A. G. Spears, Sr., F. S., 21 Council st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 684 Aberdeen—Bert Ware, R. S., 416 S. 2d st.; D. G. McLaughlin, F. S.
 1440 Lead—W. E. Scroggan, R. S., Box 113; J. J. Harkness, F. S., 702 Canyon st.
 662 Mitchell—Otis P. Anderson, R. S., 601 Park ave., West; Charles Anderson, F. S., East Park ave.
 783 Sioux Falls—Geo. Fauske, R. S., 738 3d ave., South; H. B. Mills, F. S., 1023 Dakota ave., North.

TENNESSEE.

- 1152 Bristol—T. J. Easley, R. S., 624 Russell st.; G. W. West, F. S., 815 Russell st.
 750 Chattanooga—A. A. Bales, R. S., 435 Market st.; E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.
 779 Clarksville—F. E. Madison, R. S.; S. R. Moody, F. S., 212 N. 5th st.
 259 Jackson—Sam Singly, R. S., Main and Hay sts.; J. W. Sykes, F. S., 247 Hatton.
 1517 Johnson City—J. R. Ritchie, R. S.; A. L. Cooper, F. S.
 Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 "—T. E. Lilly, R. S., 601 Clark st.; A. A. Larue, F. S., Rutledge Pike.
 1369 "—C. F. Chapman, R. S., 518 W. 5th ave.; L. C. Irick, F. S., Lincoln Park.
 Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, W. L. Halley, 517 Cooper ave.
 152 "—(Col.) O. C. Johnson, R. S., 1 Gilchrist ave.; F. H. Kennedy, F. S., 1 Myrtle st.
 219 "—R. C. Mulkey, R. S., 795 Brunswick ave.; J. M. Walden, F. S., 536 Edith place.
 394 "—W. G. Dunlap, R. S., 14 Adams st.; Frank Dingler, F. S., 6 Stevens ave.
 1208 "—(Mill) D. M. Kidd, R. S., 371 Laclede ave.; W. S. Alexander, F. S., 114 St. Paul.
 Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
 350 "—John H. Adams, R. S., 1704 James st.; R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
 1444 "—A. D. Sheegog, R. S., 501 S. 9th st.; J. R. Campbell, F. S., 1228 N. High.
 968 Sherman Heights—J. M. Houston, R. S.; M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239; Z. T. Peak, F. S.
 770 Amarillo—C. B. Smith, R. S.; T. W. Barnes, F. S., Box 112.
 300 Austin—E. W. Hoffman, R. S., Box 182; J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
 392 Beaumont—T. C. Jennings, R. S., Box 306; C. F. Key, F. S., Box 306.
 1634 Big Springs—C. E. Talbott, R. S. and F. S.
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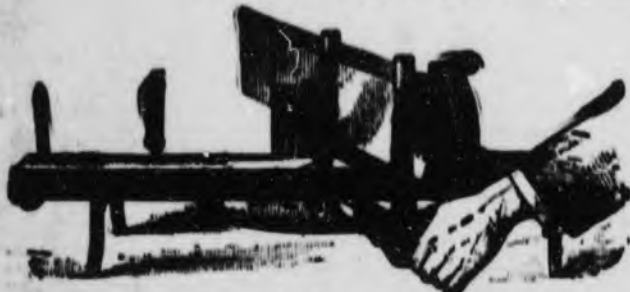
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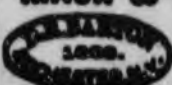
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIV---No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1904

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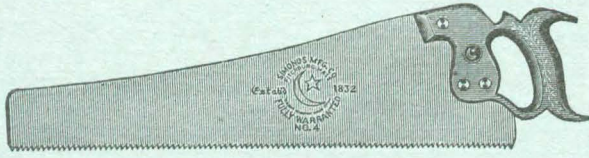
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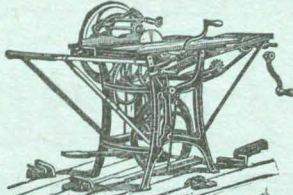


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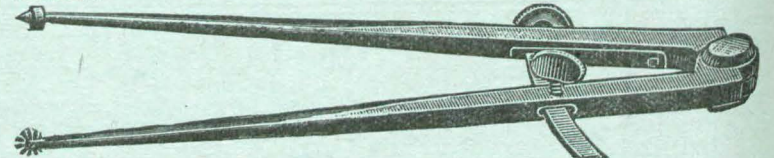
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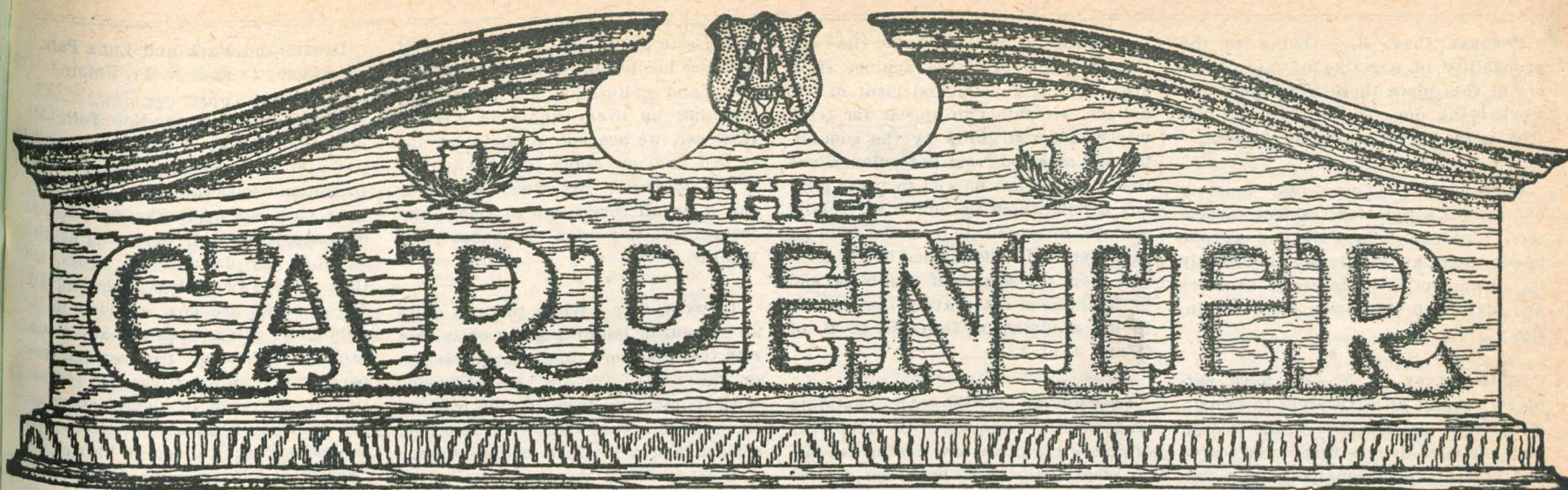
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 6
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



BOWLING GREEN, KY.—In the anticipation of difficulties to arise between our union and the contractors on account of our trade demands, we would request all carpenters to stay away from this locality until further notice.

CHARLEROI, PA.—Business in our trade is fairly good at present, all our men are employed and all work is being done by union men. As we enjoy the eight-hour day you will please place Charleroi, Pa., on the list of eight-hour cities and towns.

ST. MARY'S, PA.—Business is at a standstill here, and the number of unemployed is growing daily. There is no opening here at this time and prospects for this season's trade are very gloomy. Traveling carpenters are earnestly advised to keep away.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Work is dull in this locality and conditions in general afford no encouragement for traveling carpenters to come here; they are advised to give this place a wide berth; many of the resident carpenters are utterly failing to secure employment.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—Carpenters contemplating coming to this place will find work very dull. Many of our home men are vainly hunting for a job. Traveling brothers will act wisely and confer a favor upon us by remaining away, pending a revival of trade.

STRUTHERS, O.—Although our L. U., 1518, has as yet not been heard of in our journal, we are very much alive. We had some difficulty with one of our contractors, Frank Shafer by name, he working his men nine hours per day at \$2.50, while the union scale is \$3.00 for eight hours' work. We have placed him on the unfair list. Work is exceedingly dull at present and carpenters will do well by shunning this place.

BOSTON, MASS.—There is no work in the market at this time, and material being very high it is assigned as one of the excuses of the stagnation of business in the building line. All carpenters are requested to keep away from this city, pending a revival of trade.

TUXEDO, N. Y.—The firm of Mead & Taft, stated as unfair in the April CARPENTER, having acceded to our demands and adopted the eight-hour rule, has been placed on the fair list and peaceful and amicable relations between the firm and our union have been established.

SULPHUR, I. T.—Most of our home men were compelled to leave this place on account of the extreme slackness of work. There is no show for any traveling carpenters, union or non-union men; both would do well to keep away as there is nothing doing here and no work likely to turn up soon.

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Business here is at a standstill and especially work in the building line is very slack. We have more men here than work; a number of our brothers are walking the streets, which fact should be a warning to traveling brothers; those coming here will meet with a similar fate.

AKRON, O.—Carpenters are requested to steer clear of this place, as our home men can take care of all the work on hand and some to spare. The contractors are making strenuous efforts to down unionism in this locality, an influx of men at this time would work an injury to our membership and our organization. Remain away.

FRANKFORT, IND.—Trade in this place is in a deplorable condition; all our men are out of employment and are confronted with great hardship unless business opens up somewhat shortly. At present there is no sign of work coming our way, and we would ask all carpenters to give Frankfort a wide berth until further notice.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Our Millwrights' Local Union 1519 was organized about one year ago under the U. B., and is meeting with grand success. We are taking in a few members every month. We are working eight hours at the

rate of 40 cents an hour. Work is coming in rather slow at present, but we expect a change for the better shortly.

SEATTLE, WASH.—We desire to give publicity to the action of W. E. Fuller and his expulsion from L. U. 131, of this city. W. E. Fuller was in arrears when recently taking a contract. He promised to pay up his dues and employ union men exclusively. He did not live up to his promise. He now employs non-union men only and was promptly expelled for his perfidious action.

LAURENS, S. C.—Most of our men are still walking the streets but we are in hopes of an early revival of trade and of being in better shape soon, if we can keep floating carpenters away from here. The Laurens Cotton Mill is going to build a fine house. This concern is opposed to union labor and proposes to hire scabs to work sixty-six hours per week or eleven hours per day.

PORTLAND, ORE.—It is desirable indeed that Eastern carpenters would understand that this coast is simply overrun with men in search of employment, with no work whatever in sight. The coming here of more idle men will only have a tendency of reducing wages and increasing the hours. We wish that all men in the building line and carpenters particularly will pay heed to our warning and stay away from this coast.

WEST MINERAL, KAN.—Our Local Union, 140, is getting along splendidly. We now have a membership of 36 and some applications to be acted on at next meeting. We have practically all carpenters in town on our roll and indications point to further increase in membership as soon as trade has assumed its normal condition. We are expecting a brisk season and West Mineral is a good place at this time for traveling brothers to stop.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Notice is hereby given to all carpenters that we are in anticipation of a hard fight with our contractors, making it imperative for all craftsmen to stay away from this locality. We have been and are yet subjected to a condition of slavery, working ten hours per day, sixty hours

per week for whatever the contractors feel disposed to give us. Being determined of at last throwing off the yoke of bondage and to secure the right to say what we will sell our labor for, carpenters can greatly assist us in our endeavor by keeping away and influence others to do likewise.

BEVERLY, MASS.—We would warn all carpenters against the R. L. Fosburg Co.'s advertisements for men, which are being circulated through the papers in all parts of this country. This firm has the contract on the United Machine Co.'s building, under course of erection, and work their men nine hours per day, while our trade rules call for eight hours. Beverly is a strictly eight-hour city with the exception of the work contracted by this unfair firm. Trade is unusually dull here for this season of the year.

MADISONVILLE, KY.—This is a good place for union men and all carpenters to stay away from. Trade is in such a deplorable condition that we have refrained from making any demand whatever upon our contractors. Indeed, we must be glad to secure work under the old scale, which is \$2 per day of nine hours. We refuse to work with non-union men, but as we have quite a number of them here we find it a difficult task to get the contractors to observe our trade rules. While we are making every possible effort to maintain our organization intact, migrating carpenters would certainly give use a lift by keeping aloof from this vicinity until conditions have improved.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Two of the best, most successful and instructive meetings ever held in labor circles here, were held by L. U. 224 on April 18th and 25th. Bro. W. H. Burgess, the Southern General Organizer, was the honored guest at both occasions, and his addresses were very fitting and instructive and his remarks very forceful and to the point. It is the sentiment of every one of our members that no better man could be entrusted with organizing work than Bro. Burgess. He is possessed of a rare ability of pushing our movement and of making every one familiar with the laws, aims, ambitions and workings of organized labor.

CENTRAL CITY, KY.—Owing to the probability of a strike of mine workers at this place there is scarcely any work being done so far, and the outlook is for a dull season at the best.

CORBIN, KY.—There is scarcely enough work here for resident carpenters. Trade is very dull, and anyone coming here at this time will certainly be disappointed. Migrating brothers are advised to stay away from Corbin, Ky.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—We must earnestly request all carpenters to remain away from this locality. Trade is dull, and as a consequence work very scarce and present indications point to a continuous depression of business all season.

MEYERSDALE, GA.—Trade in the building line is very slack here, and aside of this some new contractors have started up who are trying to break our nine hours per day rule. Carpenters are urgently called on to remain away until further notice.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—All members of the U. B. are earnestly requested to remain away from this locality. Work is very slack and no show for union men anyway, most of the work having been awarded to unfair contractors. Stay away, brothers, and give us a chance to bring them to time.

NEW ALBANY, IND.—Having promised in March CARPENTER to give further notice of conditions in this city, we would state at this time that our trouble with the contractors still exists, and our agreement as yet lacking their signatures. We urgently call on all traveling brothers to give use a lift by avoiding this place.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Members of the U. B. are coming here by the dozens on clearance cards every meeting, and although there is considerable of work here, yet there are more than enough carpenters to take care of it. In fact there are quite a few of them walking the streets at this time, and it would be well for carpenters to stay away from this place.

MONMOUTH, ILL.—We are having some trouble here this season. But few of the contractors have signed our agreement and there is a number of non-union men in this city to encourage the ones that are opposing the union. We are in the fight to win, however, and urgently request all carpenters to keep away from Monmouth. There are plenty of men here to do all the work there is. Our demand is for nine hours a day and 30 cents per hour.

STRAWN, TEX.—General Organizer, Bro. S. J. Kent, paid us a visit on April 21st, and through his very able and appreciative address succeeded in stirring up much interest and enthusiasm among our members. Bro. Kent has done a great deal of good here, as he has given us sound advice as to the better upholding of union principles and aroused our sympathy, not only for our own craft, but for all others. May we be blessed again with his presence, is the prayer of us all.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.—Some time ago charges were preferred against Howard J. White for embezzlement of five dollars. He failed to appear for trial, was considered guilty by the committee and expelled from the union. Since that time he has offered to make good any deficit which the union may claim against him, and in consideration of this fact L. U. 236 wishes to exonerate him from the stigma of expulsion, and by unanimous vote have given consent to his readmission into the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

COLUMBUS, S. C.—All building tradesmen are requested to steer clear of this city, as we are having trouble on what little work has been started up this season. Most of the men in every branch of the building line are walking the streets. We have virtually been locked out all of the year, the master builders having put up a strong fight against all organized labor, which has resulted in the conditions here above stated. We hope all men in the building line will pay heed to our request and stay away.

CHANUTE, KAN.—Our little town is overrun with carpenters, and union men will act wisely by remaining away. Since April 1st our members work eight hours, receiving \$2.50 per day, while the non-union men work nine and ten hours for less pay as a general thing. Still our union is holding its own; we have the best mechanics in our fold, who have no difficulty in securing employment, provided such is not lacking. At present trade is dull in this place and traveling brothers should stay away.

GALION, O.—We desire to call the attention of the members of our U. B. to an appeal to organized labor, issued by the Iron Molders' Union of Crestline, O., urging all workingmen and their friends to discriminate against the product of the Schill Bros. Co., manufacturing stoves, ranges and furnaces. The firm has locked out all their men because of refusal to sign a 20 cents' reduction in wages. All offers of the iron molders to arbitrate the matter in dispute have been rejected by the firm and we would ask all union men to leave their products severely alone.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Trade is rather dull at present and lots of members out of employment. The bosses taking advantage of the situation, are endeavoring to effect a reduction in our wage scale. We are glad to state that the spirit of resistance among our men against any attempt in this direction is so strong that doubtlessly every effort will be made to maintain, if not advance, the present standard. Unfortunately some of our best mechanics are on the outside, but we are at this moment trying to get them in line. As soon as this is accomplished we shall have things the way we want them. In the meantime we would ask all carpenters to stay away.

FRESNO, CAL.—Owing to the depressed condition of trade here and the dullness of business in general, most of the carpenters are idle. We have no trouble otherwise this moment, but we are in anticipation of difficulties to arise soon, as the Citizens' Alliance has begun to wage war on the cooks and waiters and are boasting of breaking up every union in Fresno. However, we are not in the least disturbed and are ready for the fight if it has to come. We would earnestly call upon all carpenters to keep away from this city for the next few months.

TORONTO, ONT.—While there is quite an amount of building going on in this city there is more than enough men to do the work. We are being flooded with immigrants from the old country to such an extent that it is becoming serious and a distinct menace to our own men. With the time required to adjust the losses caused by the recent fire and the passing of new Building By-Laws, it will take three months before there will be any work for carpenters in the burned down district. Carpenters contemplating coming here for work will only be disappointed.

ILLION, N. Y.—We would warn all carpenters and bench hands not to come to our little city at present. Builders and contractors are trying to destroy unionism in this vicinity by hiring nonunion men, while union men are walking the streets. The following contractors have been placed on the unfair list: A. F. Dennis, Cunrod Klipple, E. M. Cole, F. A. Harter, Walter & R. Green, of Illion; F. Husted, of Frankfort; House & Christman and Willard Smith, of Mohawk. We would request all brothers to assist us by paying no attention to advertising and communications from these contractors.

MINNEAPOLIS, MIN.—Serious trouble appears to be brewing between employers and employees in the building industry of this city, as a result of a strike ordered by the Building Trades Council, and still on, against a prominent general contractor and member of the Builders Exchange, because of his employing five non-union carpenters. The Builders Exchange has sent a letter to the twelve principal unions notifying them of the passage by that body of the following resolution: "That after May 25, 1904, so long as your union is recognized you will be required to work on any job where asked to, regardless of who the other workmen may be." This resolution unmistakably means that the Builders' Exchange is trying to enforce "the open shop." While all efforts will be used by the B. T. C. and the unions involved in the controversy to avert a strike, a clash will surely follow unless the employers recede from the position they have taken, and we would call on all carpenters to remain away from this city until the trouble is over.

The rich go to war, but the poor do the fighting.

Proposed amendments to our General Constitution should be forwarded to the General office without delay for publication in THE CARPENTER.

People are commonly so much occupied in pointing out faults in those ahead of them, as to forget that some are descending on theirs in like manner.—Dillwyn.

Dreamland Park and Luna Park, Coney Is and, N. Y., Unfair.

The U. B. of Greater New York have placed a boycott on the amusement parks at Coney Island, known as the Dreamland Park and Luna Park. They were both put up by the rankest kind of scabs. The men were paid as high as \$1.25 per day for ten hours, and they worked two shifts, night and day. These parks are now catering to the public and are extensively advertising excursions thereto. The work on these parks was scab for all trades. The parties at the head of these enterprises are ex-Senator Reynolds, the Republican politician; ex-Senator Patrick McCarran, and Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, the latter two Democratic politicians. We trust that brothers visiting New York City will avoid the above mentioned scab parks.

Where Is John Bailey?

John Bailey, a carpenter and member of the U. B. of St. Louis, Mo., left that city on May 12, 1903, for Denver, Colo., promising his widowed aunt at the time that he would write to her, but she never heard of him and is very much worried at his silence. Members or readers knowing of the present whereabouts of John Bailey will kindly communicate with the General Office.

Annual Picnic and Games of L. U. 774, New York City.

Local Union 774, New York City, will hold their annual picnic and games on July 2nd in Brommer's Union Park, 133rd street and Willis avenue. Dancing, games of the usual order and bowling contest will be the features of afternoon and evening. The Greater New York District Council has arranged to have the grand prize drawing for the purpose of fitting up new headquarters, take place at this picnic.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Macon, Ga.
Reno, Nev.	Redlands, Cal.
Chester, W. Va.	St. Paul, Minn.
Collinswood, Ont., Can.	

Rejection of Candidate.

Geo. W. Burlison has applied for admission to Local Union 78, Marion, Ill., three times and has been rejected each time.

The Waterbury, Conn. Central Labor Union Fair and Prize Drawing.

The first grand fair held under the auspices of the Waterbury, Conn., Central Labor Union, for the purpose of raising funds to defray expenses in law suits brought against the labor organizations of the city, closed on Monday evening, April 25th, with the drawing of cash prizes and a \$1,500.00 locomobile. The fair was to some extent a financial success, although the amount of money required to push the law cases to a finish, has not been realized. Three hundred and eighty-seven local unions of the U. B. of C. and J. contributed towards the fair to the extent of \$842.95, being the largest sum turned in by any one organization. The circulars sent out to the labor organizations of the country explained the situation in Waterbury as regards the Citizens' Alliance and organized labor. The conditions have not changed materially, there still existing a feeling of antipathy which can only be banished by both sides coming together in the interest of industrial peace.

Following is a list of numbers drawing prizes:

1. \$100, 36648-A, Bristol, Conn.
 2. \$10, 1732, J. Lord.
 3. \$20, 53213, W. D. Richardson.
 4. \$5, 92285, J. C. Daly, Norwich, Conn.
 5. \$25, 13261, V. Bellanger, Nashua, N. H.
 6. \$5, 28274-A, J. Finley, 79 East Main street, Rockville, Conn.
 7. \$15, 38264, Thomas Heffernan, Warren, Pa.
 8. \$20, 96063, T. M. Thorn.
 9. \$50, 51672-A, A. Korte, Batavia, Ill.
 10. \$5, 8498, Kate Walsh, 163 East Main street.
 11. \$10, 31587-A, C. L. Gauch, Port Jervis, N. Y.
 12. \$15, 74575, L. W. Hortons, Meriden, Conn.
 13. \$20, 7409, A. Ernst, 444 North Main street.
 14. \$25, 59340.
 15. \$5, 46202-A, Joanna Sullivan, Brattleboro, Vt.
 16. \$10, 92147, Carpenters' Union, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 17. \$25, 56143-A, George A. Sturdy, New London, Conn.
 18. \$15, 89618, John J. Dowling, 42 Walnut street.
 19. \$20, 41337, Mrs. A. Andusky, Wallingford, Conn.
 20. \$5, 94296, Martin Walsh, Grove avenue, Cottage City.
 21. \$10, 1585-A, M. Van Hoesen, Hudson, N. Y.
 22. \$20, 4103, R. Kelsey, Naugatuck, Conn.
 23. \$15, 90686, A. J. Gordon, 251 Spring street, Newport, R. I.
 24. \$5, 16571-A, LaCrosse Union, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.
 25. \$10, 59580, H. J. Meyer, Butte, Mont.
 26. \$15, 28631.
 27. \$5, 29501-A, Carpenters' Union 747, Oswego, N. Y.
 28. \$10, 36610-A, Florence Currie, city.
 29. \$5, 30234, C. F. Pabst, 368 Seymour street, Syracuse, N. Y.
 30. \$500, 5264, Joseph Baer, South Main street, city.
- Locomobile drawn by No. 61634, B.

Perkins, Saugus, Mass., Secretary Carpenters' Union.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Salamanca, N. Y.	Portland, Ore., 2.
Des Moines, Ia.	Clarksburg, W. Va.
North Bergen, N. J.	San Francisco, Cal.
Spadra, Ark.	Okmulgee, I. T.
Rochelle, Ill.	Stoneham, Mass.
Greenwood, Miss.	Baltimore, Md.
Texarkana, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Washington, Ga.	Medicine Hat, Assa.
Aquadilla, Porto Rico	Silver Springs, N. Y.
Livermore, Cal.	Birmingham, Ala.
Coleman, Alberta, Can.	Moose Jaw, Assa., Ca
Regina, Assa., Can.	Fort Lee, N. J.
Newark, N. J.	Total: 26 Local Unions

Successful Trade Movements.

KREBS, I. T.—The eight hours went into effect on the 25th of April, and we obtained the reduction of working hours without any opposition. We have amended our trade rules in other respects and expect to derive some benefit from that source. Work is quite dull here and no prospect for an early change. Most of our men are out of employment.

ROSELLE, N. J.—Our strike for an advance of wages from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day has been declared off on May 14th, the meeting of L. U. 330 held that day having accepted a compromise of \$2.75 per day. We thought prudent to settle, as we would reap better results by not staying out any longer and would save our Local Union from disruption, although we are proud to say that every member came out to a man.

TIMPSON, TEX.—Local Union 1133, though yet in its babyhood days, is very successful in making our little city a union town. When we organized in December last people were telling us all along it would not work, the town was too small. For some time it really looked as though we were to meet with failure, but the 1st of May, the day for our by-laws and trade rules to take effect, was a test day to see how our town was going. There were two contractors working a mixed crew and who declared that they would not lay off their non-union men for any one. On Monday, May 2, our members went to their different jobs and told their bosses they were there to work if they worked union men exclusively, if not they were off. As a result the job stewards had their hands full for the next few minutes, making out applications and writing receipts and everything went union. There is one drawback in this town, however; wages are low; but having shortened the working hours to nine per day, we deem it prudent not to go forward too rashly as regards the wage question. We don't think we ought to ask for anything that we are not reasonably sure we can obtain.

T. J. HERRINGTON,

F. S., L. U. 1133, Timpson, Tex.

The law may not serve to make a man good, but it can make him furnish a good example.

Some people look upon arbitration as being the thing to ask for after they are whipped.—Wauwin.

Great results cannot be achieved at once; and we must be satisfied to advance in life as we walk, step by step.—Smiles.

CORRESPONDENCE



The Trials of the Carpenter.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Of all mechanics, none seem to be so little regarded as the carpenter. No one can fail to notice that all the other trades expect everything to be made ready and convenient for them by the carpenter, no matter at all what inconvenience and extra work it is to do so for the carpenter. Make things convenient for the carpenter? Not on your cabinet. In fact, the carpenter is considered legitimate prey for every other human being. Many a time have I had plasterers take a pair of trestles away from me when my back was turned for a moment, although it was plainly evident that I would need them myself in a little while. Plasterers and bricklayers seem to regard it as their rightful prerogative to help themselves to our lumber and nails without so much as a thank you. A saw can be picked out of our hand box and run on a nail just for the humor of it. The plumbers think they confer a signal favor on us by taking our two-inch chisels and cutting them on nails until they resemble dung forks, or take a level and let it fall ten feet, thus permanently disabling it. No one seems to be aware that carpenters' tools, to be of any value or service, must be in first-class condition. A thoughtless movement, a reckless jamming of a tool, will put it out of commission for satisfactory use, and that the carpenter either has to do without it or spend an hour grinding a chisel or a hand ax, never disturbs the average man's equanimity. It never occurs to some people that possibly a carpenter buys tools for his own use.

For the carpenter to refuse to lend his tools is at once to rank him in the category of stony-hearted creatures fit only for pillage and piracy. To explain to the borrower—or rather taker—of tools something of the proper way of caring for a tool, so that it may not be brought back—if indeed it is ever returned, so wrecked and metamorphosed and degenerated that the law of nature utterly repudiates it as incompatible with her scheme of things—I say to so explain is to invite a look of unconcealed contempt at the matchless gall of a mere carpenter telling any one anything.

Indeed, what avails it to suggest that it would be advisable to avoid nails when the unintiated can not discern in what mysterious places these edge-destroyers lurk.

Most people rejoice when they have found a board particularly well grounded in sand, as it will sharpen the carpenter's plane for him so nicely, especially if you draw the plane backwards over the grit.

Others suppose that to use a spirit level for a pry tends to steady the glasses and strengthen the frame, or to strike it against every stud you touch, or to hold it against a piece

while you hammer it level, is a special treatment prescribed by the Stanley Manufacturing Company, which is guaranteed to enhance its efficiency.

This dependent and inferior position occupied by the carpenter in relation to other trades, and to the "taking" public, hinges on his own neglect to take his rightful place in the ranks of the world's useful workers. Why should not the carpenter rightfully say to the other trades: "Accommodate, assist and befriend you, yes, but in plain justice, if for nothing more, let reciprocity be the rule between us; let not all the giving come from our side. Our work is as necessary as yours; our life-force is as much to us as yours is to you. The extra time we take to make everything easy and pleasant for you has to be done at the expense of what is expected of us by our employers. We would not wrong you, and believe that when you hear what we have to say that you will not refuse to co-operate with us as between equals, and meet us half way."

This self-respecting attitude can be maintained together with a spirit of brotherhood and good will to all fair comers, and I believe that it would do much to call forth a proper recognition of our rights and a respect for our trade as an even-handed branch of all useful and honorable work.

W. C. RANDOLPH,
L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.

From Tishomingo, I. T.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 1629, Tishomingo, I. T., as yet not having been heard of by the readers of our official monthly, THE CARPENTER, I desire at this time to let the brothers of the U. B. know that we are very much alive and moving on as nicely as could be expected from a local of our age. We organized the 19th of May 1903, with 33 members. Prior to our organizing we were working ten hours per day, our wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. At our regular meeting we drew up an agreement and submitted the same to our contractors for their signatures, which we obtained without any trouble. The agreement provided for a nine-hour work day and a minimum rate of wages of 27 7-9 cents an hour, to take effect on July 8th and to remain operative until January 1st, 1904. Everything worked so nicely in our favor thereafter, that at the expiration of our agreement we decided to demand the eight hours, with same pay as we were receiving for nine hours. This demand also was acceded to; the new schedule took force and is working satisfactorily. Please place Tishomingo on the eight-hour list. We found that to get anything that we want is to go after it with a determination and not waver until we have accomplished our ends. We believe that a working man, especially a good mechanic, can not receive too great a remuneration for his labor.

We have all the contractors on our side except one, who will eventually also be won over and fall in line.

While we have lost a few members since we organized, the majority of us are tried and true union men who, though we may have our ups and downs, will firmly stand by the union just the same.

Trade is a little dull here at present and we eagerly look for better times in the near future.

On the 30th and 31st of March we had the pleasure of entertaining Bro. S. T. Kent, the General Organizer, who gave us some able and eloquent talks at two occasions, which done our local union a great deal of good. We are very grateful to Bro. Kent for the efficient services rendered us and hope he will call on us again; we shall treat him well every time he comes.

With our best wishes for success in the upbuilding of our U. B., I remain, yours fraternally,

J. D. FRYER, R. S. & F. S.,

L. U. 1629, Tishomingo, I. T.

A Counter Buffer for Citizens Alliances.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In view of the recent formation in many localities of self-styled "Citizens' Alliances," organizations composed of a class of capitalists, unscrupulous exploiters of labor, and their hirelings and camp followers, formed for the sole purpose of antagonizing and destroying organized labor, as well as their many pernicious and unlawful acts, it seems to me to become the duty of organized labor to establish a counter buffer, the power of which would even penetrate the narrow minds of these gentlemen, something they sadly need.

To commence, the very name, "Citizens' Alliance," is a shrewd attempt to mislead and deceive the minds of impartial and honorable men, by conveying the idea that the citizens of the particular locality, the respectable class, combined for protection against a lawless element of non-citizens, aliens or foreigners, commonly designated "the dangerous elements" of a community. Is that true? Is it not the fact that the trade union membership is composed of the sinew of our country? The producers, citizens, taxpayers, direct and indirect, and voters of the nation? If that is so, and it can not be denied, then who are the citizens of the alliance, as compared with the citizens of organized labor? And what are the numbers of the citizens on either side, computed on their voting strength? So let organized labor, irrespective of craft or affiliation, wherever these alliances exist or are contemplated, form a "Citizens' Alliance of Free and Independent Organized Workingmen." Such bodies would become a tremendous power. Their object to be to protect the right of the citizen to organize; the right to strike, and the right to buy or sell such goods as he pleases and from whom he pleases, and the right to ask his friends to do likewise. Qualification for membership should be only: Citizenship and a clear membership card of some trade union. Ladies' auxiliaries might be formed of the wives and families of the members, who by patronizing the mercantile friends of free labor, and preference for label goods would be a splendid help. A national federation of such alliances could be formed. Small dues and voluntary contributions would serve to engage competent lawyers when necessary to defend the rights of organized labor. Politicians and office-holders, traitors to or enemies of organized labor could be watched and by the votes

of such Citizens' Alliances retired. Candidates for public office could be watched and their record on labor's rights promulgated through the alliance. Merchants dependent on the patronage of working men would soon espouse their cause. And as for the so-called capitalistic press, it is well known that a newspaper is dependent for its income, either on its advertising space or the funds of a political party. Hostility to free organized labor would, therefore, with the alliances acting, either endanger the party or as advertising space value is dependent on circulation, if not purchased by free labor or its friends and mercantile well wishers, soon be unable to continue. All this could be done by such alliances. And combined and concerted action at the ballot box by organized labor in the interests of organized labor and for organized labor will have to come. As it came in New Zealand, as it is coming in England, so it will come in the United States. The Free Labor Citizens' Alliances would be a splendid medium to develop and direct that force. The capitalistic alliances will serve to compel labor to adopt that course.

I offer the above ideas to the earnest consideration of organized labor in general. What say you, boys; will we try it?

A MEMBER OF L. U. 476.

NEW YORK CITY.

How Long, O Lord?

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Not having seen anything as yet in our journal from Local Union 1120, I will in this short article give expression to a few thoughts as they strike my mind.

Human society, industrially speaking, is made up of two classes—the working men, or wage workers rather, and the capitalists. Both are organized for the purpose of protecting their interests, the workingmen to maintain and increase their wages and diminish their hours of labor, and the capitalists to hold the wages down as low as possible, in order to increase their profits. The capitalists being the possessors of and having control over the means of production, are thus placed in a position to set the price, not only for their fabrics, but for labor as well. This state of affairs will continue to obtain until and unless the laboring class restrains the capitalists in their greedy ambitions by asserting its just and inalienable rights.

To bring this about we must act as a unit on economical as well as on political lines and we must adopt the same methods and use the same wisdom as applied and used by the capitalists in all their undertakings. Did you ever hear of a capitalist casting his vote for any representative of the wage-working class? Surely never. But alas, it is different with labor. For instance, let us suppose that the population of any given community is composed of three-fourth of wage-workers and one-fourth of capitalists; when it comes to voting for any public officer or member of legislature, capital votes together like a man, while one-half of the three-fourths on labor's side vote with the one-fourth representing capitalistic interests. It follows, therefore, that five-eighths of the voters vote to

keep the wages down and only three-eighths vote for keeping wages up. How long, O Lord, will the people of our class be so stricken with blindness? When will they give up old party love, vote for men of their own class and take a united stand against their common foe? Will they ever realize that as long as we keep on voting for the old parties instead of voting for principle, that we shall be at the mercy of the capitalists and suffer the consequences? Any candidate put up by capitalists is pledged, if elected, to serve capitalist interests and to down labor, and working men must regard him as their enemy. Not until we send men of our own class into legislature and see to it that avowed and tried friends of labor are appointed as justices of the lower and higher tribunals, will the rights of the working men, the producers of all wealth ever be recognized.

When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth the rule, the people mourn.—Proverbs 29, 2.

In union there is strength; but a house divided against itself can not stand.—Bible.

Wishing the U. B. success and hoping that our members will study this question ere it is too late to settle it in a peaceable manner. I remain,

Yours fraternally,

J. M. ROYER,

L. U. 1120, Florence, Ala.

From Denison, Texas.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Our esteemed brother and General Organizer, S. J. Kent, came to our city the fourth of April and found us up to the hub in a city campaign, to be pulled off the next day. But with all the excitement upon such occasions and notwithstanding the fact that opponents of the labor ticket held a big rally that evening, we gave Bro. Kent a creditable audience, which was delighted with his address. If the U. B. had many more such men (as Kent) in the field who would go out and instruct the people in the objects and principles of trades unionism, and not take advantage of their position to introduce the principles of a party that call themselves political like many of our organizers do, unionism would soon be placed so firmly and fairly in the minds of the people that much of the opposition we now encounter would be turned into support of our principles. I am fully convinced that the man commissioned by our grand organization that goes out and teaches that the mission of trades unionism is at an end unless our members embrace and advocate the principles of some political organization, is a back number and has by his tenacity to such political principles lost sight of the many great achievements which can be brought about by a strict adherence to the ever living principles of trades unionism. Political parties have existed since our government was founded and the devotees of their principals to-day are doing all in their power to impede the progress of trades unionism and I am greatly surprised at persons who call themselves union men who will willingly advocate a measure which any sensible person knows means death to our organization and I can

but believe that they have in view only their personal aggrandizement and hope by their teaching to mislead the rank and file and finally land upon top of a good political lunch counter where they may feast at will at the expense of those who have been so heedless as to follow them in their political career.

These conditions should not exist nor should they be tolerated by our national officers. I admire a man with a political principal but I tire when a man who has views differing from mine keeps trying to push them down my goosle when he knows that I abhor them and I believe it to be an injustice to the rank and file to pay such men from our funds who take this advantage of them.

Trades unionism has stood the test for several years and has accomplished more for the uplifting of the wage earners of our land than any other known institution, and trades union principles will live and be productive of good when the political demagogue who is now within our ranks shall have passed on over into that country where he can have equal interest in all the hot jobs on hand. Give us more men like Kent and call in those who advocate politics in lieu of unionism, and you will confer a great favor upon and receive the support of the best element of organized labor in the land.

H. C. FULLER, F. S.,
L. U. 371, Denison, Tex.

A Successful Political Move.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The Union men of our city, through the central body, over which your humble servant still presides, concluded to test their strength on the political field. A mass meeting was arranged for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of all Union men as to the advisability of a political move, the discussion of political questions being excluded from the meetings of the council. At this mass meeting it was decided to put a full ticket in the field for city officers, and another meeting or convention was advertised two weeks later. We were to make nominations and support the nominees regardless of all past political affiliation. At this convention we adopted a platform of principles, the first labor platform adopted in all the city's history, and nominated a full ticket in opposition to a Democratic mayor who had served only one term. It is always said you cannot beat a Democrat in this country for the second term, but we went to work and elected our mayor, city attorney and three aldermen, city engineer and street commissioner—seven in all.

Our opponents elected three aldermen and city jailer—four in all. So you see we are feeling proud of our achievements in this line. To do this we neither had to depart from our Union principles nor did we adopt any old body's political issues. But we did it by learning through our Unions that the ballot can be made more effective than the strike, and we propose to use it for the advancement of Trades Union principles. Yours fraternally.

O. H. FULLER,
L. U. 371 Denison, Tex.

"A heart full of hope makes a face full of light."

Resolutions Adopted by Carpenters' District Council of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

WHEREAS, A great deal of friction and contention seems to exist at present, not only in Chicago, but in other sections of the country in regard to carpenter and joiner work on buildings, and as we are informed that in some sections the above workmen are relinquishing some parts of our work, while in other sections they insist on doing all parts, we therefore believe that it is necessary at this time to make a definite declaration as to our position in this regard, so that the same may be uniformly carried out in all sections of the country by all members of our National organization, thereby avoiding in future much of the strife, contention and sometimes financial loss to ourselves and also our employers; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the progressive spirit of the age we find year after year, through invention and discovery, many new departures entering into the construction of buildings, which to us are of vital importance, such as the substitution of other materials to take the place of wood, viz., structural and architectural iron, sheet metal, etc., all of which has very much lessened the demand for our labor as carpenters and joiners, but being in harmony with the spirit of the times, and not being desirous to in any way retard progress, we have willingly relinquished those parts of our work which are now constructed with materials other than wood, and with other than carpenter and joiner tools, but we do not forget that all wood work still used in the construction of a building or constructed elsewhere with a view to being placed therein (with the possible exception of furniture) has always been and is now considered carpenter and joiner work, and therefore should be performed by carpenters and joiners; and,

WHEREAS, It having come to our knowledge that certain contractors are endeavoring to have a large portion of such work constructed by other workmen than carpenters and joiners, we therefore wish to protest against such action on their part, as being not only unfair to us as carpenters and joiners, but degrading to all wage-earners, from the fact that the principal object they have in view seems to be the getting of the work done at a lower rate of wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the District Council of Chicago and Cook County, Illinois, do hereby petition our General Officers, also the District officers of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, to acquaint the membership of each throughout the country that carpenter and joiner work on or for buildings should be defined as expressed in the foregoing preamble; also, if considered necessary, to have the coming conventions make a public declaration of the above facts, for the benefit of contractors, architects and the general public.

K. G. TORKELOSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Prepare for Convention

As the time is drawing near for our next convention to take place it behooves us all to take cog-

nizance of the fact and prepare for the same. It is an assured fact that there will be, as you are all aware, matters of great importance to be decided, such as have never been before any of our previous conventions.

Therefore I desire to place before the brothers for their consideration a few of the most important ones.

First. What does the U. B. intend to do regarding the action of the A. F. of L. against the U. B. in favor of the A. W. W. I. U.? This is a vital question which should be settled at once. There is only one of two things for us to do, either accept the decision of the A. F. of L. and turn over to the A. W. W. I. U. about 30,000 of our members, or cut adrift from the A. F. of L. and fight for the preservation of our craft. At the present time we are furnishing the sinews of war to our enemies. The tax we are paying to the A. F. of L. is sufficient to pay two or three of their organizers, and these latter are doing all they can to assist the wood workers. Now, why would it not be of far greater benefit to the U. B. to keep the money we are paying the A. F. of L. and put two more organizers of our own on the road in the interest of the shop and mill men? It must eventually come to this, and we should be prepared for it. Therefore, the question, which is the best policy to pursue will be for our membership to consider and finally settle at this coming convention.

Second. Is it advisable to take any action regarding the way trim is furnished on buildings, viz., edge casings, with architectraves, stools and surbase all put together, door frames made and cased, doors hung and locked, and thresholds cut, and the whole polished? This work is mostly done in unfair shops, and the only carpenter work left on the building is base, chair rail and picture molding, and as this work is all polished, it is very hard for a good many of our members to satisfy the employer, for if you happen to jar the edge of the trim you are liable to get your walking ticket. This matter should be settled once and for all, as it affects our members from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the frozen North, and what is a benefit for one section is a benefit for all. Therefore, brothers, consider this question well, and let us see if this nefarious practice can not be abolished.

Another question that must be settled is the infringing on our craft of the wood, wire and metallic lathers, sheet and metal workers and electricians. If this is allowed to continue our members will be compelled to leave the U. B. and join one of the other crafts. Our trade is being taken away from us piece-meal and as we desire to see our organization the largest and strongest in the world it is imperative that stringent steps be taken at once.

Also consider well Strasser's agreement and let us see if it is not possible to amalgamate the two organizations of carpenters, and whatever conclusions you may arrive at submit them to the convention. Yours for the advancement of our organization,

J. E. PORTS,
L. U. 33, Boston.

Almost everything that is great has been done by youth.—Beaconsfield.

How We May Acquire a Building for National Headquarters.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I read the circular letter from our G. S., published in the April issue of our journal and noticed with pleasure the recommendations he intends to submit to our next convention. I think it is a move in the right direction and I hope the convention will heed his advice.

Now, I also have a suggestion to offer that I would like the U. B. to adopt. I would suggest that an assessment of \$2 be levied on each member payable at 25 cents every three months, the proceeds to be used in acquiring a suitable building for our national headquarters. In this building we could hold our general conventions and there would be no necessity of shifting our conventions from place to place and all our records would be at hand for reference or use. With best wishes,

THOS. M. BLANKENSHIP,
L. U. 16, Springfield, O.

A Plan to Increase the Resources of the General Treasury.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

During the past few months numerous suggestions have appeared in THE CARPENTER for increasing the resources of the general treasury. It is a fact that the amount of money at Headquarters is insufficient to meet the demands from localities where it would be of invaluable assistance toward promoting the general welfare of the organization. I am glad to see that this matter is being given consideration by so many brothers throughout the country who are devising ways and means for improving the condition of our finances at Headquarters.

An increase in the per capita tax for a short time has been the suggestion of several. I do not doubt that this would be of some assistance, but the relief would only be temporary. Others propose a tax of one dollar per capita. This would also be of but partial benefit, and in addition it would be a real case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul," for there are many Locals which could ill afford to pay this or even a much smaller tax.

I think that some expenses, such as are devoted to the alleviation of trade grievances, etc., now borne by the General Office, could easily be paid by the wealthier Locals. A great many of us seem to forget that our Local Union is a part of a grand organization, but are more ready to consider it as an individual body. If we are fortunate enough to have a large bank account we are inclined to consider it as our own private property rather than as a portion of the general treasury, and we are content to allow it to remain in the bank and let it draw a paltry four per cent. interest while it might be used in other localities for the improvement of trade conditions, whereas this has been impossible owing to lack of funds.

I advocate an equalization of funds, to take place at stated intervals. This system places a weaker Local in as strong a financial condition, according to membership, as the wealthier Local. Under this method the General Office would be authorized to draw upon any Local to a certain amount after due

notice has been given. There would always be a steady amount in the general treasury for emergencies, while the money of the different Locals, now lying idle in the banks, could be in some other locality and thus greatly advancing the interests of the organization. The equalization of funds places the resources of all the Locals under the direct control of the General Office, thereby making this Brotherhood of ours one of the strongest and wealthiest societies in the world.

The improvement of the financial condition at Headquarters will surely be discussed at the coming convention, and I should like to hear of other brother-chips on this important question.

MILES LITTLE,
Local Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa.

Michael P. Carrick Passed Away.

Michael P. Carrick, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, one of the truest and staunchest friends the carpenters ever had, passed away at his residence in Lafayette, Ind., on May 8, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was born in Limerick, Ireland, March 10, 1857, and when a youth was educated for a physician. Having attained his majority his independent nature asserted itself and he emigrated to America, making Allegheny, Pa., his home for twenty-two years and learned the trade of a painter.

Shortly after he had settled in Allegheny he became a member of the Knights of Labor. His aim and desire, however, being the organization of the painters and paperhangers into a National Trades Union, he in conjunction with prominent leaders of the craft, succeeded in launching the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America on March 15, 1887.

The departed held the office of Secretary in his own Local Union of Allegheny, Pa., until in August, 1896, he was elected President of the National Organization, and in December 1901, General Secretary-Treasurer, to which position he was re-elected by an overwhelming majority in 1903.

Michael Carrick was one of the foremost promoters in the movement to establish a closer bond of unity among the building trades, and the conference of representatives of these trades, held in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., in October last, elected him temporary General Secretary-Treasurer of the contemplated Structural Building Trades Alliance. He was an energetic, untiring and devoted worker in the cause, not only of his own particular craft, but in the cause of downtrodden labor in general. Whenever called upon by the carpenters for assistance he responded willingly and cheerfully. His rare business abilities made him one of the most efficient and successful labor officials in the country, and enabled him to build up his organization to a standard placing it in the front ranks of National Trades Unions.

In the death of Michael Carrick the building trades and all organized labor have lost a true champion whose demise will be keenly felt and sincerely mourned by those in whose interest he has sacrificed his entire life.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street,
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue,
Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, R'l R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Ex-
ecutive Board must be sent to the General
Secretary.



Special Notice.

The Thirteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be opened at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 19th, of the present year, in West Side Turner Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

As many inquiries are now being received at this office relative to representation, qualifications of delegates, method of election of delegates and alternates, voting power, etc., it becomes our duty to plainly state a few facts which may be of valuable assistance to our local unions in the selection of their representatives to attend the coming convention.

1. Representation in the convention shall be as follows:

A local union having one hundred members or less, in good standing, is entitled to one delegate. A union with more than one hundred members, and less than five hundred members will be entitled to two delegates. With more than five hundred members and less than one thousand members, three delegates. With one thousand, or any greater number of members, four delegates.

2. The election of delegates and alternates shall take place on the first meeting night of next month (July).

3. All members should be notified by mail to attend the meeting for the election of delegates.

4. No member is eligible as a delegate unless he is a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stairbuilder, ship-

joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet-maker, car builder, or engaged in running wood working machinery.

5. To be eligible as a delegate a member must be working at, or depending on the trade for a living, or be in the employ of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and must be a member in good standing for twelve months prior to election, except when the local union has not been in existence the time required, as specified.

6. Each delegate shall establish his claim to a seat by credentials, properly signed by the President and Recording Secretary of the local union, with seal attached.

7. Each delegates shall be entitled to but one vote. No proxy representation shall be allowed.

Our local unions will please take notice that Section 8 (c) of the General Constitution provides for a fine of five dollars to be imposed on each Recording Secretary that fails to send the name and postoffice address of each delegate and alternate to the General Secretary.

If the local unions of this Brotherhood that expect to send delegates to the Thirteenth General Convention will closely observe the above requirements, no confusion or controversy will result. Further particulars will appear from time to time in THE CARPENTER, and in addition, an official circular, containing information as to the arrangements, etc., will be distributed among our local unions.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President T. M. Guerin.

COLLINSVILLE, ILL., April 1, 1904.

To the General Executive Board:

BROTHERS—I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending March 31st:

The greater part of the month of January, and the time up to February 17th, I spent in the city of Philadelphia, auditing the books of the local unions of that city and those of the adjacent L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J. Before I left Philadelphia we had the good fortune of sending for a charter for a mill men's union with twenty-odd members making the application. In most of the Philadelphia local unions I found that the membership cards had not been examined by the Trustees and not been compared with the F. S.'s book in over a year. This is a serious violation of our laws, an ignominious and flagrant lack of duty on the part of the Trustees which may cause many of our members to lose their benefits.

The internal strife going on in the Philadelphia District Council and its subordinated local unions since their unsuccessful strike of May, 1903, has been caused by lack of interest of the members in the organization and the non-attendance of meetings. I have been present at a special called meeting of one of the Philadelphia local unions having a membership of about 700 on their books. The officers had sent out an urgent call to all members requesting them to be present, while only 156 appeared at the meeting. So you can readily see the reason why

Philadelphia is not holding the position it ought to hold as a first-class city, and the reason why the wages remain at 40 cents an hour.

On receipt of orders from the G. P. to go to New York State, I proceeded to Utica, N. Y., where the members of L. U. 125 were endeavoring to obtain an advance of wages from \$2.25 and \$2.50 to \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day. I was informed by the conference committee that the employers insisted on two scales and were inclined to concede the advance under these conditions. I had occasion to call at Utica during the strike of last summer when the bosses offered the last mentioned rates to take effect January 1st, 1904. But the proposition was voted down to a man and not accepted. This time the contractors offered the same scale, with a string to it, however. They wanted all members doing contracting to leave the union on withdrawal cards, a mode of procedure recommended by the N. Y. Builders' Exchange convention, held at Buffalo on January 1st this year. This is a scheme of the Employers' Association to try and cripple up our local unions and sever the contracting members from the non-contracting, in order that when a strike occurs we would have no contractors the public are familiar with to grant our demands and take on contracts on the new scale. It is fortunate, indeed, that our Constitution prevents our members from acquiescence in this scheme of the Builders' Association, and as regards the bosses' contention, that there are too many contractors, it is themselves who are responsible for that, for whenever they refuse to pay decent wages or to grant decent hours and a strike ensues it encourages and even compels many a man to enter into contracting, thereby swelling the number of contractors. Let the bosses grant the unions' reasonable demands and this will clear the field for them, as then there will be no strike. The bosses frequently assert that the unions impose on the contractors. Do they want us to believe that they have any sympathy for our members who are doing contracting and want to protect them from the so-called tyranny of trades unions? The resorting to this scheme by the bosses clearly proves that there is no such thing as tyranny in trades unions, for if there was no contracting member could stay in them and there would be no necessity of the bosses demanding their withdrawal. Our law allowing members to do contracting is a good one and should remain as it is.

From Utica I went to Buffalo, N. Y., where we arranged several open meetings of L. U. 132 (mill hands), resulting in the gain of about twenty-five new members. I hope that traveling brothers will steer clear of Buffalo, as wages are low and there are plenty of men to do the work.

The organization here is greatly lacking, and from causes much the same as those to which the Philadelphia conditions are due. In other words, the members are inactive, they want to do harvesting each year without doing any sowing nor cultivating the ground. Buffalo, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, has but one Business Agent in the field. Just think of it! The local unions still charge the old dues of 50 cents a month, the amount charged when they were working ten

hours a day for \$1.75. I told the boys it was about time they would sow more seed so they might obtain a good crop and not go along so slowly and indifferently as the deplorable conditions in their locality have a tendency of hampering and retarding our movement in the smaller cities of the Empire State.

I visited our local unions in Tonawanda, Niagara Falls and Schenectady, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. Finding none of these local unions building up any defense fund in their locality, I gave them some advice which I hope will start them on the right track. I went to Jamestown, N. Y., where a movement was in progress for the securing of the eight-hour day. I found two non-union carpenters here for every union man, and advised our men to postpone overt action for one year and to take off their coats and go to work in the fortification of their organization. There is a postoffice building under course of erection in Jamestown, and there I found our men working nine hours a day in violation of the Federal law. It is obvious that any local union tolerating such a state of affairs and having but one-third of the carpenters of its locality organized, would have a poor chance of securing the eight-hour day and 12½ per cent. increase in wages.

Allow me to say a few words in regard to the sanctioning of trade movements and the granting of financial aid to our local unions. I believe that the G. E. B. should not sanction any mill men's movement unless the mill men are as well organized as the outside men. We should insist upon our outside men paying more attention to our brothers working in the mills and to render them more and efficient assistance. May the time soon arrive when we will better realize the importance of the mill men end of our organization. Show me a city where the mill men have the eight hours and work under fair conditions otherwise, and I will show you a city where the outside men are doing well and control the trade.

Hoping this will wake up some of the dreamers in our ranks and cause them to do some or more actual work on true trades union lines in the interest of the organization which has accomplished so much for them, I remain yours fraternally,

T. M. GUERIN,
First Vice-President.

Amendment to General Constitution.

Local Union 125, Utica, N. Y., proposes the following change in the rotation of "Order of Business," with a view of bringing the most important matter for transaction in the fore part of the meeting:

In Order of Business, No. 6 be transposed and enumerated 17.

In Order of Business, No. 7 be transposed and enumerated 18.

In Order of Business, No. 8 be transposed and enumerated 19.

J. P. WEBER,
R. S., L. U. 125, Utica, N. Y.

One thing ought to be aimed at by all men: That the interest of each individually, and of all collectively should be the same; for if each should grasp at his individual interest, all human society will be dissolved.—Cicero.

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1904.

Labor and the Law, Again.

BY HAL SCRYVER.

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has held in a case recently decided, that when a train dispatcher makes an error which results in a collision or other accident by which an engineer or brakeman or some other employee is killed or injured, the railway company is not responsible for damages to the victim or his family. This is but an application—especially interesting in this case, as coming from the highest court in the land—of the established principle of “assumption of risk” and “negligence of fellow servant,” of which I wrote some months ago as illustrating the way in which the law has been adapted to serve the interest of the employing class against the interest of the wage-workers.

The theory of the law is that every man is an absolutely free individual; that he chooses his vocation freely and freely contracts upon equal terms with an employer for an opportunity to work; that when he accepts a job—that is when he makes a contract for employment—he takes into consideration all the risks of life and limb and health which may ordinarily be incident to that kind of work, balances them against the wages, and freely “assumes the risk,” taking it upon himself and voluntarily relieving the employer from responsibility. Now among the sources of danger to any employee is the possible negligence of some other employee; so the law says that when a man accepts a job he voluntarily assumes the risk of being injured or killed through the negligence of any fellow servant, and contracts not to hold the employer responsible for any injury so caused.

Thus it comes about that, while a railway company is responsible to a passenger or to a shipper of freight for personal injury caused by the negligence of a train dispatcher in its service, it is not responsible for injury to one of its own engineers or brakemen or laborer so caused. The engineer or brakeman or laborer may not know it,

but this law says that he has, by his own free will (without ever thinking or dreaming of such a thing), released the company from responsibility.

It is a beautiful thing, this legal theory—as beautifully ingenious as the devices which the angler uses to induce the fish to swallow the hook; as beautifully effective as the contrivance by which a rat is made to work the mechanism for strangling himself. The legal principle is a thoroughly logical one—relentlessly logical. Start with the premise that the wage-worker taking a job is a free individual contracting with an equal, and logic leads us straight to the conclusion that the employers ought to be released from all responsibility for the thousands of employees' lives that are yearly sacrificed to their greed for profit. The engineer had no business to work on a road which employed an incompetent dispatcher or which overworked its dispatchers so that they were likely to make mistakes; the coal miner had no business to work in a mine that was not properly timbered and ventilated; the factory “hand” had no business to work in a mill where the machinery was defective or unguarded; if they did not wish to get hurt, they should have quit their jobs; if they stuck to their jobs and got hurt, it was their own fault. So says the law, and the law is right and reasonable, if the engineer and the miner and the factory operatives were really equals with the owners of the railway and the mine and factory and able to make really free contracts with them.

Now, once upon a time, when the principle of law first arose, it was approximately right, fairly reasonable. Why? Because at that time men were much more nearly equal in economic resources and the workers much more nearly free from economic necessity than they are to-day. When land could be had almost for the asking, when both agriculture and other industries were carried on with simple and inexpensive tools, when most men were small, independent producers, when there were no millionaires and few paupers, when the “army of the unemployed” was yet unheard of, then it was really possible and practicable for a man to choose his occupation freely, to choose his employer freely (if he was a wage-worker), and to bargain freely and on equal terms with that employer over the conditions of employment, and it was then possible and practicable for a man who found his employment dangerous or unhealthful to throw up his job with the assurance of soon finding another. But every thinking man knows that such is no longer the case—that to-day unemployment is so terrible and so widespread an evil that men will endure great hardships and injustices and run great risk rather than lose their jobs, and, if they are out of work, are compelled by want or the fear of want, to accept almost any terms that the employer chooses to offer them. It would be an insult to reason for the highwayman to argue that he gave his victim a free choice—“your money or your life”—and that, therefore, the traveler's surrender of his purse was a voluntary act; no less is it an insult to reason to-day to say that the workingman, choosing between unemployment and such employment as the capitalists chose to offer makes a free

contract and voluntarily accepts all the risks of the trade.

Moreover, in those earlier days, when industry was carried on with simple machinery and on a small scale, it was possible for the workingman to see and estimate the risks of the job offered. To-day it is often quite impossible. In the case decided last month by the Supreme Court, for instance, how could every railway worker on a whole division be supposed to know whether or not the train dispatcher at a certain point was a competent and reliable man? They had to depend on the company for this; they had no control over the choice of this fellow servant, whose negligence might mean death for them; they might have no knowledge about him; yet the Supreme Court says they freely contracted to work with him and to assume responsibility for any injury caused to them by his negligence! If a shipper lost a barrel of pork or a bale of cotton by the accident, the company must reimburse him; but if a trainman is maimed or killed the company owes nothing to him or his widow and orphan children. Such is the “even-handed justice” the law to-day deals out between property owners and wage-workers.

My object in taking up this matter again at such length is to impress upon the reader's mind the great truth that, just as “new occasions teach new duties,” so new conditions require new legal principles and new political institutions. Laws which once served the ends of justice and social progress now, under changed economic conditions, work gross injustice and retard the further advancement of humanity. The last two centuries have brought greater economic changes than any twenty centuries before; but if law and government have changed, it is that they have developed under the overpowering influence and in accord with the all-absorbing interest of Property. It is high time that Labor, too long self-distrustful and acquiescent, should awake and use its vast power to sweep away traditions, shams and sanctified abuses and remold law and government in the interest of the class that now does all the world's work and bears all its burdens and enjoys so little of its opportunities.

The Incentive.

Some people maintain the necessity of a system which gives ease and wealth to a few and hard work and danger and anxiety and poverty to the many, on the ground that want, or the fear of want, inspired by the spectacles of misery that confront us on every hand, furnished the only incentive to industry and advancement.

One can imagine just such an argument urged in times past against every great step in the world's progress.

Suppose some enlightened Apache had proposed to the tribes and clans of his people that they abandon the practice of taking scalps and of making wanton war upon each other for the purpose of adorning their belts with bloody trophies. We can easily picture to ourselves the old fogies rising around the council fire and denouncing the innovator as an enemy of the Apache institutions. “Quit tak-

ing scalps!” they would exclaim, in holy horror. “Does this dreamer know that he is striking at the very root of all our tribal greatness, laying irreverent and destructive hands on the mainspring of enterprise and progress? Suppose we should follow the advice of this wild visionary and quit scalp-taking, what would become of us? We should all be reduced to a dead level. Our young men would have no incentive to activity. If men of genius and courage and energy could not hope to accumulate scalps by the exercise of these virtues, we should soon degenerate into a race of weak and inert cowards. No, no, my braves,” this orthodox old savage would say, “it will never do to countenance such fantastic schemes. They are contrary to the laws of nature, destructive to religion, and subversive of all social order. We Apaches are too wise and great a people to harken to the words of this dangerous agitator. The scalping-knife is the sacred palladium of our liberties. Scalp-taking is the natural and inalienable right of every free-born Apache. The belt loaded with scalps is the just reward of enterprise. So it has been in the past, and so it shall ever be. As our holy medicine-men tell us, ‘The scalped ye have always with you.’ Down with this atheistic rebel who would have every man wear his own hair. He appeals only to the basest passions. In the words of our great chief, Rough Rider, ‘The scalpless weakling must go.’ Rather let a thousand heads be skinned than one brave Apache be deprived of the incentive of scalp-raising. Sentiment is all very well in its way, but scalping is scalping. Hurrah for the bloody knife and the scalp-lock! All honor to our eminent and public-spirited scalpers! Down with the agitators!” And then we can fancy the assembled savages letting out a wild whoop of enthusiasm and patriotically lifting the hair from the young revolutionist's head.

No incentive to bravery if scalping should cease! No incentive to industry if the profit-grinding should be abolished! What is the difference?

Send in Your Propositions.

The attention of all local unions and District Councils is again and particularly called to Sec. 184 (b) of our General Constitution, providing that proposed amendments to our laws must be sent to the G. S. for publication in THE CARPENTER. Our membership should be accorded sufficient time and opportunity for the thorough consideration of all proposed changes to our Constitution and be placed in a position to intelligently instruct their delegates to our next convention. The time of its session is drawing near. Send in your propositions as soon as possible. Don't wait until the last moment.

I feel sure that the time will come when people will find it difficult to believe that a rich community such as ours, having such command over external Nature, could have submitted to live such a mean, shabby, dirty life as we do.—Wm. Morris.

Always put off until to-morrow all the mean things that you are tempted to do to-day.

Specielle Bekanntmachung.

Die 13te General-Convention der Vereinigten Brüderchaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, wird am 19. September dieses Jahres, Vormittags 10 Uhr, in der Westside Turnhalle der Stadt Milwaukee, Wis., eröffnet werden.

Da der General-Offize gegenwärtig zahlreiche Anfragen zugehen bezüglich des Vertretungs-Modus, der Wählbarkeit der Mitglieder als Delegaten oder deren Stellvertreter zur Convention, die Art und Weise dieser Wahl, die Stimmberechtigung bei derselben u. f. w., erachten wir es als unsere Pflicht, unseren Lokal-Unionen einige Winke zu geben, und sie auf einschlägliche Punkte aufmerksam zu machen, deren Kenntnis ihnen bei der Delegaten-Wahl von Nutzen sein wird.

1. Der Vertretungs-Modus ist wie folgt:

Eine Lokal-Union mit 100 oder weniger Mitglieder soll zu einem Delegaten berechtigt sein; mit mehr als 500 und weniger als 1000 zu drei Delegaten, und mit 1000 oder jeder größeren Zahl von Mitgliedern zu vier Delegaten.

2. Die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter soll in der ersten Versammlung des nächsten Monats (Juli) stattfinden.

3. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

4. Kein Mitglied, das nicht ein Carpenter-Gehülfe, Bauschreiner, Treppenhauer, Schiffzimmermanns- oder Stellmacher-Gehülfe, Sägemühlen-Arbeiter, Schreiner- oder Wagenbauer-Gehülfe, oder als Holzmaschinenarbeiter beschäftigt ist, soll als Delegat zur Convention wählbar sein.

5. Um als Delegat wählbar zu sein, muß ein Mitglied als Gehülfe im Gewerbe bethätigt und zur Fristung seines Lebensunterhaltes auf die Bethätigung angewiesen oder ein Angestellter der Vereinigten Brüderchaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, und muß zwölf Monate lang, vor der Wahl, gutstehendes Mitglied sein. Es sei denn daß seine Lokal-Union noch nicht zwölf Monate lang besteht.

6. Jeder Delegat muß ein vom Präsidenten und Protokoll-Sekretär seiner Lokal-Union unterzeichnetes und mit dem Stempel der Union versehenes Mandat besitzen, um zu Sitz und Stimme in der Convention berechtigt zu sein.

7. Jeder Delegat ist zu einer Stimme berechtigt; keine Stellvertretung durch einen Unberufenen ist erlaubt.

Alle Lokal-Unionen sind darauf aufmerksam gemacht daß, laut Sektion 8 (a) der General-Constitution, der Protokoll-Sekretär unter fünf Dollar Strafe gehalten ist, Name und Post-Office-Adresse eines jeden Delegaten und Stellvertreters an den General-Sekretär abzugeben.

Wenn diejenigen unserer Lokal-Unionen, welche beabsichtigen Delegaten zu unserer 13ten Convention zu entsenden, obige Vorschriften genau im Auge behalten und sich darnach richten, so werden der Zulassung ihrer Delegaten keinerlei Hindernisse im Wege stehen und Verwirrungen vermieden werden.

Weitere Einzelheiten unsere nächste Convention betreffend, werden von Zeit zu Zeit in den nächstfolgenden Ausgaben des Carpenter zur Kenntnis der Lokal-Unionen gebracht werden, und außerdem wird ein offizielles Circular, welches über zutreffende Vorbereitungen zur Besichtigung der Convention Auskunft enthält, an die Lokal-Unionen abgehen.

Brüderlichst,

Frank Duff,
General-Sekretär.

Verhandlungen

Der zweiten Viertelsjahrs-Sitzung 1904 des General-Executive-Boards.

4. April.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Meyers, Sullivan, Workman, Ogletree, Ainey und Wellman.

Von Frau D. A. Post läuft die telegraphische Nachricht ein, daß Bruder Post, Sekretär des Board an "la gripps" darniederliege und den Sitzungen nicht beiwohnen könne.

Bruder Chas. Wellman wird als provisorischer Sekretär erwählt.

Der Viertelsjahrs-Bericht des G. P. wird verlesen und diskutiert.

Nach sorgfältiger Uebersicht aller Dokumente, den im Berichte erwähnten Fall der L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., betreffend, beschließt das Board: In Anbetracht, daß sich L. U. 277 weigert sich der Entscheidung des G. P. zu fügen und sich ebenfalls weigert gegen die Entscheidung zu appellieren, sei dieselbe hiermit suspendiert.

Der Empfehlung des G. P. dem Philadelphia D. C. finanzielle Unterstützung zu gewähren, wird willfahren und letzterem die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt. Weitere Erwägung des Berichtes wird vertagt.

Gesuche der L. U. 995, Branford, Conn., Mobile, Ala., D. C. und Buffalo, N. Y., D. C., eine Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und finanzielle Hilfe. Forderungen genehmigt, die Finanz-Frage soll später besprochen werden.

5. April.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 260, Waterbury, Conn., 265 Hadenjack N. Y., 330 Roselle Park, N. Y., 437 Portsmouth, D., 519 E. Rutherford, N. Y., 657 Sheboygan, Wis., 757 S. Manchester, Conn., 1120 Florence, Ala., 1166 Fremont, D., 1160 Iowa City, Pa., 1261 Union, N. Y., 1426 Elira, D., 1471 Keyser, W. V., Springfield, Mass., D. C. und 136 Newark, D., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und um finanziellen Beistand. Genehmigt, finanzieller Beistand soll später besprochen werden.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 301 Newburg, N. Y., 459 Paducah, Ky., und 694 Boonville, Ind., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderungen für Lohnerhöhung beziehungsweise von 50, 40 und 50 Cents pro Tag. Beschlossen diesen Lokal-Unionen zu empfehlen, ihre Forderungen auf 30 und 25 Cents pro Tag zu reduzieren und denselben in diesem Falle Genehmigung zu gewähren.

Frau D. A. Post theilt telegraphisch mit, daß sich Bruder Post's Gesundheits-Zustand noch nicht gebessert habe.

Gesuch der L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und finanzielle Unterstützung. Bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Bezüglich eines ähnlichen Gesuches der L. U. 171, Youngstown, D., empfiehlt das Board die Abfassung eines neuen Arbeits-Vertrages, welcher dem Board vor Stellung der Forderung zu unterbreiten ist.

6. April.

Gesuche um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen der L. U.'s 205 Terre Haute, Ind., 1334 Paris, Ill., 1703 S. Omaha, Neb., und E. Chicago, Ind., D. C. Bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Einzelheiten zurückgelegt.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 1162 Suffern, N. Y., 1432 Greensboro, N. C., 1535 Schuyler, Neb., 727 Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, 19 und 303 Detroit, Mich., 621 Bangor, Me., 124 Bradford, Pa., 401 Pittston, Pa., 168 Sharon, Pa., und 129 Hazelton, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen und finanzielle Hilfe. Forderung genehmigt, Finanz-Frage soll später erörtert werden.

Da von den L. U.'s 480 Freeburg, Ill., 565 Elkhart, Ind., und 1706 und 1721 Yazoo, Miss., die Nachricht eingetroffen, daß ihre betreffenden Bewegungen erfolgreich beendet seien, sind deren Gesuche gegenstandslos geworden.

Einer von L. U. 502 Canandaigua, N. Y., geplanten Lohnbewegung wird Genehmigung verweigert, weil nicht $\frac{1}{2}$ Majorität der Mitglieder der L. U. dafür stimmte.

Die Forderung der L. U. 781, Princeton, N. J., für 8 Stunden und 70 Cents per Tag Lohnerhöhung wird genehmigt, da aber das Board der Ansicht ist, daß die L. U. den gebotenen Compromis von 50 Cents per Tag annehmen sollte, wird finanzielle Unterstützung verweigert.

Gesuche der L. U. 636, Troy, N. Y., Holzbearbeitungs-Fabrikarbeiter, um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Verkürzung der Arbeitsstunden von 60 auf 53 per Woche und dieselben Löhne. Genehmigt und G. P. ersucht einen franslösslich sprechenden Organisator nach Troy zu senden.

Gesuche der L. U. 940, Sandusky, D., um Genehmigung ihrer Bewegung für Aufrechterhaltung ihrer gegenwärtigen Arbeitsregeln, welche die Arbeitgeber beiseitigen wollen und der L. U. 838, Sunbury, Pa., für Erlangung des Neunstundentages, werden bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für 37½ Cents per Stunde Minimal-Lohn und 8 Stunden. Genehmigt und die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa., um Genehmigung einer Bewegung um Lohn und Arbeitszeit aufrecht zu erhalten und den Versuch der Arbeitgeber den offenen Shop einzuführen, zu bekämpfen, wird ebenfalls bewilligt.

7. April.

Viertelsjahrs-Bericht des 1. Vize-Präsidenten Guerin entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Schreiben der L. U.'s 1347, 332 und 426, Los Angeles, Cal., 4 Kansas City, Miss., 177 Springfield, Mass. und 279 S. Omaha, Neb., empfehlend, die Frage des Austrittes aus der Am. Fed. of Labor einer Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 1517, Johnson City, Tenn., und 1249 Meenah, Wis., um Erlaubnis, Circulars an die Lokal-Unionen zu richten, welche zu Beiträgen im Interesse verunglückter Mitglieder auffordern, und ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 966, Uniontown, Pa., wo es sich um ein Mitglied handelt, dessen Haus durch Feuer zerstört wurde, werden abgewiesen.

Schreiben der Int. Handlch-Worker Union, um Indossierung ihres Ausstandes in Gloversville ersuchend. Indossierung gewährt.

Schreiben der Brick, Tile und Terra Cotta Workers Alliance, um Indossierung eines Aufrufs an die Lokal-Unionen der B. W., um finanzielle Unterstützung obiger Organisation. Zu den Akten gelegt.

Schreiben der Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, um Genehmigung eines Aufrufes an die L. U.'s des Staates, zur Unterstützung des Green Bay Federated Trades Council, der Longshoremen's Union 35, und Brewery Workmen's L. U. 107. Wird gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 380, Hertimer, N. Y., um Erlaubnis unter den L. U.'s Eintrittskarten zu einem Schaustück verbreiten zu dürfen, dessen Ertrag der lokalen Trades Assembly zuzuflehen soll. Gewährung verweigert.

Gesuch der L. U. 1043, Hanford, Cal., um Gewährung des Union-Labels an eine Fabrik jener Stadt. Da in diesem Falle den Gesetzen Genüge geleistet ist, wird Label gewährt.

Von L. U. 1227, Waltham, Mass., läuft die Summe von 10 Dollars ein, als Theilzahlung des Extra-Assessments mit dem Gesuche um Erlaß des Rest-Vertrages. Gesuch abgewiesen und weitere Zahlungen freit von 3 Monaten gewährt.

Das von L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., eingereichte und im März-Carpenter veröffentlichte Amendement zur Gen.-Constitution wird der nächsten Convention überwiesen.

Auf Gesuch der Shipwrights, Joiners und Caulkers wird beschlossen, nächsten Freitag mit deren Vertreter in Konferenz zu treten.

Einer von L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., angenommenen Resolution wird Veröffentlichung verweigert.

Ein Gesuch des Greater New York D. C., um Bewilligung von 500 Dollars zur Verwendung bei Organisation umliegender Districte wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., die Forderung G. W. Webb's für Unfall-Benefit zurückweisend, weil dieselbe 2 Jahre nach dem Anjaue geltend gemacht

wurde, wird abgewiesen und Entscheidung aufrechterhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in der derselbe die Forderung für Sterbe-Benefit im Falle der Ehefrau Chas. F. Waite's abwies. Entscheidung inofficiert.

8. April.

Die Konferenz mit den Vertretern der Shipwrights, Joiners und Caulkers nimmt die ganze Vormittags-, und einen Theil der Nachmittags-Sitzung in Anspruch.

Die Forderung für Sterbegeld Daniel McConnell's von L. U. 850, Deadville, Cal., im Falle seines Bruders, David, welcher der G. S. die Anerkennung verweigerte, wird an letzteren zur weiteren Untersuchung des Falles zurückverwiesen.

9. April.

Beschwerde der L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., über Nichtberücksichtigung einiger Forderungen für Sterbegeld seitens des G. S. Beschlossen, daß alle auf die Forderung bezüglichen Dokumente eingereicht sein müssen, ehe darüber verfügt werden kann.

Appellation der L. U. 169, E. St. Louis, Ill., gegen die Abweisung der Forderung R. R. Roe's für Unfall-Benefit. Zurückgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 309, New York, gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., die Forderung für Sterbegeld im Falle J. F. Christensen nicht anerkennend. Entscheidung umgestoßen und Sterbegeld zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Protest der L. U.'s 142 und 1186, Pittsburg, Pa., 211 Allegheny, Pa., und 251 McMees Rocks, Pa., gegen die Handlungsweise des Comité's, welches sich mit der von der Amalgamated Society of Carpenters geleisteten Garantie-Summe von \$5000.00 abfinden ließ. Zu den Akten gelegt und Antwortschreiben des G. S. gutgeheissen.

Distikution über die, zwischen der B. W. und den Shipwright, Joiners u. Caulters schwebende Streitfrage, wird fortgesetzt und beschlossen:

Laut unserer General-Constitution, und auf Grund der korrekten Auslegung ihrer Bestimmungen, beanspruchen wir Jurisdiktion über alle am Schiffsbau beteiligten Holzarbeiter, und diese Auslegung soll uns ein Wegweiser in unseren ferneren Unterhandlungen mit den Vertretern obiger Organisation sein.

11. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 550, Daaland, Cal., um Genehmigung einer Besteuerung ihrer Mitglieder im Interesse der Western Federation of Miners. Gewährt.

Schreiben der Smeltermen L. U. 93, Denver, Col., um Genehmigung der Entscheidung eines Aufrufes an die L. U.'s der B. W., um finanziellen Beistand nachsuchend. Genehmigung erteilt.

Appellation H. B. Stryles von Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in der, derselbe die Auserlegung einer Geldstrafe wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln seitens des Newark, D. C., im Falle des Appellanten gutheiß. Abgewiesen.

Hugh Kirk und H. E. Abbott, Vertreter der Shipwrights, Joiners und Caulters erscheinen und die Besprechung der zwischen dieser Organisation und der B. W. bestehenden Beziehungen wird fortgesetzt und nimmt den Rest der Sitzung in Anspruch.

12. April.

Appellation J. H. Bell's von L. U. 246, Los Angeles, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. bezüglich seitens des Appellanten gegen die L. U. erhobenen Beschuldigungen. Da aus dem Beweismaterial nicht hervorgeht, daß die L. U. den § 180 der General-Constitution nachgekommen ist, wird die Entscheidung des G. S. umgestoßen.

Die Unterhandlungen mit den Shipwrights, Joiners und Caulkers wird aufgenommen; freitige Punkte diskutiert und die Debatten stenographisch notiert, um den Vertretern der Obigen Gelegenheit zu geben, ihre Forderungen und Wünsche kurzfristig einzureichen.

Gesuch des Louisville, Ky. D. C., und Memphis, Tenn. D. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Genehmigt. Unterhändlerfrage vertagt.

Ueber die Ausperrung in Sacramento, Cal., läuft ein Bericht ein. Angelegen-

heit bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Einzelheiten verlag.

Die Vertreter der Shipwrights etc., erscheinen abermals und theilen dem Board mit, daß sie nicht in der Lage seien, schriftliche Vorschläge zur Erledigung der Streitfrage zu machen, empfehlen aber beiderseitige Anerkennung der Arbeits-tarifen. Das Board faßt folgende Resolution:

In Erwägung: „Daß, lange vor der Zeit in der die Am. Fed. of Labor, den Shipwrights, Joiners u. Caulkers von Amerika, ein Charter bewilligte, die B. B. Jurisdiktion über alle Schiffs-zimmerer beanspruchte, und dieser Anspruch niemals bestritten wurde, und daß jedem von der Am. Fed. of Labor verabsfolgten Charters ein Schreiben beigefügt ist, welches folgende Worte enthält: „Es sei hiermit darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß Ihre Jurisdiktion nicht in diejenige anderer Unions eingreifen darf.“ und

In Erwägung: Daß es eine Ungerechtigkeit gegen unsere in den Schiffsbauhöfen beschäftigten Mitglieder wäre, wollten wir ihnen das garantierte Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefit entziehen, indem wir sie nötigten zu der Shipwrights, Joiners u. Caulkers Union von Amerika zu überzutreten; deshalb sei es Beschlossen: Daß die B. B. der B. und V. von Amerika ihre Zustimmung zu einer beiderseitigen Anerkennung der Arbeitsarten nicht geben kann, sie empfiehlt dagegen die vollständige Verschmelzung beider Organisationen und die Einberufung einer Konferenz, um in dieser Richtung geeignete Schritte zu thun.“

Die Vertreter der Shipwrights etc., benachrichtigten hierauf das Board, daß sie nicht mit der nötigen Vollmacht ausgerüstet seien den Vorschlag anzunehmen, würden diesen jedoch ihrer Executive unterbreiten.

13. April.

Den ausgeschlossenen Mitgliedern in Sacramento, Cal., wird die Summe von \$800.00 bewilligt.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 76, New Orleans, La., 66 Jamestown, N. Y., und Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen. Das Board findet die Forderungen im New Orleans Falle zu weitgehend und verweigert Genehmigung. Dasselbe geschieht in beiden letzteren Fällen wegen mangelhafter Organisation.

Gesuche der L. U.'s New Brighton, Pa., 725, Bowling Green, Ky., 61 und 494 Columbus, D., 228 Pittsboro, D., Holyoke, Mass., D. C., 767 Ottumwa, Ia., und 926 Beloit, Wis., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen und um finanziellen Beistand. Forderungen genehmigt, Finanzfrage wird später erörtert.

Die von den L. U.'s Balto Alto, Cal., Birmingham, Ala., D. C., und 1407 Perry Center N. Y., geplanten oder unternommenen Gewerksbewegungen werden indossiert.

Schreiben des Birmingham, Ala., D. C., um finanziellen und moralischen Beistand erlösend, zur Verteidigung ihrer, unter dem Alabama Anti-Boycott-Gesetz gerichtlich verfolgten Mitglieder. Beistand garantiert.

14. April.

Beschlossen: Denjenigen Lokal-Unions, die noch mit ihrem Extra-Affidavit im Rückstande sind, wird weitere Frist bis zum 18. Juli gewährt.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 993, Miami, Fla., und 1033 Monaca, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen und finanzielle Hilfe. Erstere gewährt, letztere Frage vertagt.

Da L. U. 611, New Haven, Conn., noch nicht ein Jahr lang organisiert ist, wird deren Gewerks-Forderung indossiert, jedoch Gewährung finanzieller Unterstützung als konstitutionswidrig erklärt.

Ein ähnlicher Fall L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., betreffend, wird zurückgelegt bis weitere Einzelheiten vorliegen.

Appellation der L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., indossiert von L. U.'s 616 und 1082 dajelbst, gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., bezüglich der Wahl der Beamten der vereinigten B. B. und Am. S. of C., D. C., bis. utirt und Beschlußfassung verlag.

15. April.

Diskussion über Appellation der L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., wird fortge-

setzt. Da die L. U. behauptet, daß die Beamtenwahl des vereinigten D. C., nicht in Uebereinkimmung mit dem in der Straffer'schen Entscheidung enthaltenen Vertrage geschah, wird der G. S. instruiert alle einschläglichen Schriftstücke dem Schiedsrichter zuzustellen und seine Entscheidung in der Angelegenheit zu erbitten.

Von Terre Haute, Ind., wird die Zahl der ausstehenden und beschäftigten Mitglieder telegraphisch mitgeteilt. Zurückgelegt bis Bericht eingetroffen.

Die Bürgschafts-Papiere des General-Schachmeisters Thomas Reale, werden geprüft und entgegengenommen.

Folgender Bericht der Rechnungs-Experten wird entgegengenommen und den Herren einverleibt:

Herrn Wm. D. Huber, G. B. der B. B. der B. und V. von Amerika.

Werther Herr!

Wir haben die Ehre zu berichten, daß wir die Finanzen Ihrer Organisation für die drei, mit dem 31. März 1904 endeten Monate geprüft und für richtig befunden haben. Wir konstatieren mit Vergnügen, daß alle Bücher, Belege und Quittungen sorgfältig geführt sind.

Beiliegend finden Sie eine Liste der Beträge, für welche dem Schachmeister noch keine Quittungen zugestellt sind und ebenfalls eine Liste der Quittungen, welche bei unserer vorherigen Prüfung noch nicht eingelaufen und bei unserem Prüfungs-Abschluß noch nicht vorhanden waren.

Wahrhaft die Ihrigen,

Lybrand Roß Bros. und Montgomery.

Erörterung des G. B. Berichtes, wird wieder aufgenommen und der Empfehlung, eine Delegation zu der Convention der Am. Society of Carpenters zu entsenden, welche in Manchester, England, stattfindet, nicht zugestimmt.

16. April.

Situations-Bericht von Terre Haute, Ind., läuft ein, und wird den dort ausstehenden Mitgliedern die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt.

Die Revision der Finanz-Bücher der General-Offize wird begonnen und beansprucht den Rest der Sitzung.

18. und 19. April.

Die Revision der Bücher wird während der beiden Sitzungs-Tage fortgesetzt.

20. April.

Revision der Bücher fortgesetzt.

Von Zion, N. Y., läuft Streit-Bericht ein und wird in diesem Falle die Summe von \$200.00 bewilligt.

21. April.

Revision der Finanzbücher wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Zur Unterstützung der in Ottumwa, Ia., ausstehenden Mitglieder wird die Summe von \$100.00, für L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind., werden \$175.00 und für Detroit, Mich., die Summe von \$1000.00 als Strike-Unterstützung bewilligt.

Bruder D. A. Post, Sekretär des Board trifft ein und der Körper ist somit vollständig.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 1587, Hutchinson, Kan., 267 Pelluride, Col., und 1250 Tammaroe, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen und finanzielle Unterstützung. Gewährt.

Ähnliche Gesuche der L. U.'s 362 Pueblo, Cal., 1035 Taunton, Mass., und des Indianapolis, Ind., D. C., wird ebenfalls willfahren, jedoch die Frage der finanziellen Hilfe zurückgelegt.

Appellation eines Brooklyn Borough, New York D. C. Comite's, gegen die Entscheidung des G. B. in der Streitfrage zwischen Appellanten und L. U. 575, Brooklyn. Der G. S. wird beauftragt, den Appellanten mitzuteilen, daß in diesem Falle nur eine Appellation seitens des New York D. C., oder der L. U. 575, berücksichtigt werden könne.

Appellation der L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. B., eine vom Newark, New Jersey, D. C., ausgestellte Strike-Anweisung betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und der Newark D. C. angewiesen, den angewiesenen Betrag selbst auszusahlen.

22. April.

Appellation der L. U. 1229, Los Angeles, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S.,

die Forderung Frank Pierzon's für Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Der G. S. wird instruiert, den Fall wieder aufzunehmen und weiteres Beweismaterial einzuholen.

Folgende Beträge werden benannten L. U.'s als Strike-Unterstützung bewilligt: L. U. 1033, Monaca, Pa., \$300.00, L. U. 205 Terre Haute, Ind., \$400.00 und L. U. 246, New Brighton, Pa., \$700.00. Der den L. U.'s in Monaca und New Brighton angewiesene Betrag soll dem Pittsburg D. C., zur Verteilung an Erstere überwiesen werden.

Gesuch der L. U. 1272, Davenport, Ia., um Erlaubnis zur Erlassung eines Erlusses im Interesse bedürftiger Mitglieder. Verweigert.

Gesuche der L. U.'s 644, Betin, Ill., und des Worcester, Mass. D. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderungen und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Genehmigt, Finanzfrage soll später in Betracht gezogen werden.

Das Board tritt zu einer Abend-Sitzung zusammen.

Die Preisliste über das von der Gen.-Offize gelieferte Schreib- und anderes Material wird besprochen und beschlossen, daß Briefbogen zu \$3.50 das Tausend, Anmeldeungs-Formulare zu 30 Cents das Hundert, oder 50 für 20 Cents, und Anweisungs-Bücher für Protokoll- und Finanz-Sekretäre zu 25 Cents das Stück an die Lokal-Unions abgegeben werden sollen.

In Erledigung eines Gesuches der Porto Rico Lokal-Unions unsere Gen.-Constitution in spanischer Sprache drucken zu lassen, beschließt das Board diesem Gesuche nachzukommen, wenn Erstere gewillt sind, die Hälfte der Unkosten zu tragen.

23. April.

Meyer und Wellmann sind gezwungen abzureisen, wozu ihnen Erlaubnis erteilt wird.

Gesuch der L. U. 730, Quebec, Can., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerks-Forderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Forderung genehmigt, Geldbewilligung verlag.

L. U. 426, Des Moines, Ia., theilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß ihre sämtlichen Mitglieder ausgesperrt seien. Befehl späterer Erwägung zu den Akten gelegt.

L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., ersucht um Gewährung des Labels an zwei der dortigen Fabriken. Label gewährt.

Folgt Vertagung. (Finanz-Bericht. Siehe an anderer Stelle dieses Journals.)

Chas. Wellmann, Sekr. protom.

D. A. Post, Sekretär.

Frank D. Duff, Gen.-Sokr.

Gentleman Braunschweig.

Die Mai-Nummer des „International Wood Worker“ enthält einen gegen den Redakteur des „Carpenter“ gerichteten Schmäh-Artikel, der von den unflätigsten Schimpfworten strotzt und den zu verbärglichen sich ein jedes anständige Arbeiterblatt schämen würde.

Der Verüber des Artikels ist der berühmte Richard Braunschweig, der Ende 1902 die Firma Brunzwick, Balke & Collender, in New York, wo unsere Mitglieder 49 Stunden per Woche bei 35 Cents Lohn per Stunde arbeiteten, veranlaßte einen Vertrag mit den Am. Wood Workers einzugehen, welcher ihnen Kontrolle über die Fabrik zuerkannte, die Arbeitszeit auf 53 Stunden per Woche erhöhte, den Arbeitslohn auf 28 Cents erniedrigte und die Entlassung unserer Mitglieder herbeiführte. Es ist derselbe Braunschweig der im nachstehenden Falle die Rolle eines Handlagers der Arbeitgeber spielte.

Als unsere New Yorker Mitglieder im Mai letzten Jahres im Auslande waren, und die, bei dem Sekretär der associierten Cabinet-Fabrikanten beschäftigten Kollegen sich zum Empfang ihres restierenden Lohnes einstellten, verlangte dieser Arbeitgeber von denselben, daß sie die L. U. 309 verlassen, um sich den Am. Wood Workers anzuschließen, und die Arbeit

unter den Regeln dieser Organisation wieder aufzunehmen, nämlich bei längerer Arbeitszeit und niedrigerer Löhne. Der Bosz sagte unseren Mitgliedern, daß Richard Braunschweig, als Vertreter der Am. W. B. bei ihm vorgeschoben und sich erböt habe, ihm genügend Arbeitskräfte unter diesen, den Am. W. B. Bedingungen zu liefern. Braunschweig sei zwar während seiner Mitgliedschaft in New York in früheren Jahren, ein rabiater Anarchist gewesen aber heute sei er ein Gentleman u. s. w.

Wir könnten auf zahlreiche andere Fälle aufmerksam machen, wo dieser Ex-Anarchist und frühere Boffen-Vernichter als gemeines Werkzeug der Arbeitgeber seine Hände im Spiele hatte, doch es wäre Raum-Verschwendung. Er ist unseren deutschredenden Mitgliedern hinlänglich bekannt, sie wissen ebenso gut wie wir selbst, daß die Ergüsse dieses hohlstöppigen Phrasenhelden keine Beachtung verdienen.

Wenn wir hier Notiz von seinem Geschreibsel nehmen, so geschieht dies deshalb weil er von uns Beweise verlangt für gewisse in einem deutschen Artikel des April „Carpenter“ gemachten Bemerkungen und Behauptungen. Beweise für aufgestellte Behauptungen können wir auch dem verworfensten Subjekte nicht schuldig bleiben.

In besagtem Artikel besprachen wir die Vortheile die den Carpenters durch ihre Verbindung mit den Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeitern erwachsen und führten unter Anderem aus, daß es innerhalb unserer Reihe noch Manche, „Outside“-Arbeiter gäbe, welche die „Inside“-Arbeiter nicht als vollwerthig ansehen, und sich durch deren Zugehörigkeit zu unserer Bruderschaft in ihren Interessen geschädigt glaubten. Wir führten ferner aus, daß diese Thatsache von den Am. Wood Workers als Argument gegen die Verbindung der „Inside“- mit den „Outside“-Arbeitern benutzt werde und daß wir es als unsere Pflicht erachten, gegen diese rückständige Gesinnung anzukämpfen, jedoch erklären, denen die schwerer von Begriff seien, denen es schwer falle ihre Anschauungen veränderten Verhältnissen anzupassen und mit gegebenen Umständen zu rechnen, daß wir diesen Leuten entschieden vor den Gesinnungslumpen den Vorzug gäben die, wie gewisse Beamten und Führer der Am. Wood Workers schon vor Jahren aus eigenem Antriebe die engere Verbindung der, Begleitungs-Gegenstände herrstellenden Arbeiter mit den Carpenters, als eine Nothwendigkeit, erklärten aber heute das Gegentheil behaupten.

Für die Berechtigung der Bezeichnung „Gesinnungslumpen“ und die Richtigkeit obiger Behauptung, fordert nun Gentleman Braunschweig Beweise. Hier sind sie:

Im September 1894 tagte die Convention der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union in Cincinnati, O., welcher der Redakteur dieses Journals als Delegat der Union No. 7, New York, (heute L. U. 309 der B. B.) und auch Braunschweig als Vertreter einer Lokal-Union des Verbandes beivohnte. Während der Debatte über den Antrag der Union No. 7, „Uebtritt der Int. Möbelarbeiter-Union zur Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bau-schreiner“ verhielt sich Braunschweig auffallend ruhig und als er schließlich das Wort ergriß, überraschte er die Delegaten mit folgender Bemerkung:

Ich habe lange genug in New York gelebt um die dortigen Verhältnisse zu kennen. Die Mitglieder der Union No. 7 sind fast sämtlich an der Per-

stellung von Begleitungs-Gegenständen für Gebäude beschäftigt und sie können ihre Lage nicht verbessern, so lange sich die Carpenters nicht weigern Scab-Material aufzustellen und dagegen Union-Material verlangen. Union No. 7 kann daher nichts Besseres thun als sich den Carpenters anzuschließen.

Im Januar 1895 trat Union No. 7 zu unserer Bruderschaft über und kurz darauf die Schwester-Unions No. 38 (Maschinenarbeiter) New York, und No. 8 Brooklyn. Der Rest der Int. Möbelerbeiter-Union verschmolz sich Ende desselben Jahres mit der Int. Maschinenarbeiter-Union und bildeten die heutige Am. Wood Workers Int. Union.

Nachdem nun der Gen.-Sekretär der neuen Organisation Thomas Kibb, unseren Gentleman unter seine Fittige genommen, und somit dessen Aktien als Bauernfänger gestiegen waren, schmerzte ihn der Verlust der großen No. 7, und er machte seinen Schmerzgefühlen Luft in einem Angriff auf unsere L. U. 309, New York, in der „Deutschen Tischler-Zeitung“, (Hamburg), vom 5ten Januar 1902, indem er sie wegen Verlassens der alten Organisation des Verraths an derselben beschuldigte. Eine Erwiderung der L. U. 309, erschien in der „Deutschen Tischler-Zeitung“ im Dezember 1902, und dieselbe wurde im Februar „Carpenter“ 1903, mit Commentar der „Deutschen Tischler-Zeitung“, welcher der L. U. 309 günstig war, abgedruckt. In dieser Erwiderung der L. U. 309, in welcher die Gewerkschaftsverhältnisse denen sie unterworfen, geschildert und die Gründe ihrer Uebertritts zur W. B. erklärt wurden, befand sich nachfolgende Stelle:

Selbst ein Braunschweig hat auf der Convention im Jahre 1894 dem Uebertritt das Wort geredet.

Gentleman Braunschweig hat niemals hierauf reagirt; er kann die in obiger Stelle bezeichnete Stellungnahme seinerseits eben nicht ableugnen und hiermit ist seine Gesinnungslumperei festgenagelt.

Der andere Beamte und Führer der Am. Wood Worker auf den wir die Bezeichnung „Gesinnungslump“ anwandten, ist Gebelein. Gebelein, Kibb und Braunschweig erschienen im Jahre 1900 auf der Convention unserer Bruderschaft in Scranton, Pa., um gewisse Zugeständnisse unsererseits zu erlangen. Nach Verlassen Scranton's besuchte Gebelein den ehemaligen National-Sekretär der ehemaligen Int. Möbelerbeiter-Union in New York und beide besprachen die zwischen Carpenter und Wood Worker bestehenden Streitigkeiten. Als letzterer die Frage an Gebelein stellte; Was wird wohl das Ergebnis dieser Wirren sein und wohin werden sie führen? Da erwiderte Gebelein; „Es gibt keinen anderen Weg die Streitfrage zu beseitigen, als die Verschmelzung der beiden rivalisirenden Organisationen und die Schaffung einer einheitlichen Organisation.“

Nun machen wir aber trotzdem einen großen Unterschied zwischen Gebelein und dem Gentleman Braunschweig, da wir erstere stets als einen intelligenten, ehrlichen und aufrichtigen Mitstreiter erkannten. Wir erwarten daher auch nicht, daß er leugnen wird seine Ueberzeugung in obiger Weise ausgedrückt zu haben. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß er diese Ueberzeugung auch heute noch aufrecht erhalten würde, wenn er nicht seine Stellung in der Am. Wood Workers Union dadurch

gefährden und wenn er in besserer Gesellschaft wäre.

Die Schmähungen die Gentleman Braunschweig gegen uns persönlich schleudert, sind für uns nur Lobpreisungen, die geeignet sind unsere Selbstachtung zu erhöhen. Auch über den Antheil den wir in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung während der letzten 22 Jahre genommen, über den zu richten sich Gentleman Braunschweig anmaßt, bedarf es keiner Bertheidigung, wir überlassen es denen in deren Interesse wir gewirkt haben und noch wirken, hierüber zu urtheilen.

Eine auf diesen Antheil bezügliche Stelle des Schmähartikels wollen wir indeffen nicht übergehen, weil durch dessen Erwähnung unsere Mitglieder einen theilweisen Einblick in unsere Thätigkeit früherer Jahre, und zugleich Gelegenheit erhalten über den Geisteszustand unseres Gentleman zu urtheilen. Er sagt hierüber unter Anderem: „Dieser Speyer gründete eine Union (in 1882) in Opposition zu der alten Möbelerbeiter-Union. Speyer's Union war zu der Zeit unter den „Cabinetmakers“ von New York, unter dem Namen Suppenanstalt bekannt.“ Thatsache ist nun, daß Speyer mit etwa 80 anderen Mitglieder der Union No. 7, damals eine neue Lokal-Union desselben Verbandes gründete, wie es heute in unserer Bruderschaft sehr häufig, und auch bei den Wood Workers geschieht. Und zwar wurde diese Union fast genau nach dem Muster und auf der Basis der Amalgamated Societe of Carpenters organisiert. d. h. auf der Basis hoher Beiträge und aller geeigneten Benefits, wie solche in der Am. Soc. of C., in der Int. Cigarrenmacher-Union und in der Deutschen Typographia eingeführt sind. Diese Union wurde von dem anarchistischen Flügel der Union No. 7 ihres Unterstützungswezens halber Suppenanstalt benannt.

Aus Vorangehenem geht hervor, daß der Redakteur dieses Journals und andere Mitglieder der L. U. 309, schon vor 22 Jahren einen Organisationsplan befüworteten und praktisch ausführten, wie er unserer nächsten Convention in der Straßer'schen Entscheidung, zur Annahme oder Verwerfung vorliegen wird.

Die beste Antwort die diesem Gentleman auf seinen Schmähartikel gegeben werden kann, besteht übrigens darin daß, fast alle alle diejenigen Lokal-Unions die im Jahre 1896 die Internationale Möbelerbeiter-Union bildeten, dem Beispiele ihrer New Yorker und Brooklyn'ser Kollegen folgend, diesem geistesarmen Maulhelden und seiner Sippschaft den Rücken gekehrt haben. Die Unions in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Newark, Baltimore und andere und kürzlich San Francisco, sind zu unserer Bruderschaft übergetreten. Diese Vorgänge erklären zugleich den blödsinnigen Haß unseres Gentleman gegen den Redakteur des „Carpenter“ der in seiner Eigenschaft als Sekretär der Union No. 7, deren Uebertritt zu unserer Bruderschaft anbahnte und leitete. Möge ihm dieser Haß wohlbekommen, für uns ist der Gentleman Braunschweig hiermit ein für alle Mal abgethan und abgefertigt.

General Executive Board.

Proceedings of Second Quarter Session, 1904.

Members present: Meyers, Sullivan, Wellman, Workman, Ogletree and Alney.

A telegram from Mrs. D. A. Post received and read, stating that Bro. Post was seriously ill with la grippe and unable to attend.

Bro. Wellman elected to act as Secretary during Bro. Post's absence.

Report of G. P., Wm. D. Huber, read and discussed.

After carefully reviewing all papers in the case of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., mentioned in report, the G. E. B. decides: That inasmuch as L. U. 277 refuses to comply with decision of G. P. or take an appeal to the G. E. B. that said local union be suspended.

In compliance with the recommendation of G. P. to financially assist Philadelphia D. C., the sum of \$500.00 appropriated.

Further consideration of G. P.'s report postponed.

Application of L. U. 995, Branford, Conn., Mobile, Ala., D. C., and Buffalo, N. Y., D. C., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. Board sanctions movements, the question of financial aid to be considered later.

APRIL 5th.

Applications of L. U.'s 260, Waterbury, Conn.; 265, Hackensack, N. J.; 330, Roselle Park, N. J.; 437, Portsmouth, O.; 519, E. Rutherford, N. J.; 657, Sheboygan, Wis.; 757, S. Manchester, Conn.; 1120, Florence, Ala.; Vicksburg, Miss., D. C.; 1166, Fremont, O.; 1260, Iowa City, Ia.; 1261, Illon, N. Y.; 1426, Ellria, O.; 1471, Kyser, W. Va.; Springfield, Mass., D. C.; 136, Newark, O., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted; financial question to be considered later on.

Applications of L. U.'s 301, Newburg, N. Y.; 559, Paducah, Ky., and 694, Boonville, Ind., for sanction of and financial aid in demand for advance in wages of 50, 45 and 50 cents per day, respectively. Decided to recommend L. U.'s to ask for 30 and 25 cents' increase, which demands will receive sanction of Board.

Telegram received from Mrs. D. A. Post, advising Board that Bro. Post's health had as yet not improved. G. S. instructed to reply and extend sympathy of Board.

Application of L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Action deferred pending the arrival of further information.

Application of L. U. 171, Youngstown, O., for sanction of trade movement. Board recommends formulation of new agreement to be submitted to G. E. B. for sanction.

APRIL 6th.

Applications of trade movements and financial aid of L. U.'s 205, Terre Haute, Ind.; 1334, Paris, Ill.; 1703, South Omaha, Neb., and East Chicago, Ind., D. C. Laid over awaiting further information and developments.

Applications of L. U.'s 1162, Suffern, N. Y.; 1432, Greensboro, N. C.; 1535, Schuyler, Neb.; 727, Glace Bay, Nova Scotia; 19 and 303, Detroit, Mich.; 621, Bangor, Me.; 124, Bradford, Pa.; 401, Pittson, Pa.; 268, Sharon, Pa., and 129, Hazelton, Pa., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Movements sanctioned, financial aid to be considered later.

Notice being received of successful termination of movements entered into by L. U.'s 480, Freeburg, Ill.; 565, Elkhart, Ind., and 1706 and 1721, Yazoo, Miss., no action required on application.

Sanction of trade movement contemplated by L. U. 502, Canandaigua, N. Y., denied, proposition not having received two-thirds majority vote of membership.

Trade movement entered into by L. U. 781, Princeton, N. J., for eight hours and increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3.20 per day, sanctioned without financial aid, the Board holding that L. U. should accept offered compromise of \$3.00 per day.

Application of L. U. 636, Troy, N. Y., mill men for reduction of hours from 60 to 53 per week at same pay. Sanctioned and G. P. requested to send French-speaking deputy to locality.

Applications of L. U. 940, Sandusky, O., for sanction of movement to secure agreement maintaining present conditions, and of L. U. 838, Sunbury, Pa., to secure nine-hour day, sanctioned.

Application of L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., for sanction of movement for establishing 37½ cents per hour minimum scale at eight hours per day. Demand sanctioned and the sum of \$500.00 appropriated.

Application of L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa., for sanction of movement to maintain present conditions and to defeat scheme of Builders' Exchange to establish open shop and maximum rate of wages, and for financial aid. Sanction granted.

APRIL 7th.

Report of First Vice-President Guerin received and filed.

Communications from L. U.'s 1347, 332 and 426, Los Angeles, Cal.; 4, Kansas City, Mo.; 177, Springfield, Mass., and 279, South Omaha, Neb., requesting Board to submit to referendum vote question of withdrawal from A. F. of L. Placed on file.

Requests of L. U.'s 1517, Johnson City, Tenn., and 1249, Neenah, Wis., for granting permission to issue circulars to local unions appealing for subscriptions for the benefit of injured members and a similar request of L. U. 966, Uniontown, Pa., in the interest of a member who lost his house by fire. Denied.

Communication from Int. Glove Workers' Union asking indorsement of their strike in Gloversville, N. Y. Complied with.

Communication from Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, asking for sanction of appeal to local unions of U. B. for financial assistance. Placed on file.

Communication from Wisconsin State Federation of Labor asking for sanction of an appeal to local unions in State, in aid of Green Bay Federated Trades Council, Longshoremen's Union 35 and Brewery Workmen's L. U. 107. Sanction granted.

Request of L. U. 380, Herkimer, N. Y., for permission to invite local unions to purchase tickets for a minstrel performance in the interest of local trades assembly. Denied.

On application of L. U. 1043, Hanford, Cal., and requirements of constitution having been complied with, Board grants label to mill in locality.

L. U. 1227, Waltham, Mass., sends the sum of \$10.00 for special assessment and asks for exemption from paying balance. Request denied and three months' time granted for payment.

Amendment to General Constitution proposed by L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., as published in March CARPENTER, received for submission to next convention.

Upon request of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers next Friday is selected for meeting in conference with committee of above organization.

Communication of L. U. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., for publication of a resolution passed by L. U. Denied.

Request of Greater New York D. C. for donation of \$500.00 for organizing work in surrounding territories. Denied.

Appeal of L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., from decision of G. S., disallowing disability claim of G. W. Webb, on the ground that claim was filed at General Office two years after occurrence of accident. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., from decision of G. S., disallowing claim in case of death of wife of Chas. F. Waite. Appeal dismissed.

APRIL 8th.

Conference with Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers occupies the entire morning and part of afternoon session.

Claim of Daniel McConnell, of L. U. 850, Leadville, Col., for death benefit in case of his brother David and disapproved by G. S., referred to latter for further investigation.

APRIL 9th.

Complaint of L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y., relative to certain death claims as yet unallowed by G. S. Decided that all necessary information pertaining to claims must be furnished the G. S. before final action be taken on same.

Appeal of L. U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., relative to disallowed disability claim of R. K. Roe. Dismissed and G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 309, New York, from decision of G. S., disapproving H. F. Christenson death claim. Decision of G. S. reversed and claim ordered for payment.

Protest of L. U.'s 142 and 1186, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 211, Allegheny, Pa., and 251, McKees Rocks, Pa., against action of committee on Am. Soc. of Carpenters, in accepting deposit of \$5,000.00 as guarantee for observance of trade agreement. Placed on file and reply of G. S. concurred in.

Discussion on Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers' controversy resumed; and

Resolved, In proper interpretation of our General Constitution, we claim jurisdiction over all wood workers in the ship building industry; this interpretation to be a guidance in the controversy with aforementioned organization.

APRIL 11th.

Request of L. U. 550, Oakland, Cal., for permission to levy assessment in support of Western Fed. of Miners. Granted.

Communication of Denver, Colo., Union 93, of Smeltermen, asking for sanction of appeal to local unions for financial aid. Granted.

Appeal of H. P. Strykes, of Newark, N. J., from decision of G. P., upholding Newark D. C. in fining appellant for violation trade rules. G. P. sustained.

President Hugh Kirk and Third Vice-President H. E. Abbott, of Shipwrights and Joiners, being introduced, discussion on relations between the above and U. B. re-entered into, occupying remainder of session.

APRIL 12th.

Appeal of J. S. Bell, of L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal., from decision of G. P., relative to charges preferred by appellant against Local Union. The evidence not showing that L. U. 426 complied with Sec. 180, of the General Constitution, decision of G. P. reversed.

Conference with Shipwrights, etc., re-entered into, points in dispute again discussed and stenographic notes of deliberations taken, enabling representatives of S. J. and C. to submit written statements of claims and propositions for settlement.

Application of Louisville, Ky., D. C., and Memphis, Tenn., D. C., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted, financial question to be considered later.

Report received from Sacramento, Cal., in regard to lockout. Action deferred awaiting particulars.

The Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers representatives again appear before the Board, stating they were not in a position to submit any proposition in writing, asking the Board on its part to offer an appropriate proposition and suggesting interchange of cards. The Board adopts the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., previous to the granting of a charter by the A. F. of L. to the Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, claimed jurisdiction over ship joiners, which claim was never disputed, and as in all charter letters issued by the A. F. of L., occur the words 'It is clearly understood that the jurisdiction of your union is not to infringe upon the jurisdiction of any other union; and

"WHEREAS, Our Constitution does not allow a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. to carry the card of another organization claiming the same jurisdiction; and

"WHEREAS, It would not be just to our members who work in the ship yards to deprive them of the death and disability benefits to which they are entitled in the U. B. of C. and J. of A. by compelling them to join the Int. Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the U. B. of C. and J. of A. can not consent to the interchange of cards, but suggests to the I. U. of S. J. and C. of A., the amalgamation of the two organizations and recommend a conference to arrange terms."

The representatives of S. J. and C. notify the G. E. B. of their not being invested with power to accept proposition, but would refer same to their G. E. B.

APRIL 13th.

The sum of \$800.00 appropriated in support of members locked out in Sacramento, Cal.

Applications for sanction of movements of L. U.'s 76, New Orleans, La.; 66, Jamestown, N. Y., and Grand Rapids, Mich., D. C. The G. E. B. deems New Orleans demand to be excessive and withholds sanction. The same action is taken in the latter cases because of lack of organization in respective localities.

Applications of L. U.'s 246, New Brighton, Pa.; 725, Bowling Green, Ky.; 61 and 494, Columbus, O.; 228, Pottsville, O.; Holyoke, Mass., D. C.; 767, Ottumwa, Ia., and 926, Beloit, Wis., for sanction of trade movement and financial assistance. Movements sanctioned, action on financial question deferred.

Trade movements contemplated or entered into by L. U.'s 228, Palo Alto, Cal.; Birmingham, Ala., D. C., and 1407, Perry Center, N. Y., receive sanction of Board.

Communication from Birmingham, Ala., D. C., asking for aid and co-operation in

defense of members criminally and civilly proceeded against under the Alabama anti-boycott law. Granted.

APRIL 14th.

Decided to extend time for payment of special assessment by local unions still delinquent to July 18th.

Applications of L. U.'s 993, Miami, Fla., and 1033, Monaca, Pa., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanctioned, financial aid to be considered later.

L. U. 611, New Haven, Conn., not being organized a year, trade demand sanctioned without financial aid.

Application of L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., for sanction of trade movement laid over pending arrival of promised communication.

Appeal of L. U. 483, San Francisco, Cal., indorsed by L. U.'s 423, 616 and 1082, from decision of G. P., relative to election of officers of San Francisco Joint D. C., discussed at length. Further action postponed.

APRIL 15th.

Discussion on appeal of L. U. 483, San Francisco, continued. The L. U. contending that election of officers of Joint D. C. was not in conformity with trade agreement between U. B. and A. S., embodied in Adolf Strasser's decision, the G. S. instructed to communicate with the umpire, submit to him all papers pertaining to the case and ask for his decision.

Telegram received from Terre Haute, Ind., stating number of men working under new scale and number of men still out. Action deferred pending arrival of communication.

Bond of G. T., Thomas Neale, received and approved.

The following report of expert accountants read and filed.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, G. P., U. B. C. and J. of A., Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—We have the honor to report we have audited the accounts of your organization for the three months ended 31st of March, 1904, and found them to be correct. It gives us pleasure to state that the accounts and vouchers have been carefully kept.

We submit herewith schedules of the vouchers for the three months, which had not been received by the Treasurer at the time of our examination, and also a schedule of those vouchers previously reported as outstanding, which had not been received up to the 7th of April, 1904.

Very truly yours,

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY.

Consideration of G. P. report resumed. Recommendation to send a delegation to Am. Society of Carpenters' convention, to be held in Manchester, England, not concurred in.

APRIL 16th.

Communication from L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., containing statement on strike situation received and the sum of \$500.00 appropriated. Remainder of session devoted to audit of books and financial accounts of General Office.

APRIL 18th and 19th.

Audit of financial accounts resumed occupying the entire time of both days' sessions.

APRIL 20th.

Audit of books resumed. Report from Ilion, N. Y., on progress of strike. The sum of \$200.00 appropriated.

APRIL 21st.

Audit of General Office accounts continued and concluded.

The sum of \$100.00 appropriated in support of members on strike in Ottumwa, Ia. One hundred and seventy-five dollars appropriated in aid of members out on strike of L. U. 436, New Albany, Ind., and the sum of \$1,000.00 in support of members out in Detroit, Mich.

Bro. D. A. Post arriving in afternoon session, all members of Board present.

Application of L. U.'s 1587, Hutchinson, Kan.; 267, Telluride, Colo., and 1250, Tamaroa, Ill., for sanction of trade demands and financial aid. Sanction granted.

Applications of L. U.'s 362, Pueblo, Colo.; 1035, Taunton, Mass., and Indianapolis, Ind., D. C., for sanction of trade movements and financial assistance. Sanction granted, financial assistance to be considered later.

Appeal of Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., District Committee from decision of G. P., in controversy between appellants and L. U. 575. G. E. B. instructs G. S. to notify appellants that in this case an appeal from New York D. C. or L. U. 575 only would be recognized.

Appeal of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., from decision of G. P., relative to strike certificates issued by Newark, N. J., D. C. Decision of G. P. reversed and Newark D. C. ordered to redeem certificates.

APRIL 22d.

Appeal of L. U. 1279, Los Angeles, Cal., from decision of G. S. in disability claim of Frank Pierson, G. S. instructed to reopen case and secure further information.

The following amounts appropriated in support of members on strike: L. U. 1033, Monaca, Pa., \$300.00; L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., \$400.00, and L. U. 246, New Brighton, Pa., \$700.00. The amount appropriated for Monaca and New Brighton to be forwarded to Pittsburg D. C. for distribution.

Request of L. U. 1272, Davenport, Ia., for permission to issue circulars in the interest of needy members, not complied with.

Appeals of L. U. 644 Pekin, Ill., and Worcester, Mass., D. C., for sanction of trade movements and financial aid. Sanction granted, appropriation to be considered later.

Board meets in night session.

Question of prices of supplies considered and decided to re-adopt the old scale, excepting official note paper, which shall be \$3.50 per thousand, and application blanks, which shall be 35 cents per hundred, or 20 cents for fifty. R. S. and F. S. order books shall be 25 cents each.

Constitutions in Spanish language having been called for by Porto Rico local unions, Board decides that General Office bear half of expenses for 1,000 copies and Porto Rico local unions defray other half.

APRIL 23d.

Bros. Meyers and Wellman excused from further attendance.

Application of L. U. 730, Quebec, Can., for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. Movement sanctioned, appropriation deferred.

Communication from L. U. 425, Des Moines, Ia., notifying Board of all contractors having locked out their members. Placed on file for future reference.

On application of L. U. 1635, Kansas City, Mo., label granted to two of their mills.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1904.

Receipts.

Funds on hand Jan. 1, 1904...	\$185,273.60
Receipts for January.....	34,483.67
Receipts for February.....	31,719.60
Receipts for March.....	31,854.52
Corrected check from L. U. 1090.	32.00
Corrected check from L. U. 1420.	11.20
	\$283,374.59

Disbursements.

Exp's for January..	\$33,157.01
Exp's for February.	28,454.98
Exp's for March...	27,526.27
	\$89,138.26

Balance\$194,236.33

Distributed as follows:

Penn. Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.	\$ 49,978.50
Garfield Nat. Bank, N. Y. City.	5,000.00
Indiana Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.	25,000.00
Capital Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.	20,237.27
American Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.	93,808.35
Cash on hand in Gen. Office....	212.21
	\$194,236.33

Adjournment.

CHAS. WELLMAN, Sec'y Pro Tem.

D. A. POST, Secretary.

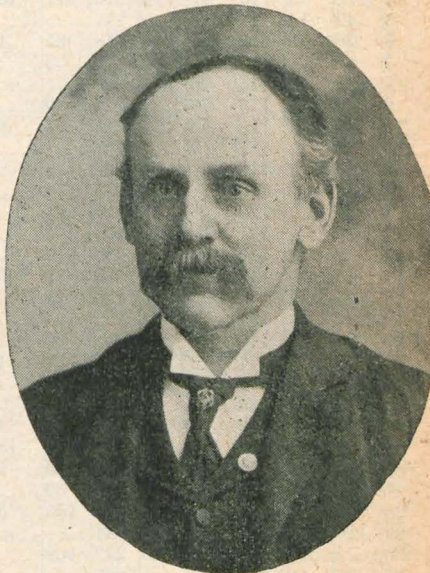
Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

In Harness for 28 Consecutive Terms.

JOHN E. MARTIN, F. S. OF L. U. 122, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

No member of the U. B. in Philadelphia and vicinity is better known to the members of the craft than John E. Martin. Financial Secretary of Local Union 122, whose fac simile appears here below. He was born June 5, 1857, in Salisbury, Lancaster county, Pa.,

and at the age of 17 was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, at the time when to learn the trade meant hard work, as the lumber was always taken from the forests and all window and door frames, etc., were made directly from the rough lumber.



JOHN E. MARTIN.

He came to Philadelphia in the fall of 1886 and joined Union 122, Dec. 1, 1886, and has ever since been one of its most earnest and active workers.

Bro. Martin was first appointed F. S. to fill out an unexpired term from April to July, 1890, and he proved himself so satisfactory that he was re-elected at every succeeding term, and on Jan. 1 last he entered upon his twenty-eighth consecutive term, which is certainly a record to be proud of. From April 1, 1887, to the present time he has only been absent on four meetings, each time the result of sickness or death in his immediate family.

Bro. Martin has always been a hard and willing worker and is always on some committee or other to help the cause along. Besides attending regularly to all meetings of his own union he frequently visits other locals in his district, encouraging the members with his plain, but earnest and convincing remarks. He is a good speaker, very popular and a credit to the union he has served faithfully for so many years.

We hope that his good and valuable services may continue as long as he is a member of the U. B.

The NICHOLLS MFG. CO., of Ottumwa, Iowa, wish to state that they have received so many answers to their request for one hundred names of carpenters to whom they would give one of their OXIDIZED COPPERED SQUARES that the list is more than complete. However, to avoid disappointing many the firm has decided to send souvenir squares to the ones not fortunate enough to be of the one hundred. The carpenters will please be as patient as possible and they will receive their souvenirs just as soon as the firm can get them out.

Five cents for a drink goes freely; so does five cents for a shine, and ten cents for a shave. But five cents more dues to our local union, or five cents extra tax to our General Office, must not be considered, or even thought of, although high benefits are expected in return.

VOTE ON STRUCTURAL BUILDING TRADES ALLIANCE.

[illegible]

	For	Agst	For	Agst	For	Agst	Ftr	Agst	For	Agst	For	A	st
1274			1382		1490		1598	72	1659		1720	3	8
1275			1383		1491		1599		1660		1721		
1276	9	2	1384	12	1492		1600	14	1661	13	1722	30	
1277			1385	1	1493		1601	29	1662		1723	10	
1278			1386		1494		1602	13	1663		1724		
1279	43	1	1387	16	1495		1603	17	1664		1725	46	5
1280			1388		1496		1604		1665		1726		
1281			1389		1497		1605	24	1666		1727		
1282			1390		1498		1606		1667	43	1728		
1283			1391		1499	13	1607		1668		1729		
1284			1392	17	1500		1608		1669		1730	18	
1285			1393		1501	9	1609	20	1670		1731		13
1286	11		1394	7	1502		1610	24	1671		1732	23	
1287	27	5	1395		1503		1611		1672		1733		
1288			1396	7	1504		1612		1673		1734		
1289			1397		1505		1613		1674		1735	15	
1290	6	8	1398		1506	14	1614		1675		1736	17	
1291			1399	10	1507	13	1615		1676		1737		
1292			1400		1508		1616	17	1677	9	1738		
1293		7	1401	18	1509		1617		1678		1739		
1294			1402		1510		1618		1679		1740	12	25
1295			1403		1511		1619	11	1680		1741		
1296			1404		1512		1620		1681		1742		
1297	7	11	1405		1513	16	1621		1682		1743		
1298			1406		1514		1622		1683		1744	24	
1299			1407	10	1515		1623		1684		1745	9	
1300	15		1408		1516		1624		1685		1746	30	2
1301			1409		1517		1625		1686		1747		
1302			1410		1518		1626	17	1687		1748	39	
1303			1411		1519		1627		1688		1749		
1304			1412		1520	21	1628		1689		1750	12	
1305			1413		1521		1629		1690		1751		
1306	26	2	1414	25	1522		1630		1691	23	1752	11	
1307	4	11	1415		1523	1	1631	18	1692		1753	12	
1308			1416	3	1524		1632		1693		1754		
1309			1417	7	1525	17	1633		1694	12	1755		
1310			1418		1526	1	1634		1695		1756		
1311	10		1419	39	1527	23	1635		1696		1757		
1312	13	2	1420		1528		1636		1697		1758	2	25
1313			1421		1529		1637	5	1698		1759		
1314			1422		1530	9	1638		1699		1760		
1315	14		1423										

City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502
 Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkhan,
 512 Garden City Bldg.
 Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut
 st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
 Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect
 st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
 Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant
 avenue.
 Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 199.
 Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.,
 Newport, Ky.
 Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
 Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
 Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1329 38th
 st., Rock Island, Ill.
 Denver, Col.—M. H. Waltman, 915 15th st.
 Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
 L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.;
 L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.;
 L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton
 Place.
 Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida
 street.
 Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave., West
 East Boston, Mass.—A. Thornton, 12
 Glenmore Place.
 East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broad-
 way.
 Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Eliz-
 abeth ave.
 Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Marge-
 son, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobell,
 1839 Davis st.
 Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
 Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
 Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor
 Temple.
 Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South
 Academy st.
 Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
 Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cam-
 eron, 263 Highland ave.
 Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney,
 Bridge street.
 Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
 Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box
 32.
 Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor
 Postoffice.
 Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam
 street.
 Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower
 street.
 Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania
 House.
 Illon, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Vir-
 ginia avenue.
 Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wis-
 ner st.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
 Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427
 E. Market st.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhause, 311
 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
 Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central
 st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513
 Arthur st.
 Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
 Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Wauke-
 gon, Ill.
 LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
 Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
 Louisville, Ky.—M. Gueda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Seldon and J. B.
 Johnston.
 Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
 Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bldg.
 Marlissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
 Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
 Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Coghill, 3
 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th
 street.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528
 Elliott ave.
 Moine, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st.,
 Rock Island.
 Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
 Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
 Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Ber-
 thiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
 Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th
 st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
 New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
 Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84
 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928
 Chapel st.
 New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Can-
 tie st.
 New York City—Robert Thompson, 240 E.
 80th st.; Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th
 st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops)
 Jos. R. Mannifield, 240 E. 80th st.;
 (Stairbuilders) Emil Haar, 240 E. 80th
 st.; C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred
 Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st.; Jas. McDona-
 ld, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E.
 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st.;
 Philip Gibbins, 240 E. 80th st.; James
 Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240
 E. 80th st.
 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530
 23rd st.
 Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor,
 82 King st.
 Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
 Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st.
 Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box
 131.
 Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin
 ave.
 Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia
 Hall.
 Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor.
 Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas,
 N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J.
 Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E.
 cor. Broad and Race sts.
 Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 San-
 dusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis,
 1119 Penn ave., Room 307; J. A. Ross, 8114
 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009
 Wallace ave., Wilksburg, Pa.
 Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Hienis.
 Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
 Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box
 506.

Providence, R. I.—O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Antonio, Tex.—F. S. Boyt, 718 Cameron.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Sharon, Pa.—O'Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st. C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. T. aner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5151 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reilly, 1108 E st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 379 Ashland ave.

Equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be.

There is, in fact, but one crime in the universe, and all varieties of impropriety whatsoever are aspects or phases of this crime. It is the crime of exploitation—the suppression of interests, lives or welfares of some beings for the whim or convenience of others.—J. Howard Moore.

And I believe that this claim for a healthy body for all of us carries with it all other due claims; for who knows where the seeds of disease, which even rich people suffer from, were first sown? From the luxury of an ancestor perhaps, yet often, I suspect, from his poverty.—Wm. Morris.

Workers by the millions undergo a process of slow but certain destruction in unsanitary workshops, or in dangerous or unhealthy occupations, many of which are quite unnecessary for the need of a properly organized community.—Alfred Russell Wallace.

"When men fall under despotism, they are bound to make efforts to shake it off; and those efforts are, at that period the only property the unfortunate people have left. The height of misery is, not to be able to free ourselves from it, and to suffer without daring to complain. Where is the man barbarous and stupid enough to give the name of peace to the silence and forced tranquillity of slavery? It is, indeed, peace, but it is the peace of the tomb."—*Helvetius*.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75.
Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—A. J. Stewart, 83 Park st., corner Highland.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
Brainerd, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 Brookline st.
Brookline, Mass.—Lloyd J. Smith, 166 Washington st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress st.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 47.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John Metz and George Ratcliffe, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt and John Mockler, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 10, John McKendry, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 13, Thos. Flynn, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 54, P. Kosa, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 80, Albert Schultz, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 199, J. C. Grantham, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 416, C. Christensen, 502 Garden City Bk.; No. 419, Jos. Wagner, 502 Garden City Bk.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending May 31, 1904,
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$223.80	124	\$23.80	250	\$9.45	378	\$8.80	506	\$13.00	634	\$21.40	762	\$8.60	890	\$7.00	1018	\$10.40	1146	\$11.40
2	98.40	125	58.00	251	13.60	379	16.85	507	10.10	635	27.80	763	7.20	891	2.00	1019	2.00	1147	5.20
3	62.80	126	20.80	252	21.00	380	12.80	508	17.00	636	41.70	764	12.80	892	3.80	1020	3.80	1148	3.00
4	165.25	127	16.80	253	6.20	381	23.00	509	21.50	637	8.80	765	14.40	893	5.20	1021	5.20	1149	18.10
5	94.80	128	39.50	254	23.00	382	23.60	510	6.00	638	13.60	766	5.20	894	58.40	1022	27.20	1150	20.10
6	22.20	129	3.00	255	32.00	383	12.50	511	41.40	639	4.50	767	3.60	895	18.20	1023	6.40	1151	10.20
7	261.40	130	150.60	256	12.40	384	20.00	512	7.60	640	15.85	768	8.70	896	7.20	1024	24.20	1152	10.60
8	400.00	131	63.60	257	199.60	385	11.40	513	5.90	641	16.00	769	10.20	897	2.00	1025	19.00	1153	7.40
9	87.90	132	16.20	258	25.40	386	70.00	514	16.40	642	66.80	770	8.00	898	45.00	1026	10.00	1154	3.80
10	194.00	133	230.10	259	15.65	387	39.80	515	15.50	643	8.00	771	2.00	899	11.20	1027	2.20	1155	4.00
11	114.20	134	25.20	260	57.20	388	28.70	516	13.50	644	14.80	772	6.40	900	24.20	1028	34.00	1156	7.80
12	85.70	135	36.60	261	55.50	389	18.40	517	6.00	645	7.10	773	5.00	901	20.65	1029	4.50	1157	10.20
13	59.80	136	21.20	262	29.00	390	35.40	518	25.10	646	14.80	774	27.30	902	21.40	1030	14.10	1158	3.20
14	33.00	137	43.00	263	11.80	391	34.40	519	5.40	647	14.80	775	14.80	903	10.40	1031	4.60	1159	7.00
15	96.00	138	12.00	264	29.60	392	22.80	520	60.90	648	22.75	776	13.30	904	12.00	1032	4.00	1160	3.80
16	17.40	139	34.00	265	36.60	393	24.40	521	22.75	649	7.14	777	13.30	905	5.40	1033	12.80	1161	20.00
17	18.80	140	158.60	266	47.60	394	40.30	522	12.40	650	17.00	778	70.80	906	22.00	1034	20.50	1162	11.80
18	140.00	141	13.80	267	28.80	395	14.60	523	16.00	651	16.00	779	41.20	907	45.80	1035	58.40	1163	6.60
19	25.40	142	79.60	268	13.40	396	23.00	524	23.20	652	17.85	780	10.40	908	9.60	1036	2.00	1164	6.20
20	30.40	143	40.80	269	5.80	397	1.80	270	24.80	653	11.60	781	19.40	909	68.40	1037	2.00	1165	24.80
21	34.60	144	10.00	270	31.60	398	15.80	271	5.00	654	12.90	782	16.60	910	2.60	1038	2.00	1166	4.00
22	41.20	145	10.20	271	14.00	399	2.80	272	7.85	655	13.90	783	16.60	911	6.40	1039	2.00	1167	3.80
23	74.20	146	29.45	272	33.35	400	2.80	273	11.60	656	15.80	784	16.60	912	2.60	1040	12.10	1168	17.10
24	144.50	147	12.10	273	16.90	401	39.90	274	12.90	657	16.60	785	16.60	913	18.60	1041	14.80	1169	7.80
25	24.00	148	13.40	274	15.20	402	23.80	275	12.90	658	18.20	786	2.40	914	11.70	1042	30.40	1170	4.80
26	3.40	149	37.60	275	8.00	403	12.00	276	5.60	659	18.20	787	2.40	915	17.20	1043	2.60	1171	9.60
27	61.90	150	3.40	276	84.00	404	13.30	277	12.90	660	20.80	788	4.40	916	13.10	1044	4.00	1172	6.00
28	55.40	151	6.20	277	20.80	405	6.80	278	30.20	661	22.75	789	11.35	917	28.10	1045	14.10	1173	3.20
29	138.00	152	9.60	278	10.00	406	4.60	279	30.20	662	30.20	790	28.40	918	8.20	1046	4.60	1174	4.00
30	23.20	153	9.40	279	6.80	407	21.00	280	30.20	663	30.20	791	28.40	919	8.20	1047	4.60	1175	4.00
31	121.50	154	23.80	280	13.60	408	59.20	281	30.20	664	30.20	792	28.40	920	8.20	1048	4.60	1176	4.00
32	34.80	155	23.80	281	23.10	409	17.20	282	30.20	665	30.20	793	28.40	921	8.20	1049	4.60	1177	4.00
33	18.20	156	15.80	282	23.10	410	8.20	283	30.20	666	30.20	794	28.40	922	8.20	1050	4.60	1178	4.00
34	29.80	157	16.60	283	22.40	411	10.90	284	30.20	667	30.20	795	28.40	923	8.20	1051	4.60	1179	4.00
35	14.50	158	76.60	284	22.40	412	8.60	285	30.20	668	30.20	796	28.40	924	8.20	1052	4.60	1180	4.00
36	18.00	159	19.25	285	9.80	413	27.20	286	30.20	669	30.20	797	28.40	925	8.20	1053	4.60	1181	4.00
37	74.60	160	53.00	286	40.40	414	4.00	287	30.20	670	30.20	798	28.40	926	8.20	1054	4.60	1182	4.00
38	16.40	161	21.40	287	21.20	415	67.20	288	30.20	671	30.20	799	28.40	927	8.20	1055	4.60	1183	4.00
39	58.80	162	59.80	288	22.40	416	400.00	289	30.20	672	30.20	800	28.40	928	8.20	1056	4.60	1184	4.00
40	24.60	163	9.00	289	4.95	417	261.40	290	30.20	673	30.20	801	28.40	929	8.20	1057	4.60	1185	4.00
41	113.40	164	98.00	290	7.60	418	261.40	291	30.20	674	30.20	802	28.40	930	8.20	1058	4.60	1186	4.00
42	3.60	165	14.30	291	16.90	419	400.00	292	30.20	675	30.20	803	28.40	931	8.20	1059	4.60	1187	4.00
43	15.75	166	2.90	292	26.35	420	400.00	293	30.20	676	30.20	804	28.40	932	8.20	1060	4.60	1188	4.00
44	104.40	167	28.60	293	12.60	421	400.00	294	30.20	677	30.20	805	28.40	933	8.20	1061	4.60	1189	4.00
45	52.40	168	19.80	294	54.10	422	400.00	295	30.20	678	30.20	806	28.40	934	8.20	1062	4.60	1190	4.00
46	39.00	169	25.60	295	22.20	423	400.00	296	30.20	679	30.20	807	28.40	935	8.20	1063	4.60	1191	4.00
47	32.60	170	31.80	296	34.50	424	400.00	297	30.20	680	30.20	808	28.40	936	8.20	1064	4.60	1192	4.00
48	55.20	171	22.40	297	23.10	425	400.00	298	30.20	681	30.20	809	28.40	937	8.20	1065	4.60	1193	4.00
49	183.60	172	14.40	298	44.80	426	400.00	299	30.20	682	30.20	810	28.40	938	8.20	1066	4.60	1194	4.00
50	9.60	173	167.60	299	31.00	427	400.00	300	30.20	683	30.20	811	28.40	939	8.20	1067	4.60	1195	4.00
51	182.80	174	7.00	300	20.60	428	400.00	301	30.20	684	30.20	812	28.40	940	8.20	1068	4.60	1196	4.00
52	24.50	175	61.20	301	120.20	429	400.00	302	30.20	685	30.20	813	28.40	941	8.20	1069	4.60	1197	4.00
53	14.20	176	61.00	302	12.00	430	400.00	303	30.20	686	30.20	814	28.40	942	8.20	1070	4.60	1198	4.00
54	73.40	177	5.00	303	245.80	431	400.00	304	30.20	687	30.20	815	28.40	943	8.20	1071	4.60	1199	4.00
55	149.40	178	35.40	304	10.60	432	400.00	305	30.20	688	30.20	816	28.40	944	8.20	1072	4.60	1200	4.00
56	26.60	179	13.20	305	13.00	433	400.00	306	30.20	689	30.20	817	28.40	945	8.20	1073	4.60	1201	4.00
57	26.00	180	23.60	306	3.00	434	400.00	307	30.20	690	30.20	818	28.40	946	8.20	1074	4.60	1202	4.00
58	33.00	181	2.85	307	6.00	435	400.00	308	30.20	691	30.20	819	28.40	947	8.20	1075	4.60	1203	4.00
59	16.50	182	92.80	308	47.00	436	400.00	309	30.20	692	30.20	820	28.40	948	8.20	1076	4.60	1204	4.00
60	64.55	183	23.30	309	16.80	437	400.00	310	30.20	693	30.20	821	28.40	949	8.20	1077	4.60	1205	4.00
61	11.00	184	5.60	310	22.60	438	400.00	311	30.20	694	30.20	822	28.40	950	8.20	1078	4.60	1206	4.00
62	28.00	185	21.20	311	11.40	439	400.00	312	30.20	695	30.20	823	28.40	951	8.20	1079	4.60	1207	4.00
63	12.40	186	21.70	312	28.80	440	400.00	313	30.20	696	30.20	824	28.40	952	8.20	1080	4.60	1208	4.00
64	6.60	187	9.00	313	45.30	441	400.00	314	30.20	697	30.20	825	28.40	953	8.20	1081	4.60	1209	4.00
65	342.40	188	16.20	314	4.80	442	400.00	315	30.20	698	30.20	826	28.40	954	8.20	1082	4.60	1210	4.00
66	13.40	189	46																

Des Moines, Ia.....	1,600.00	1814 James Willis	33	200.00	1911 Edgar Wright	750	200.00
Detroit, Mich	500.00	1815 John M. Perkins ..	110	50.00	1911 (a) Irvin D. Feight-	ner	940
Wyandotte, Mich	200.00	1816 Robt. J. Cameron...	850	50.00	1912 Mrs. M. A. Dumper	1527	50.00
Waterbury, Conn	1,000.00	1817 Mrs. Zoe A. Latti-	more	1082	50.00	1913 D. C. Warrington...	4
Sharon, Pa	876.00	1818 Mrs. C. Van Caster.	1146	50.00	1914 Gustaf Ries	62	50.00
New Brighton and Monaca, Pa.	1,000.00	1819 Thos. Carolan	509	200.00	1915 Nicholas Continolo.	260	200.00
Oil City, Pa	100.00	1820 Mrs. Janly Campbell	73	50.00	1916 Byron L. Hewes...	453	50.00
Louisville, Ky	1,250.00	1821 Mrs. J. Waizwier...	490	25.00	1917 Mrs. Lillian Ide...	644	25.00
Bowling Green, Ky.....	400.00	1822 C. N. Burnett.....	55	50.00	1918 Abei Hobbs	773	200.00
Springfield, Mass	2,000.00	1823 James A. Grady....	116	200.00	1919 E. Geo. DeBlois...	858	200.00
Holyoke, Mass	900.00	1824 Arthur Galbraith ..	137	200.00	1920 Becker E. Hummel.	952	200.00
Vicksburg, Miss	300.00	1825 Mrs. M. G. Martin.	202	50.00	1921 Mrs. Mattie M. Hol-	iday	1716
Quebec, Canada	440.00	1826 Katherina Schwing.	375	50.00	1922 Wm. P. Fraser....	22	200.00
Mobile, Ala	250.00	1827 Mrs. R. A. Teets...	880	50.00	1923 Garrett D. Hopper.	22	50.00
Bangor, Me	200.00	1828 Mrs. B. Morresette	1118	50.00	1924 Mrs. Bella M. M.	Robertson	416
Jersey City, N. J.....	500.00	1829 Mrs. Lola A. Hughes	1587	25.00	1925 Mrs. P. N. Fawcett	423	50.00
Deputies, Organizing, Investigat-		1830 Mrs. M. Vanderpool	340	50.00	1926 Samuel T. Allen	(disability)	8
ing, Etc.—		1831 Joseph Baltes	747	50.00	1927 Wm. Johnson	215	50.00
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. and Pa...	246.30	1832 Mrs. J. G. McCurdy	789	25.00	1928 Mrs. M. Harris...	431	50.00
Connolly, R. E. L., Ala., Tenn.,		1833 Mrs. Dora H. Quick.	2	50.00	1929 Edwin H. Warren...	483	200.00
and Ga	246.70	1834 Christian Christian-	sen	79	200.00	1930 Nellie R. Palmer...	566
Kent, S. J., Ark., Mo. and Neb.	221.15	1835 W. Kalkbrenner....	291	50.00	1931 Joseph A. Weber...	1173	100.00
Macfarlane, W. B., N. Y.....	228.70	1836 Linies L. Blair....	332	50.00	1932 F. L. Ruehrwein...	2	200.00
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas.....	75.00	1837 Wilson E. Decker...	349	200.00	1933 Elizabeth Mullin...	61	50.00
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y.....	64.00	1838 Mrs. Ada E. Tocker	389	25.00	1934 Mrs. Ch. E. Banks	1296	50.00
Shields, W. J., N. H. and R. I.	225.30	1839 Noah E. Ives.....	453	200.00	1935 C. A. Bridger....	73	200.00
Byrne, W. J., Pa. (April and		1840 Wm. E. Hughes.....	465	200.00	1936 Mrs. Elise Morency.	127	50.00
May)	339.56	1841 John D. Porter....	541	200.00	1937 Mahlon J. Nichols.	171	200.00
Deyl, W. A., Canada.....	251.20	1842 Max O. Magerkord.	578	200.00	1938 Chr. W. Deringer..	206	200.00
Michler, W. D., Illinois.....	226.83	1843 Mrs. Mary V. Cahall	626	50.00	1939 Mary E. Hawes....	321	50.00
Biggins, Wm., Ohio, Del. and		1844 J. M. Garrett.....	701	50.00	1940 Omer Herrick	374	200.00
Va	243.28	1845 J. H. Reynolds....	947	200.00	1941 Howard E. Robinson	639	200.00
Quinn, A. A., Md. and N. J...	193.38	1846 Albert Kraft	1056	200.00	1942 Mrs. Julia A. Ter-	williger	830
Neale, T. A., N. Y. and Pa....	107.00	1847 Samuel J. Dunnett.	1204	200.00	1943 Mrs. Grace Allison.	1205	25.00
Ogletree, J. P., Ala. and Tenn.	187.00	1848 Jas. Kimmey	13	50.00	1944 Mrs. J. Zalikowsky.	13	50.00
Cunningham, S. G., Minn.....	250.90	1849 P. J. Peterson.....	62	200.00	1945 Jacob Kalb	72	200.00
Taylor, D., Miss.....	114.80	1850 Adolph Spatzier ..	125	200.00	1946 C. J. Carlson.....	131	53.50
Burgess, W. H., Ala. and Ga.		1851 Mrs. J. Scheuring..	237	25.00	1947 Thos. A. Applegate.	136	50.00
(April and May).....	321.21	1852 Dave DeHaven	269	200.00	1948 Chas. A. Miller....	179	50.00
Arcand, N., Canada.....	96.60	1853 Geo. Hoffman	375	200.00	1949 Minnie E. Faust...	183	50.00
Cameron, T. A., Mich.....	154.88	1854 Alvin D. Hall.....	23	200.00	1950 Addison McLaughlin	302	100.00
Loos, Wm., Illinois.....	172.20	1855 John R. Davenport.	35	200.00	1951 Nathan Green	353	200.00
Yokum, E. O., Buffalo, N. Y...	11.75	1856 Mrs. J. E. Goodwin	198	50.00	1952 Franz Klewe (dis-	ability)	393
Wood, W. T., N. Y.....	231.58	1857 L. R. Westervelt...	478	200.00	1953 Mrs. Ida R. Pyle...	1154	50.00
Miller, W. F., Rochelle, Ill...	18.00	1858 Geo. W. Abrams....	1407	50.00	1954 Mrs. Agnes Darrow.	1315	50.00
Friedline, S. J., Rochelle, Ill.	6.00	1859 Theresa Hoschette..	87	50.00	1955 Henry Weibel	1100	200.00
Bailey, W. H., Oregon.....	175.02	1860 Arthur Strong (dis-	ability)	116	300.00	1956 David Samuels	31
Smith, W. F., Baltimore, Md...	95.50	1861 Henry Clifford	453	200.00	Total		\$18,968.00
Dysart, C. B., Higbee, Mo....	8.00	1862 Chas. Strom	486	200.00			
Post, D. A., Pa.....	145.08	1863 Geo. McMullen (dis-	ability)	138	400.00		
Northup, Alex., Canada.....	51.06	1864 Mrs. Mary Miller...	314	50.00			
Glass, Donald, Mich. and Can-		1865 Albert H. Dodge...	780	50.00			
ada	147.00	1866 Christian P. Nich-	olson	1246	200.00		
Hughes, M. C., K. C., Mo....	60.00	1867 Chas. Langyahr ...	32	200.00			
Donaldson, B., Harriman, Nev.	16.50	1868 Mrs. Nellie A. Cot-	trell	142	50.00		
White, D. R., Des Moines, Ia...	92.87	1869 Mrs. Sarah W. Mid-	daugh	143	50.00		
Sullivan, T. J., Marion, O....	17.00	1870 Peter Widen	181	114.50			
Hobbie, E. N., New Jersey....	55.25	1871 M. I. Havener.....	202	200.00			
Wellman, Chas., K. C., Mo....	7.00	1872 James Cote	240	200.00			
Kirby, Jas., Indianapolis, Ind...	26.00	1873 Mrs. Lucie Van	Hatten	314	50.00		
Meyer, Hy., Fruitvale, Cal...	8.95	1874 Chas. Glatting	712	200.00			
Barbat, W. F., Fruitvale, Cal.	5.00	1875 John E. Carlisle...	1432	200.00			
Speyer, C., Louisville, Ky....	23.50	1876 Mrs. Dora M. Dun-	bar	1626	50.00		
Bean, J. H., Uniontown, Ala...	17.75	1877 Frank Blaha	54	200.00			
Murphy, J. T., Charlotte, Mich.	11.48	1878 Mrs. Simeon Rosen-	felder	661	50.00		
Carlin, P., Des Moines, Ia....	87.00	1879 Chas. F. Dean.....	884	200.00			
Ainey, Jos., Mass.....	144.14	1880 M. J. Savage.....	1	200.00			
Morgan, Jno., Spadra, Ark....	7.00	1881 Mrs. Ph. Mantel...	1	50.00			
Ferns, Thos., Buffalo, N. Y...	30.00	1882 Mrs. A. Ebelhower.	8	50.00			
General Office—		1883 Geo. Brown	11	200.00			
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,341.51	1884 Mrs. M. Brennen...	16	50.00			
Postage and stamped envelopes.	161.14	1885 Mrs. Anna M. Carl.	90	50.00			
Rent (for May)	100.00	1886 Mrs. A. E. Kelley	130	50.00			
Telegrams	101.94	1887 Wincenty Witkowski	199	200.00			
Desks and chairs.....	43.50	1888 D. W. Whittle....	225	200.00			
Taxes, city	2.09	1889 Alex. D. Stone....	257	50.00			
Sundries	63.65	1890 Mrs. E. E. Soidell.	386	50.00			
Official Journal—		1891 Mrs. Sophia Koch.	419	50.00			
Printing and mailing.....	1,885.83	1892 G. W. Johnston....	465	200.00			
Supplies for Locals—		1893 Mrs. A. A. Phillips.	625	50.00			
Books, ledgers, etc.....	424.30	1894 Mrs. M. E. Borland	634	50.00			
Seals and daters.....	19.00	1895 Mrs. H. E. Harrison	961	25.00			
Pins and badges.....	239.64	1896 Mrs. Laura Gilliam.	1481	50.00			
Expressage	68.88	1897 E. L. Ray	76	200.00			
Miscellaneous—		1898 Mrs. Rosa Hester...	239	50.00			
Duffy, F., G. S. trav. exp's....	29.40	1899 Burton A. Root....	260	200.00			
E. E. MacLeod, account Mil-		1900 Karl Anderson	10	50.00			
waukee convention	23.00	1901 Thos. W. Boteler...	29	200.00			
Tax to A. F. of L. for April..	726.86	1902 A. D. Monk.....	55	200.00			
		1903 Mrs. A. S. Miller...	57	50.00			
		1904 Daniel Donaldson...	190	50.00			
		1905 Geo. Aminson	299	50.00			
		1906 Friedrich W. Loshe.	309	200.00			
		1907 Matthias Kronbitter	309	200.00			
		1908 Albert Jacobi	309	200.00			
		1909 James L. Smith...	349	200.00			
		1910 Michael Fitzpatrick..	747	50.00			

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Claims Paid in May, 1904.

1802 Jos. Steinnell	12	\$	200.00
1803 Joseph F. Cowgill...	20		200.00
1804 Wm. N. French.....	25		200.00
1805 Mrs. M. Hawkinson	51		50.00
1806 Mrs. G. Poinsette...	52		50.00
1807 Mrs. Mary G. Perry	96		25.00
1808 Mrs. A. A. Johnson.	177		50.00
1809 Mrs. C. Wolfmeyer.	189		50.00
1810 W. P. Perkins.....	233		200.00
1811 J. W. T. Parlier...	411		50.00
1812 Peter J. Hughes...	423		50.00
1813 Wm. Martin	874		200.00

profess to believe in shorter hours of work? Why is it that you, earning union wages, whether or not you are as competent as the best man who earns the same money, have no more respect for your 'brethren,' so-called, and so little consistency?"

"I tell you the fellow shut up like a clam. He was beaten to a standstill. But I don't suppose he'll ever come into our store to buy shoes. But it's a fact, nevertheless, that nine out of ten of our late customers Saturday nights are members of trade unions."

Hanging Sash.

A writer in offering some suggestions for hanging sash says the weights should be so adjusted that the lower sash will just balance the weights nicely, then use the same number of pounds for weighting the upper sash, and, as the upper sash is always lighter than the lower one, owing to the fact that the bottom rail is invariably wider than the top rail of the upper sash, the weights attached to the upper sash will hold it tight against the top of the frame, and yet will not prevent the sash from remaining where placed when in use. If the weighting of the upper sash is not done properly, it will drop below the meting rail, or, if locked, will throw all the weight on the sash lock, a very undesirable condition, as it will, in many cases, be almost impossible for delicate fingers to open the window when wanted. Sashes, to work nicely, should be fitted snug in their runways, not so tight, however, that paint or moisture will prevent their working. Good cotton cord is better to use for hanging than hemp or manila, as it works smoother, and, if lightly coated with hard mutton tallow when put in place, will last a long time and run quite smoothly.—Carpentry and Building.

Health Decalogue.

1. Rise early, retire early and fill your day with work.
2. Water and bread maintain life; pure air and sunshine are indispensable to health.
3. Frugality and sobriety form the best elixir of longevity.
4. Cleanliness prevents rust; the best cared for machines last the longest.
5. Enough sleep repairs waste and strengthens; too much sleep softens and enfeebles.
6. To be sensibly dressed is to give freedom to one's movements, and enough warmth to be protected from sudden changes of temperature.
7. A clean and cheerful house makes a happy home.
8. The mind is refreshed and invigorated by distractions and amusement, but abuse of them leads to dissipation and dissipation to vice.
9. Cheerfulness makes love of life, and love of life is half of health. On the contrary, sadness and discouragement hasten old age.
10. Do you gain your living by your intellect? Then do not allow your arms and legs to grow stiff. Do you earn your bread by your pickaxe? Do not forget to cultivate your mind and to enlarge your thought.—French Medical Review.

Gave Union Man an Answer.

From The Boot and Shoe Worker.

"Some union men make me tired," said a shoe clerk who is a member of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association. "I was in a cigar store last night and overheard a discussion between a union man and a non-union man as to the subject of hours. The union man was kicking because he had to work nine hours, and he thought eight enough for a day. The non-union man said that the mechanic or laboring man should not be compelled to go to work before 8 a. m. and should have the privilege of quitting at 5, with an hour at noon. A business man standing by said that he was at his desk every morning at 7:30 o'clock, and that he worked every day until 6, and sometimes came to work in the evening in order that matters would be in shape for the employees to have work to do the next day.

"I got hot after I had listened a time, and I spoke my piece. I said that I came to work every morning at 7 o'clock in order to open the shoe store and be ready for the early customer. I told the union man that I worked every night until 6 o'clock, and oftentimes came down in the evening to help trim the windows. 'Now,' said I, 'We sell union-made shoes in our store, and I want to ask you why it is that, after working ten hours a day for five days in the week, and on Saturday from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m., and sometimes later, that the very last customers whom we have at 10:45 on Saturday nights are union men—men who

Les Conseils d'Arbitration et le Mouvement Ouvrier.

Il n'y pas beaucoup de temps d'écoulé et nous nous souvenons encore fort bien de la phrase typique lorsque des ouvriers en grève, ou prêt à s'y mettre, faisaient des propositions aux patrons: "Il n'y a rien à arbitrer." Selon les vues patronales il ne restait plus rien aux ouvriers que de se soumettre à la volonté capitaliste employeur. Aussi a-t-on pu voir des luttes se prolonger des semaines et des mois, se basant uniquement sur ce principe: "Nous commandons, et vous n'avez qu'à obéir." Tout cela a changé depuis. On nous octroie bon gré malgré, des conseils d'arbitration, sans demander notre consentement. Depuis le Président Roosevelt jusqu'à Mr. Parry, tout le monde nous en parle. Le pire de la chose est, que voir même nos officiers supérieurs des organisations principales, tel que la Fédération ouvrière et les travailleurs des mines entrant les yeux fermés dans les vues des capitalistes.

Nous admettons que cela soit une concession à la classe ouvrière, mais le plus souvent c'est un leurre, un truque, comme on dit, pour tromper les ouvriers. Pour les patrons il s'agit de gagner du temps, de chercher des "scabs" d'endormir la sympathie publique, et d'appauvrir les ouvriers grévistes en leur faisant vider leur caisse et leurs fonds de réserve. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'une grève de tout un métier, d'une corporation ouvrière tel que les employés de chemin de fer, ou des voitures publiques et tant d'autres, il fait provoquer un certain enthousiasme, et c'est presque impossible de faire manœuvrer une armée d'ouvriers d'une autre manière; c'est là que les propositions d'arbitrage se démontrent presque toujours de leur manière funeste, en calmant les élans, en semant la discorde dans les rangs, et en fatiguant l'attention publique à tel point que les grévistes finissent presque toujours cédant, le cœur crevé. Que l'on nous montre donc une seule décision rendue par cette fameuse société civique depuis la grève des mineurs. Nous nous souvenons d'une tentative de grève dans une ville de l'est; il s'agissait des employés des tramways publique, qui demandèrent quelques points dans leur intérêt. Pendant trois semaines leur président faisait des visites quotidiennes aux chefs de la grande corporation; de jolies promesses lui furent faites; on le renvoyait au lendemain, on proposait un comité d'arbitration, et lorsque ce dernier paraissait donner raison aux demandes ouvrières, on brisait toute négociation, déclarant ne pas reconnaître la décision du dit comité. Le lendemain le public apprit, que la compagnie avait engagé un milliers de scabs, venant de New York, de Philadelphie, de Boston, que l'on avait bâtie de baraques, garnie de lits, d'articles de cuisine, prêt à opérer leurs lignes à l'aide de ces derniers, sans autrement céder à aucune des demandes de leurs employés, et ce voyant, quand on faisait appel aux ouvriers de la compagnie, ceux-ci se refusèrent de quitter leurs voitures, sachant d'avance que leurs places seraient prises aussitôt par la réserve amassée par leurs patrons.

Il est une vérité qui émane de ce ci, c'est que la proposition d'arbitration

faite par les patrons est un signe de faiblesse. Tant que ces Messieurs se sentent de force à lutter contre leurs ouvriers, ils vous répondront toujours comme par le passé: "Il n'y rien à arbitrer." Mais dès que leurs forces s'épuisent, quand ils seront près de céder ils trouveront un ami dévoué qui fera des propositions à leurs ouvriers, et les trompera aussitôt qu'ils auront accepté ces propositions faites seulement dans ce but.

Nous ne prétendons pas absolument, qu'il n'y ait pas des exceptions à cette règle, mais nous conseillons de la prudence, surtout si ces propositions d'arbitrage proviennent de la part des patrons eux-mêmes ou de leurs amis. Malgré que nous savons qu'en principe cette lutte de la classe ouvrière pour une vie et une existence meilleure est la chose la plus juste du monde, qui profite également à l'humanité en général qu'à la classe ouvrière, en matière de tactique une grève est plutôt une question de pouvoir. Ou nous sommes assez forts pour vaincre, et nous dirons comme les patrons: "Il n'y a rien à arbitrer." Ou alors nous ne sommes pas assez forts, il faudra éviter jusqu'à la dernière minute d'entrer en lutte, car d'être vaincu est par trop coûteux aux ouvriers organisés.

Prenons donc chaque cas spécialement et méfions nous des entremetteurs. Serrons les rangs, portant haut le drapeau de nos revendications, et ne cédon qu'à la force, mais jamais à la ruse et la perfidie.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Pourquoi nous Organisons.

Les progrès d'inventions et de labeur faites depuis cinquante années, ont ajouté dix fois autant de production avec un dixième moins de labeur. Et qui, par ceci a été favorisé? le riche est devenu plus riche et le pauvre est devenu plus pauvre.

Il était bien naturel d'espérer, que leurs inventions et leurs épargne-travail allégueraient le travail, et améliorerait les conditions du journalier; et que cet énorme accroissement de production ferait une pauvreté réelle des choses passées.

Ce dont je veux dire par pauvreté réelle, est ceci: Nous avons deux sortes de pauvreté. Lorsque la terre (le don du Font Puissant à toutes générations), manque de donner un revenu, au labeur épuisé sur cette terre, alors une famine. Cela est ce qu'on appelle pauvreté réelle.

Mais lorsque la terre accorde abondamment, et que le labeur ou le travail à remplir les entrepôts de viandes, légumes, chaussures et d'habits chauds, et n'a pas en retour, reçu assez de récompense pour acheter ce qui est nécessaire à la vie, c'est une autre pauvreté.

Est-ce que nos pères auraient vus dans une vision le futur?

Les bateaux à vapeur ont remplacés les bateaux à voile, les chemins de fer ont remplacés les voitures, les moissonneuses ont remplacés les faux, et les moulins à battre ont remplacés les fléaux.

Est-ce qu'ils auraient pu attendre la palpitation des engins en obéissant à la volonté humaine, pour la satisfaction des désirs humains?

Est-ce qu'ils auraient pu voir les arbres des forêts, transformés en

portes, châssis, volets, boîtes et barils, presque sans le pouvoir humain?

Maintenant dans nos ateliers où se font les chaussures ceux-ci se font par douzaines et plus vite que dans l'ancien temps un savetier pouvait poser une semelle. Nos fabriques où le coton et la laine sont transformés en drap, par des machines conduites par des enfants, une seule machine fait cet ouvrage plus vite, que ne pouvait le faire autrefois cent tisserands.

Ces inventions semblent être une malédiction du genre humain au lieu d'un bienfait, car il devrait alléger le travail et d'ajouter le bonheur au genre humain.

Pourquoi est-ce qu'il y a tant d'hommes entraîné au crime? Les femmes se vendent corps et âme pour leur nourriture.

Les enfants meurent, cause d'être exposés à demi vêtu, demi nourri pendant les longs et froids mois de l'hiver.

Cependant il y a assez de viande, légumes, chaussures, vêtements, bois et charbon produit dans ce pays, non seulement pour fournir ce pays mais aussi la moitié de l'Europe. Et pourquoi les entrepreneurs ou constructeurs de châteaux vivent-ils dans des repaires de grolles, ou dans des mauvais lieux, ou encore dans de vieilles bâtisses malpropres, et qui apportent toutes sortes de maladies contagieuses?

Pour quoi est-ce que celui qui travaille le moins, vit en extravagant, et en luxe, il porte les plus beaux habits, et les plus belles chaussures, mange les meilleures viandes et légumes, demeure dans une belle maison, il a ses servants, et tout ce que la nature et le labeur peuvent produire pour le confort de l'homme. Celui qui produit tout le bien, confort, et luxe du monde, vit à demi nourri, à demi habillé, à demi instruit, et une expérience plus au moins dure, avec un cœur triste, et un esprit troublé, avec seulement une consolation, qui a été répété depuis la jeunesse jusqu'au vieux âge: "Heureux sont les doux, car ils hériteront de la terre." Mais nos aïeux sont morts, et notre douceur en proche minéral, et nous regarderons le futur le plus proche, pour notre promesse héréditaire: "La terre," le don de Dieu à toutes générations de l'homme, qui est la ressource naturelle pour la production de tout: "Le bien, confort, luxe de la vie. Nous avons démontré ces faits par agitation qui nous a conduit à s'organiser.

L'organisation a rapporté une éducation qui nous donne un désir de nous élever nous-mêmes et d'élever nos enfants à une civilisation, afin qu'ils puissent jouir des bienfaits de Dieu à toutes générations de l'homme.

W. J. LA FRANCIS.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Toujours les bureaux de placement.

C'est par le menu que j'ai conté aux lecteurs du CARPENTER l'ardente campagne menée par une partie des organisations ouvrières françaises contre les bureaux de placement. Un à un, j'ai noté les incidents de la lutte: campagne de meetings, envahissement de la Bourse du travail de Paris, grève des boulangers de la capitale, tentative de grève généraux des travailleurs de l'alimentation, débats parlementaires et rejet, au Sénat, de la loi votée par la Chambre des Députés, laquelle décidait

la suppression "obligatoire" de ces offices dans le délai de cinq années et "facultative" dès la promulgation de la loi moyennant une indemnité payée partie par l'Etat, partie par la commune. A ce projet, combattu à outrance par les ouvriers qui n'acceptaient que la suppression sans indemnité et la réclamaient dans toute une série de réunions, le Sénat en oppose un autre qui put qualifié de "facultatif" et considéré comme un défi lancé par la Chambre Haute au prolétariat tout entier. Ce projet repoussait catégoriquement la suppression obligatoire et ne l'acceptait que facultative moyennant une juste indemnité laissée entièrement au compte de la commune qui déciderait cette suppression; il mettait le prix du placement à la charge exclusive de l'employeur. Malgré ce correctif dont l'usage commence déjà à démontrer le peu de valeur, on comprendra l'importance de ces dispositions nouvelles et leur caractère rétrograde quand on saura que les ouvriers réclamaient la suppression sans indemnité parcequ'ils sentaient quelles difficultés il y aurait pour eux à obtenir cette réforme des municipalités, dont les finances sont pour la plupart obérées, quand bien même le concours pécuniaire de l'Etat leur serait assuré.

Le Sénat aggravait donc la situation que voulait créer la chambre en rejetant tout le poids de la suppression sur les communes. De retour au Palais-Bourbon, pour en finir, cette loi vient d'être cependant sanctionnée par nos députés. Elle constitue aujourd'hui le régime légal des bureaux de placement. Bien obligés de s'en contenter, les travailleurs intéressés qui ne lui trouvaient que des défauts il n'y a pas bien longtemps, lui ont sans doute découvert des vertus jusque là cachées, puisqu'il viennent d'entamer une autre campagne pour en poursuivre la mise en application. Comme les élections municipales vont avoir lieu dans toute la France au mois de mai prochain, ils saisissent actuellement de la question tous les collèges électoraux dans le but d'amener les futures municipalités à consentir la suppression des bureaux de placement en les indemnisant conformément à la loi, solution qui fut énergiquement repoussée jadis. Quand on n'a pas ce que l'on aime, il faut aimer ce que l'on a, conseille la sagesse des nations. C'est vrai une fois de plus. Je souhaite, pour terminer, que la montagne, n'accouche pas encore d'une souris et que de ces multiples combats qui vont l'engager un peu partout sorte enfin une amélioration positive pour les travailleurs victimes des bureaux de placement.

Le Label en France.

Puisque je viens de parler des élections municipales, je dois ajouter qu'également à cette occasion les typographes vont poursuivre activement la vulgarisation de leur marque syndicale, copiée en grande partie sur celle de leurs confrères Américains, en mettant tous les candidats en demeure de prouver l'intérêt qu'il portent aux travailleurs en faisant confectionner leurs imprimés chez des imprimeurs ayant donné satisfaction aux réclamations de la Fédération du livre et en revêtant leurs affiches et programmes du label du label en France.



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION, 1716, Krebs, I. T.

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence the great Master Builder and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has removed from our midst the beloved wife of our brother, A. F. Holladay, and

WHEREAS, The removal from this land of sorrow of such a life leaves a shadow and vacancy with all who knew her that cannot be filled, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to the will of the Divine Master, we deplore our brother's loss, and we extend to him and his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of affliction and sorrow, and we express the hope that our brother's loss and sad affliction may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to The Trades Union Journal for publication; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and that a page of our minute book be set apart for the inscription of these resolutions.

E. D. MILLER,
Mc H. ROSS
J. M. HUBBARD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 234, Thompsonville Conn.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our ranks our beloved brother, Samuel Steele; and

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother, and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That, as tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

ROBERT CROMBIE,
THOMAS MCCARROLL,
THOMAS FITZGERALD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 53, White Plains, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to remove from this earthly home to Himself our brother, Fred W. De Garmo, and

WHEREAS, It is but just that we, his brothers, should show our appreciation of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, and while we bow in humble submission to His divine will, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, who has been called from his labors to rest; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother; that copies be sent to the village papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

W. N. MABEE,
J. R. FIELDER,
JAMES TOBIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1367, Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and organizer, Michael J. Savage; and

WHEREAS, In his death the U. B. of C. and J. has lost an able, upright and faithful worker and organizer, one who, through his relations with this Union, gained the confidence and respect of all its members; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this Union tender its warmest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the records of our Union; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CARL LIVENDAHLL,
HERM ORTLUND,
FRANK LANG,
ALBERT BROUKALA,
OTTO BENSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 199, Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, In the Durable Providence of God and His wise administration of right, Bro. Vincent Wilowski was, on the 18th of April, 1894, removed from our midst and called to his heavenly rest, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local Union, wishing to place on record their appreciation of his character as a man and as a faithful member, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be sent to the Daily Calumet and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JAMES DARLING,
JOSEPH FRANKOWSKI,
G. C. GRANTHAM,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION, 53, White Plains, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our fellow workman and brother, J.C. Bahn; be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow at the taking away of our brother without a moment's warning; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minute book; that a copy be sent to his brother, John Bahn, of Columbia, Pa.; that copies be sent to the village papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

W. N. MABEE,
J. R. FIELDER,
JAMES TOBIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to Himself the wife of our beloved friend and brother, Wm. F. Hayes, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family and the same recorded upon our minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, The Connellsville News and The Connellsville Courier for publication.

GEO. W. WILHELM,
F. H. CHRISTNER,
GEO. D. HOFF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 116, Bay City, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, James Grady; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in Bro. Grady our Union has lost a true and faithful member and the family a faithful provider; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for the period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread upon our minutes,

and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. WEIDEMEYER,
A. N. STEPHENSON,
F. W. HARWOOD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1229, Ravenna, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, H. O. Whitbeck; and

WHEREAS, We sincerely mourn our loss and feel that this Local Union has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to the inscription of these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. K. PARKER,
M. D. SILSON,
C. M. BAR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 555, Temple, Tex.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world the wife of our worthy brother, Jeff D. Jones; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That, with deep sympathy with him and the bereaved relatives, we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that a page of our minute book be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to the Daily Tribune for publication.

J. D. HUEKABEE,
C. C. WINDROW,
J. M. COOK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 411, Rome, Ga.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the maker and ruler of the universe, to call from us our esteemed brother J. W. A. Parlier; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. L. BOATFIELD,
CHARLES BLACKSTOCK,
G. L. TRAMMELL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 389, Tuxedo, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst the devoted wife of our esteemed brother George Torken; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Geo. Torken and family and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. JAMES,
GEO. TREADWAY,
FRED SLAWSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 541, Washington, Pa.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His providence, has again invaded our ranks and removed by death our friend and brother Forrest A. Breese; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to His will, we extend to the afflicted family our sincere sympathy and commend them to God, who comforts the widow and the orphans in their time of trial; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days; that these resolu-

tions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the afflicted family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. A. IRWIN,
GEO. E. MILLER,
JAS. E. LOUGHMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 712, Covington, Ky.

WHEREAS, God, our Father, in His all-seeing wisdom, has seen fit to call our brother, Charles Glatting, to his eternal rest, we, his brother workmen, feeling his loss so caused in our ranks, desire to express to his family and friends our sincere sorrow and earnest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the services of Bro. Glatting in our midst in carrying out the principles of our Union, he having been a member since it was organized, and always stood firm to its principles up to the time of his entering his reward, on April 19, 1904. We take the opportunity of recording our feeling of sorrow at the loss of our esteemed brother and our sympathy with his family and loved ones in their distress. May we meet him where all who have done good to their fellow men will find eternal peace; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. E. BULLOCK,
JAMES JONES,
IRVIN KITE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 993, Miami, Fla.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, M. M. Morrison, to a higher and better home, and, while we deeply feel the loss of our brother's presence, we know that God knows best.

Brother Morrison was always a true and conscientious Union man, and always ready to assist a brother in distress.

To his bereaved wife and relatives we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and our charter be draped for thirty days; also,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife and a copy presented to each of the newspapers of the city.

B. SUTTON,
J. W. TUCKER,
W. F. CROFTS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 849, Manitowoc, Wis.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, Herman Schneider, be it

Resolved, That Local Union 849 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days.

W. W. BRAASCH,
JOHN HERMEDY,
LOUIS J. BEHRENS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 136, Newark, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His providential dealings, to call from his earthly labors and from weary months of affliction our worthy and esteemed brother, T. A. Applegate, on April 29, 1904. He was not an apprentice, but a full fledged mechanic, having faithfully labored for upwards of forty years in the service of his Master, whom he has gone to serve throughout eternity; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Applegate our Local Union has lost a most faithful member, the craft an efficient workman, the community a good citizen, his family a kind and affectionate husband and father; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this Union, extend to the bereaved and sorrow-stricken family of our brother our heart-

felt sympathy and condolence, and commend them for comfort to Him who orders all things for the best; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be entered upon the records of this Union as a testimony of our respect; that a copy be sent to our local papers and one to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

B. B. HUGHES,
SAM HUFF,
W. O. FERGUSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1481, Newberry, S. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, R. B. Gilliam; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother and family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
G. B. BOOZER,
ED. REBERFORD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 947, Ridgway, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, J. H. Reynolds; and

WHEREAS, He was a member of L. U. 947, U. B. C. and J. of A., and long served in the capacity of Financial Secretary, where he has proved himself true to his obligations and always strictly honest in his dealings; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly bow to His holy will, we sincerely regret the sudden demise and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, that they be spread upon our records as a testimony of our respect, and that copies be sent to the local papers and to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

W. G. REUMING,
E. F. BOARDMAN,
W. W. ANDERSON,
Committee.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, Chicago, Ill., and Vicinity.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, M. J. Savage; therefore, in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the Supreme will, we very deeply deplore our loss, but hope and trust it be eternal gain; and be it further

Resolved, That this District Council tender its heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our beloved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, also a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, and a copy be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother.

D. J. RYAN,
JAMES BRENNOCK,
G. W. BAILEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 780, Everett, Mass...

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy brother and Treasurer, A. H. Dodge; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our union, one respected by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their time of affliction, and may a kind Providence look in mercy upon them; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minute-book be devoted to these resolutions as a

tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, and to the Everett papers for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

A. GUTILL,
J. A. CORUM,
C. E. JOHNSTON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1469, Northfield, Vt.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Almighty Architect, to remove from our midst our worthy brother, U. G. Templeton; and

WHEREAS, The deceased brother was a member in god standing in our Brotherhood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

F. C. WIGGIN,
L. L. KENT,
W. T. RUSSELL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 233, Binghamton, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler and Builder of the Universe to enter the circle of our fraternal order and remove from us our brother, W. P. Perkins; and

WHEREAS, In his death we have been deprived of a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order and the members of this Local Union sincerely mourn the loss of his presence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved wife and friends, and that we recommend them to Him who can bring comfort and peace in time of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes and that copies be sent to the local daily papers and a copy to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

W. F. HULSE,
R. L. WHITTEMORE,
H. T. MALLORY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 907, Great Neck, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Robert McFerran; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be entered on our minutes as a testimony of our respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

P. MUNRO,
A. CLARK,
C. SCHMITHEIMER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 952, Bristol, Conn.

WHEREAS, Death has again invaded the ranks of our Local Union and removed from our midst our brother, B. E. Hummel, a charter member and Trustee of this Local Union; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in this, their hour of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the records of this Union; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication; that a copy be presented to the family of the departed, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. L. STEWART,
A. B. DAYTON,
C. H. PECK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1076, Washington, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, to remove from

our midst our brother and fellow workman, Frank P. Moore; be it

Resolved, That, while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

LAFÉ GILRY,
A. T. EMERY,
A. P. HAWKINS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 35, San Rafael, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst our beloved brother, John Davenport; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we humbly submit to the Supreme will, we sincerely regret the loss of an old and much honored member, whose every thought was for the welfare of the union and his brother workmen; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a letter of condolence be sent to the bereaved family; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our records, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

W. J. MARSHAL,
WM. BARBER,
W. W. MILLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 161, Kenosha, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Ward B. Arnold; and

WHEREAS, In the death of our beloved brother our union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and friend and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a page of our minute-book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, and that copies be sent to the local papers and to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

F. E. FRULKE,
ADAM DAUBEN,
EDWARD SCHULTE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 993, Miami, Fla.

WHEREAS, In as much as it has pleased our Creator, Almighty God, to remove from her loved and loving ones, their family and friends, the wife of Pro. Anthony Wilson, and fully realizing he doeth all things well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to His will and commend our beloved brother and family to the comfort and care of Him in whom she put her trust; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to Bro. Anthony Wilson and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this, his time of sore bereavement and distress.

L. A. OSBORN,
J. R. CAMPBELL,
J. C. TUCKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1678, Peckville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, W. G. Wallace; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and extend to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the fam-

ily of the departed, that a copy be sent to the Peckville Journal, and one to our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, for publication.

G. F. TREVERTON,
A. C. LANDERS,
A. H. JENKINS,
Committee.

Palace and Sweatshop.

A lady sits in her boudoir
Languid with leasure's disease,
World-weary and worn with ennui—
Society fails to please;
She craves fresh scenes more alluring,
But where is anything new?
She's tired of luxury's gilding,
Weary of nothing to do.

Her life seems empty and useless,
A played-out, frivolous game,
Where fawning counterfeit friendship
And love is only a name;
Heartsick, she sulks in seclusion,
And scans in mental review
Her social realm, and the follies
She knows are weak and untrue.

Thus over her life she ponders,
Scorning, rebellious in vain,
Till impelled by social custom
She resumes her mask again;
Her world must not find her sighing—
She brilliantly plays her part,
And bravely the queen of pleasure
Smiles still with an aching heart.

Near by, but a few blocks distant
From Plenty's palatial homes,
There is a contrasting picture
Of strenuous life in the slums;
A pale girl toils in a garret
From dawn till the sunset's glow,
And the sweat-shop wolf is prowling
For aye in the street below.

Stitch, stitch all day without ceasing,
Knowing no rest or delay,
Stitch, stitch for the bargain counter
And keep the dread wolf at bay!
Life for the girl in the garret
Is only a round of care—
Of all that is sweet and wholesome
The pauper's dwelling is bare.

Ready-made garments are folded—
Pile upon pile they are laid—
But who shall question the methods
Of where and how they are made?
No doubt they are tempting bargains,
But who will e'er think to ask
Concerning labor conditions
Or question the sweat-shop task?

The work bears no trace of sorrow,
No sign of the tears and pain,
And the throng of busy shoppers
Sees naught of the life-blood's stain;
Grim Want is the fierce wolf waiting
Outside the toiler's door,
But sweat-shop goods bear no message
From anguished hearts of the poor.

Humanity pleads for mercy—
Cries out in the stress of need,
And true hearts responding bravely
Do battle with giant Greed;
The conflict with Wrong is raging,
The call is earnestly made,
Oh! where is the label showing
The proof of a just wage paid?
MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

A man's knowledge isn't as powerful
as a woman's intuition.

Too many people have more religion
outside than they have inside.

A man never believes he is really
prejudiced even when he admits it.

In the school of experience most of
us never get out of the infant class.

There is nothing in nature more
brutal and sanguinary than man.—
Bossuet.

Narrowness of mind is often the
cause of obstinacy; we do not easily
believe beyond what we do not see.—
Roucheffoucauld.

Expulsions.

G. W. Hurr has been expelled by L. U. 1518, Struthers, O., for embezzling the funds of the local union.

* * *

Geo. J. Wutzbacker has been expelled from L. U. 1471, Keyser, W. Va., for misrepresentation in answering the questions put to him by the Conductor, stating that he had never been rejected by any local union of the U. B., and was initiated. Upon further investigation it was found that he had been rejected at two occasions by L. U. 1024, Cumberland, Md.

* * *

John R. Northington, of L. U. 163, Peekskill, N. Y., has been expelled by that local union for misappropriation of funds.

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Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Ornamental Designer
Mechanical Draftsman	Telegraph Engineer	Mining Engineer	Navigator
Foreman Machinist	Wireman	Textile-Mill Supt.	Bookkeeper
Foreman Toolmaker	Dynamo Tender	Textile Designer	Stenographer
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THIS BOOK fills a long felt want amongst carpenters as its size, 3½ x 5 inches, enables it to be carried in the pocket; hence when information is wanted on how to get the various cuts used in roof-framing, hoppers, towers, bicycle tracks, etc., etc., the book may be referred to on the spot. Any carpenter possessing this book carries with him a vast fund of practical information that can be got at immediately as the book is well indexed.

The author is well known to the readers of this paper as a past master on the art of using the steel square and he has spent a long time in preparing this pocket book. Every problem given can be worked out as no impossible problems have been introduced for the mere sake of filling space. Everything has been boiled down, useless problems, history, etc., have been omitted, this makes it a very useful reference book for the practical man. The book is entirely original in every respect and every cut was specially drawn and engraved for it, no old clippings or catalogue descriptions have been used. One important feature that will be appreciated by the practical workman is the absence of reference letters on the illustrations. In this respect the book is unique and this feature will enable any one, who can read, to understand every problem. Besides the rules for cutting rafters, etc., the book gives plain directions for describing all sorts of polygons, ovals, ellipses, circles, etc. Brace measurement, board measure, dividing cones, fascia and freize cuts, kerfing, besides directions for solving many knotty problems by the use of the square. The book is the only one on the steel square that bears the Union Label, therefore it is a SQUARE BOOK ON THE SQUARE. A copy of this book will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 50 cents and if the book is not satisfactory in every respect, return it and get your money back.

Industrial Publication Company

16 Thomas Street

NEW YORK

P. S.—If you send us 60 cents we will send you the above book and a year's subscription to Self Education, our monthly paper for carpenters. It contains practical articles about figuring modern methods of working, a question and answer department, how to read drawings, steel square, strength of wood, etc., etc. Future numbers will contain articles on wood carving and turning, mensuration, use and care of tools, what a carpenter should study, etc., etc.

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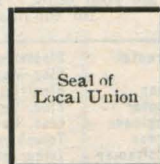
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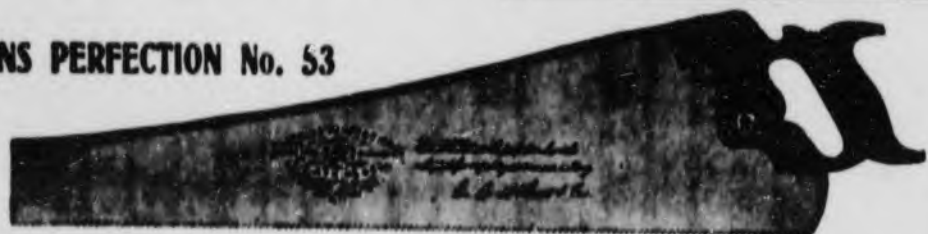
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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1904

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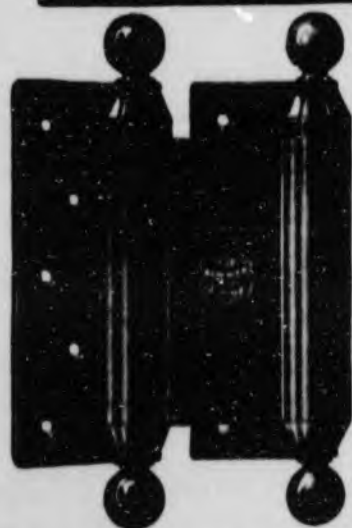
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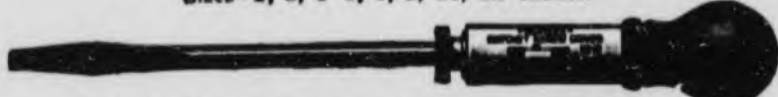


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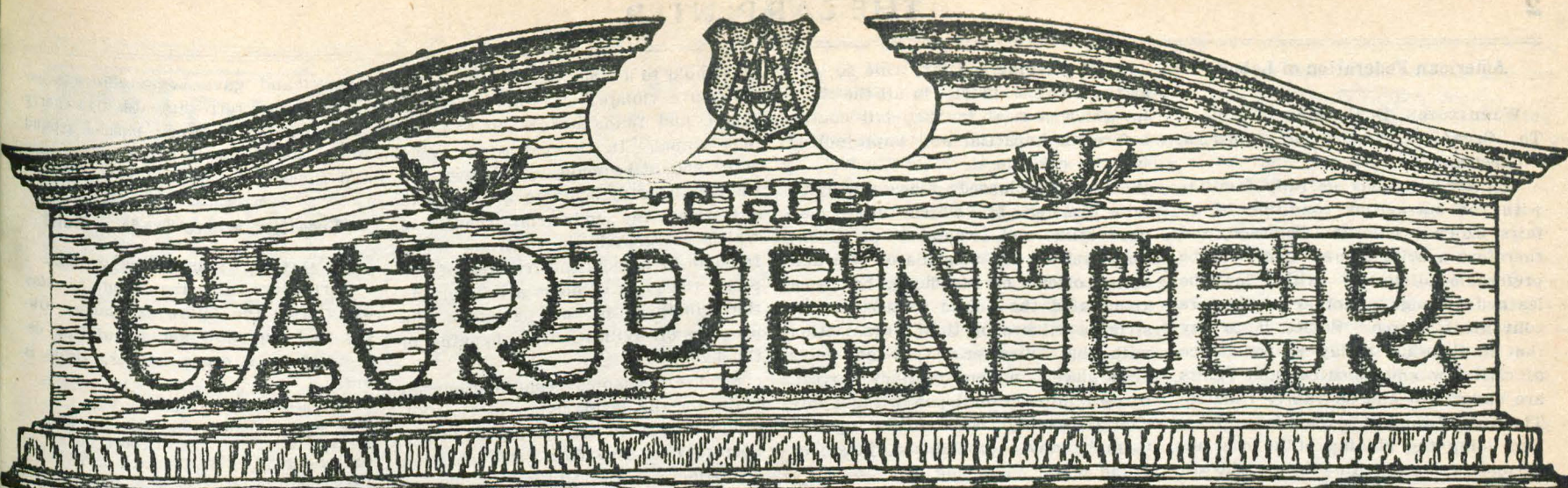
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Don't Wait—Prepare Early for Labor Day.



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 7
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



SHERMAN, TEX.—In view of the fact that we are now making an effort to establish a minimum scale of wages of \$2.50 per day, and not wishing to see our movement impeded by new comers while it is pending, we would request all carpenters to keep away from this locality for the present.

STRAWN, TEX.—Our Local Union has now obtained charge of all the Mt. Marion Coal Company's carpenter work, and in recognition of the fact released the company's houses from the stigma of unfairness. Trade is dull, we have more carpenters here than work and migrating brothers would do well by staying away.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Misled by statements circulated by unfair contractors, claiming that work is plentiful in this place, quite a number of carpenters have been coming to this city in search of employment only to be disappointed. Carpenters are warned against advertisement for carpenters here and are advised to steer clear of Lake Charles for the present.

MADISONVILLE, KY.—Trade conditions here have as yet not improved, and we are still waging war against unfair contractors and non-union men. Wages being as low as \$2.00 per day of nine hours, carpenters will readily see that conditions afford no inducement for good mechanics to come here. Hence, union men are advised to remain away.

CINCINNATI, O.—For some time past the influx to this city of idle carpenters is enormous and alarming at the same time, and as a result quite a number of resident brothers are thrown out of employment. It is not our intention to build a fence around our city, but we believe it our duty to inform outside members of the true condition of trade in this city and to advise them to remain away for the present.

PADUCHA, N. Y.—Bro. Morey, a member of Local Union No. 559, has left this city, leaving his wife and new born baby behind, both having been very sick and with not a penny to live on. The local union has cared for them for some time and then sent mother and child to her own people. We would warn all local unions against having anything to do with this brother.

LAWTON, OKL. TER.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from for some time. We expect a new water works plant to be erected here, but all work in the building industries is at a standstill at present, and no one feels inclined to build before the water works are started or their erection is assured. We have also some nonunion men to compete with, and altogether we are having a hard pull.

FONTENAC, KAN.—Though Local Union 876 has but a small membership we are doing well and getting along nicely. We are enjoying the eight-hour day; wages are \$3 per day. Work is plentiful at present and chances are that it will remain so for the season. But we would not advise butchers to come here, there is no demand for them, and whatever work there is we have the men here to do it.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Traveling carpenters or other building trades men are warned to steer clear of Jekyll Island until further notice. We are demanding usual wages and board. By holding off a short time we have good chances to gain our point. So far we have been paying our fare to and from the Island and a good price for board. We now demand that board be furnished us free. Carpenters, please keep away and give us a show.

PALO ALTO, CAL.—We would again call the attention of craftsmen everywhere to the unfavorable condition prevailing in this city and all over the State of California. The oversupply of labor is something enormous, numbers of men of all trades are walking the streets for want of work, while the corporations are deceiving the public by encouraging immigration. Carpenters especially are urgently advised to pay heed to this warning and stay away from California.

ALBANY, N. Y.—We are still having a hard fight here, as the firms of M. L. Ryder, Peter Keeler, John Dyer, Jr., Thomas Stephens & Sons and Gick & Sayles are adhering to the so-called open shop policy, and do not want to recede from the position they have taken. These firms are continually advertising for men and we would warn union men to stay away from Albany and not take any stock in the ads. for carpenters wanted in this vicinity.

BREAUX BRIDGE, LA.—Trade is extremely dull in this place and the greater part of our men are idle. We have not witnessed such a dull season for years. Our Local Union is in pretty good shape, but the contractors persuading the nonunion men coming in here not to join us, we are progressing but slowly numerically. Please place Breaux Bridge, La., on the dull list and advise carpenters to stay away until further notice.

KALISPELL, MONT.—We would request all journeymen carpenters to remain away from this locality for the present and advise them to pay no heed to advertisements or circulars sent broadcast by land sharks and corporation boomers. Work has been very scarce all winter, and while spring trade opened up with fair prospects, it has almost entirely dropped off by this time and work will be very scarce for the rest of the season. We have more than enough men here to do what little work there is to do. Keep away.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—Local Union 1306 is a happy little bunch of eighteen, very punctual in their attendance of meetings, always in good spirits and eager to learn what is going on in the U. B. We launched our little craft last April and we are now sailing fairly well. There are some good men in our town still on the outside whom we are trying to win over and get them to join. Carpenter trade is satisfactory this season, not one of our members is hunting for employment. Still we would not advise migrating brothers to come here, as there is no opening at present and enough resident carpenters to do all the work. We all take great interest in our journal, THE CARPENTER, and peruse its contents with gladness.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This city is at the present time overrun by carpenters equipped with clearance cards, most of them having been attracted to Baltimore in the anticipation of a boom in the building industry as a consequence of the destructive fire last winter. Failing to obtain employment there, they generally strike for this city. Baltimore, as well as Washington, has more men than required to do all the work.

BUTLER, PA.—Our controversy with the Builders' Exchange culminated in the Butler Builders' Supply Company and S. G. Purvis & Co. securing injunctions against us. The suit in these cases ended on May 14, and although a month has since passed, the court has not yet handed down a decision. The Builders' Exchange is doing all in its power to crush labor organization in Butler and work is at a standstill, contractors awaiting the decision of the court. There is not enough work here to go around, a number of our men are idle and traveling brothers are earnestly requested to stay away.

ALTOONA, PA.—The supply of labor considerably exceeding the demand, we would request all carpenters to stay away from this city at present. On May 16th L. U. 900 declared a strike for nine hours and 33½ cents per hour, and after being out one week the Pennsylvania Railroad Company suspended about 300 of its employees in the car shops. Most of these men having taken our places we were compelled to declare the strike off. At this time we still have a number of our men out of employment with no prospect of securing work. Carpenters, steer clear of Altoona, Pa.

CHARLEROI, PA.—We are continually receiving requests for aid from sister local unions. Some for disabled brothers, one of late for a brother who lost sight of both eyes through a fall. The last one is an appeal from New Britain, Conn., with a number of tickets as chances on a graphophone for the benefit of a brother who wishes to change his residence to another climate, etc. Now, according and in compliance with standing G. E. B. decision on page 42, Gen. Constitution, we have to ignore these communications as they do not have the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S.

American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1904.
To Organized Labor of America,
Greeting:

You are all fairly or fully familiar with the outrageous condition of affairs which exists in Colorado, and therefore a brief resume here will be preferable to details which may be learned through another and more convenient source. Suffice it to say that in Colorado to-day all semblance of civil law and constitutional rights are under foot and flagrantly violated. The rule of gun and bayonet is supreme, and doing the bidding of the most unscrupulous organization of men who are prompted by no other thought or purpose than avarice, greed and power—the mine owners organized as the Citizens' Alliance. They have Governor Peabody absolutely under their thumb. He is doing their bidding and carrying out the bargain entered into prior to his election, to prevent the enactment of the eight-hour law by the Colorado Legislature, and which enactment is directly commanded by the constitution of that State.

There can be no question as to the fact that to this gross violation of constitutional command the failure to enact an eight-hour law was the cause of the strike for the enforcement of an eight-hour work-day and the effort on the part of the mine owners to frustrate that effort by every means at their command and the sending of the military forces by Governor Peabody to overawe the miners and to break their strike. Whatever lawlessness has been committed by either or by both sides is due to the first lawless act of the Governor of Colorado and his continued usurpation of power and exercise of tyranny and brute force.

Surely it is entirely superfluous and unnecessary for us to say that we have no excuse to offer for crime committed no matter by whom, and that our movement is not in any way identified therewith. It is also well known that there are certain policies pursued by the Western Federation of Miners that run counter to those advocated by the American Federation of Labor, but we submit that in the conception and execution of justice there can not be and ought not to be one rule of law for one and another for the other among our people.

Under the combined domination in Colorado of the mine owners, the Governor and the military forces, the State courts have been or are unwilling to accord men either a fair trial or any trial at all, or accord them the rights to which they were entitled under the constitution and law of the State and the United States, so that the judiciary in Colorado has largely yielded the civil rights and functions of the court to the combination of plutocracy and militarism.

If the striking miners have been guilty of the crime with which they are publicly charged, they should be arrested, indicted and tried by the courts of the State, and, if found guilty by a jury of their peers, punished. But this should be the due process of law provided by the statutes and the constitution of Colorado and our country.

There can be no justifiable excuse for abolishing civil law and civil government in any district of Colorado

and establishing military rule so long as there is one district in all the State in which a trial in the civil courts, before an impartial and unprejudiced jury, is possible.

Weeks have elapsed since the dynamite disaster by which many men were killed and wounded at Victor, Colo., yet not one scintilla of evidence, either official or unofficial, has been vouchsafed the public connecting the striking miners or their organization with that disaster. Yet men have been placed under military arrest, thrown into the bull pen without any charge having been made against them by any complainant, judge, or grand jury.

The mine owners, under the assumed name of the Citizens' Alliance, have unceremoniously summoned the officers elected by the people and demanded their resignation, and if either refused or hesitated ropes with nooses at the end were flung at their feet, the alternative given them for signing their already prepared resignations or be hanged.

Men against whom no charge, either direct or indirect, was made, were dragged bodily from their homes by armed guards, placed on trains and deported from the State.

The Citizens' Alliance has declared "Death to Unionism in the Cripple Creek District," and this is evidently its purpose, though its members have, for strategic reasons, moderated that declaration. Nor do they have in mind Cripple Creek district alone, but organized labor of the entire country, for all will readily understand that the mine owners' organization of Colorado, that is, the Citizens' Alliance, is an offshoot of the "Parry" species of antagonism, regardless of the attitude which the trade union movement may take.

In view of the critical situation of affairs in Colorado, and the fact that there is not now and may not for some time to be fair opportunity for the miners of Colorado to have accorded to them and maintained by the courts of that State the rights to which the men are entitled, both in accordance with the laws and constitution of Colorado and the United States, we are firmly of the opinion that their only redress is to and through Federal courts of the United States.

And inasmuch as there are unlimited millions at the disposal of the mine owners of Colorado in their lawless and brutal attempt to rob the men of their organization and their liberty (and if they deem necessary of their very lives), in the interest not only of the labor movement, but in the interest of justice and right, fair-dealing, the protection of the rights and liberties and lives, the rights for which the labor movement stands.

We appeal to all organized labor and friends to not only give their moral but financial assistance, so that the great question of constitutional liberty, human rights and civil government may be properly presented and defended and we hope finally proclaimed and sustained by the Federal courts of our country.

A special session of the Colorado Legislature must be called at once to comply with the command of the State constitution by enacting an eight-hour law with proper penalty provision against its violation. The Legislature

must hold to a strict accountability all who have violated statutory, constitutional, and fundamental law and human rights. In the meantime every effort should be made by all lovers of their fellows to bring to an amicable adjustment the industrial conditions which now obtain in Colorado. The freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, the right of home are involved; the principles of our republic, the progress of civilization are hanging in the balance.

Send all financial contributions to maintain the legal rights of the Colorado miners to Mr. W. D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, 625 Mining Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, *President.*

FRANK MORRISON, *Secretary.*

An Appeal.

To Organized Labor, Greetings:

We take this means of calling your attention to a matter of great importance to us as an organization, and urge upon you the necessity of giving us your earnest support. The greatest obstacle we have to contend with is prison made brooms and whisk brooms, made by the convicts who are bound out by various States to the prison contractors. There are no brooms made by convicts in the State of New York, but the prisons of Ohio, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are flooding the open market with these goods that come into competition with the goods manufactured by free labor, and which can be sold much cheaper than those manufactured by legitimate manufacturers.

Amsterdam is the heart of the broom industry, and most of the manufacturers are using our Union Label, and are helping us in every way to lessen this unfair competition. We beg your honorable body to appoint a committee to try to suppress the sale of prison made brooms and create a demand for Union Label brooms and whisk brooms, and wait on the various merchants in your locality and induce them to sell nothing but the same.

Hoping you will not place this on file without granting our request, we remain, yours fraternally,

BRUSH BROOM MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 14.

JAMES DILLON, *Pres.*

ANDREW COLLINS, *Sec'y.*

Their First Annual Banquet.

The members of Local Union 1701, St. Francis, Mo., their families and friends, turned out in full force at the first annual banquet held by the Local Union on June 3. The committee of arrangements, assisted by brother members and their wives, had been very successful in their endeavor to please every one, and the affair proved a complete success, long to be remembered by the boys of L. U. 1701. Speeches were made by several invited guests, among them R. J. Hubbard, editor of the "Labor Herald," who addressed the assemblage on "Unionism and Its Principles." Senator J. T. Bradley, father of the Missouri eight-hour law, also delivered an excellent and eloquent address. Both speeches were much appreciated and listened to with close interest by the audience. The Deslodge

string band gave some choice selections, cigars, refreshments, strawberry and cream cake were passed around and all participants had a merry time and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.
Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Macon, Ga.
Reno, Nev.	Redlands, Cal.
Chester, W. Va.	St. Paul, Minn.
Lorain, O.	Freaux Bridge, Ia.
Blotton, Ala.	Collinswood, Ont., Can.

All matters for publication in The Carpenter and all advertisements must be in the hands of the General Office not later than the 25th of the month in order to appear in the following month's issue.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Pittsfield, Ill.	Fairbault, Minn.
Hayward, Wis.	Amherst, N. S., Can.
Fozeman, Mont.	Mulberry, Kan.
Sandborn, Ind.	Nocogdoches, Tex.
Columbia, S. C.	Georgetown, Wash.
Dayton, Ky.	Granville, Ill.
Ormond, Fla.	Plant City, Fla.
Waynesboro, Va.	Baton Rouge, La.
Carlisle, Ind.	Gadsden, Ala.
Clay City, Ind.	

Total: 19 Local Unions.

Rejection of Candidate.

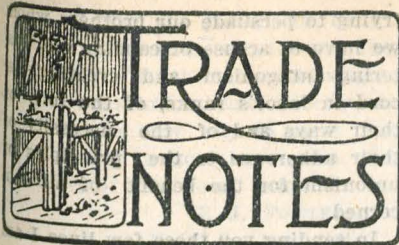
James Labo and George Reeves have applied to Local Union 814, Wyandotte, Mich., three times and were rejected each time.

Send in Your Propositions.

The attention of all local unions and District Councils is again and particularly called to Sec. 184 (b) of our General Constitution, providing that proposed amendments to our laws must be sent to the General Secretary for publication in THE CARPENTER. Our membership should be accorded sufficient time and opportunity for the thorough consideration of all proposed changes to our Constitution and be placed in a position to intelligently instruct their delegates to our next convention. The time of its session is drawing near. Send in your propositions as soon as possible. Don't wait until the last moment.

How to Clean Zinc.

Mix whiting with ammonia until it forms a smooth paste. Apply with a soft piece of cloth and when dry polish with a flannel.



Successful Trade Movements.

OLEON, N. Y.—Our demand for an advance in wages has met with a favorable result and the new scale took effect on May 1st. Some of our members are now receiving higher pay than they anticipated. Our charter has been closed in due time; the dispensation had the effect of increasing our membership of about thirty. This place is now thoroughly unionized as far as carpenters are concerned.

BROOKHAVEN, Mo.—We have presented our new agreement to our contractors to become operative on July 1st. All of the contractors having promised to affix their signatures we do not anticipate any trouble this season. Our local union is in a prosperous condition and continually gaining ground. We are working nine hours a day and have plenty of work for all our members. The outlook for this season is bright.

POTTSVILLE, PA.—Our demand for an advance in wages from 25 cents to 28 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1st, not having met with the approval of the bosses and our efforts to reach an amicable adjustment of the differences having failed, we were out on strike three weeks for the enforcement of our new scale. The Builders' Exchange then offered to compromise, agreeing that the 1st of June should be the day for the new scale to take force. The local union accepting the compromise, the strike was declared off. We are now receiving what we asked for.

Unionism Ably Defended by Brotherhood Committee.

On June the 9th last a committee from the Builders' and Dealers' Exchange, of Vicksburg, Miss., met a like committee from our local unions of that city for the purpose, if possible, to arrive at an agreement by which the strike may be settled. The question of the builders signing or not signing the agreement submitted to them by the carpenters was discussed, and in the course of the deliberations one of the exchange committee alleged that the prime reason for refusing to sign an agreement with the carpenters to employ only union men to do their work would be a direct violation of the constitution of the United States; and in the second place, it is signing away his rights as an American citizen, to attend to his own business.

This allegation was met by one of the carpenter committee, who stated "that the constitution of the United States guaranteed to us a right to do just as we please, so long as we do not interfere with the rights of another. Any man has a right to secure work from any person whomsoever, for any price that owner agrees to pay; and if the work is more than the contractor alone can perform, he has a perfect right to employ whom he pleases to

assist him in completing his agreement. He also has a social and moral right to sign a compact with any man, or set of men, to employ them, and them alone, to perform any part of labor he is unable to do himself, without violating any law of civilized earth, for the following reason: Were there an article, or clause in the constitution of the United States stating that any man who has more work to perform than he is able to do himself is compelled to employ any man who appeals to him for work on such job so long as it lasts, provided he states that he is an artisan and qualified to do it, were this written in the sacred document of our federal constitution, then to discriminate against persons, by the promise to secure to certain classes all the work he contracts for, there would be a pertinent possibility of transgressing the law by such act. But by the light of prophecy, the holy writers of that nucleus of inimicable law did not write it that way; therefore, then, the interpretation does not admit of discussion. As for signing their independence away, they might complain to the Great God of our universe for requiring us to be baptized in order to be saved.

Why does He require us to get wet before we can enter the kingdom of Heaven? It is required of us for His own satisfaction, and we owe it to Him, for what He promises to do for us, and our immortal souls when we die.

You might as pertinently complain that every person who is baptized, partakes of the Lord's Supper, or goes to confession surrenders his independence! The logic of one as reasonably or unreasonably applies to the other; as the arms of the labor brotherhood are as broadly extended to every man in this world as the privileges of the holy church. No man is debarred, or denied the protection or benefits arising from organized labor, provided he pays the tariff for maintaining such unions.

The question was asked by one of the exchange: "Is it right to force a carpenter against his will to belong to the union?" The reply was: "Yes, and for this reason: Will you admit that prior to an organization of the Carpenters' Union of Vicksburg (and this will answer for every city in the United States) that the ten and eleven-hour a day was custom?" "I admit that." "Do you concede that by a union of our craft only we were enabled to establish the nine-hour for a day system?" "That is true," was the response. "Again, you will not deny that we are better paid to-day for our labor than we were under the indiscriminate 'open shop' policy existing prior to our organization in your city." "That is true." "Mechanics were paid all kinds of wages; good men were not paid equal to the best men to-day. Then, therefore, I can answer in the affirmative, that all carpenters should be compelled to come into the union whether they want to or not."

The only reason why a carpenter would refuse to join a union is to avoid the payment of his dues, as it does not in any way conflict with his religious or political opinion, which dues are as necessary to maintain the order as money is necessary to maintain the church.

If the Brotherhood, then, secures

less hours for toil and secures better pay for that labor, the man who profits by our efforts then, and is not willing to pay the tariff required to support our union, is a pilferer, a robber, a fleecer, whom we are unable to deny our privileges, and we feel morally justified in branding such persons as "scabs" and refuse to work with them. The union alone secures hours, it secures better pay. The non-union man or "scab" benefits by it just the same as we do, but still we are powerless to prevent it. He quits when we quit, and at the close of day he gets the same money for that day's work. We pay our monthly dues to maintain the strength of our union, while the non-union man gives us the grin. We appeal to you. We ask in the name of reason and justice, is a man of this cast anything else but a "scab," a cancer, rankling in the burning bosom of toil?

If the union promotes the welfare of its brotherhood, without injuring the person of other trades and vocations of life, then, it must be good; and the man who benefits by our toil and is not willing to give us the protection and security against such plundering leaves is a scab, virtually thrusts his fingers to our throats and helps the wolves on in their moral slaughter. The conference adjourned without an agreement.

Unionism in the Far North.

EDMONTON, CAN.—As the busy season approaches, and after a long but pleasant winter, L. U. 1325, of this town, finds all the brothers at the front ready to work for the interest of the organization as well as their own. On April 5 a large delegation of L. U. 1325 crossed the river to our sister town and organized a new union there. A well-attended meeting was held, and after the regular business had been transacted, all present repaired to the Dominion Hall to partake of many good things prepared by the proprietor, at the expense of the new local union, for the visiting brothers, to which all did justice.

With the co-operation of our sister local union, we expect to accomplish more than ever in the way of thorough organization of the two towns. We shall endeavor to make them the best union towns in the far North. Work is somewhat slack here at present and a number of our men are idle, hence we are anxiously looking for business to start up.

The Present Status in Guymon, Okla.

The members of Local Union 752 are to be congratulated upon their stand and courage in organizing under the adverse circumstances and conditions of trade in this locality. A little band of a dozen have combined to assist each other for their mutual welfare, socially and materially, as well as for the advancement of the interests of those depending upon them and their prosperity.

Trade at the present time is entirely at a standstill, not more than one or two of our members have employment, and the outlook for the summer season is discouraging. These conditions have been brought on, not by strikes or disagreements, but by

natural causes, such as any and every new country is subject to.

Idle journeymen contemplating a trip to Guymon would do well to defer their prospective visit until fall or winter, as with the advent of cooler weather and full crops we expect a revival of trade.

It is to be hoped that the members of Local Union 753 will live up to their promise, stick together in times of adversity as during prosperity, and be ready to put their shoulders to the wheel upon the first necessary call.

P. S. BONNER, Sec. Pro Tem.,

L. U. 752, Guymon, Okla.

The I. C. S. Building at St. Louis.

The International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., is represented at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by a handsome building. The structure faces the Plaza in the Model Village, which is one of the most interesting features of the Exposition.

The lower floor of the building is devoted to a public exhibition of the plans and methods of the Schools, with specimens of the work of students. The second floor, furnished with all conveniences and comforts, is used as a postoffice, reading room, writing room, and, in fact, a rendezvous for I. C. S. students and their friends.

These Schools have had a wonderful growth and their history is unique. About fifteen years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed laws requiring a great many officials in the coal mines to pass strict examinations. Many of these men were capable of performing their duties, but how to pass the technical examinations became a serious problem. Mr. T. J. Foster, now President of the Schools, at that time editor of the Colliery Engineer, one of the foremost mining papers, conceived the idea of training these men, in the theory of their work, by correspondence instruction. He prepared a Course in Coal Mining in the simplest language possible, but complete in every detail. The Course met with immediate approval and success. In a short time a thousand students were enrolled.

To meet a demand for correspondence instruction, from men and women in other vocations, the International Correspondence Schools were founded in 1891. The best experts obtainable were engaged to prepare the various Courses and direct the instruction. Today the institution has 170 Courses, and, in twelve years, has enrolled over 650,000 students in all parts of the world.

The simplicity that characterized the first Course issued has been preserved in the preparation of all subsequent Courses. This feature has made the Schools the leading exponent of correspondence education, its students being found in every walk of life.

The accounts of the rise of some of the I. C. S. students read like romance. Many of these experiences have been published in book form, and are exceedingly interesting. The book is entitled "1001 Stories of Success," and can be had for the asking.

Prosperity, from the standpoint of the working man, consist in wages which meets his actual living expenses and leave him a little over. How many of us have such jobs.

CORRESPONDENCE



Amalgamation.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The question of most importance to be considered by the delegates to the next convention of the U. B. is, in my judgment, that of the amalgamation of the A. S. of C. & J. with the U. B.

I consider it of vital importance. Why of such importance?

First. Because the carpenters of the United States and Canada will then have a unity of purpose and action which they can not have so long as they are two distinct bodies and have their distinct local organizations. We can then present a solid front to those of our employers who see fit at any time or at all times to refuse to comply with our just demands and seek to prevent us from obtaining our legal and reasonable rights as men, skilled artisans and citizens of this great commonwealth.

These reasons also hold in regard to the so-called Citizens' Alliance and kindred organizations.

It is a fact, universally known, that the purpose of the masters' associations has been, is, and will continue to be, to destroy central bodies and combinations of all crafts, and their efforts have been concentrated on that one object, knowing apparently better than some journeymen and some locals that it is much easier for them (the masters) to control one individual than a number of individuals, and one local than a combination of locals.

When I say that the masters know these things apparently better than some journeymen and some locals, I do so because I have often heard journeymen advocate the "go it alone" policy, and because of the fact that some locals have been induced by alluring but false promises to try to travel the alone policy road. I have in mind one local which started out on the journey, and it had no sooner started than it saw this sign, "This is the road to reduced wages; first cut, 50 cents per day." The next sign will be, "You must work more hours; we will treat with the individual only."

It is a logical conclusion that, if individuals gain power by combining into local unions, local unions will gain proportionately greater power by combining into central bodies, and national bodies will gain strength by merging and having fewer national divisions of the same or kindred crafts.

SECOND.

It will do away with dissensions and strife that should not, but do and naturally will exist, between rival national bodies of the same or kindred crafts, and also between locals of these rival national organizations.

Experience has demonstrated that these unpleasant conditions will exist so long as we are divided.

THIRD.

It will keep in the treasury of the united organizations vast sums of

money that (judging by the past) would be spent by the dual organizations in fighting one another, or one seeking to control or destroy the other, and will put into the pockets of the members of the united bodies earnings which they may, and in all probability will, be deprived of if we continue divided. They have been thus deprived in the past, notably in the New York fight. Such a spectacle: Look at it!

Union men fighting like fiends instead of being friends and brothers as we should be.

Denver came near having the same experience that New York had.

FOURTH.

It will cost much less to conduct the business under one national head than under two, locally as well as nationally.

FIFTH.

We will then have unity and harmony instead of division and discord.

The masters can not then get one camp to fight the other, as there will only be one.

SIXTH.

We will then be in a better position to bring the A. W. W. under our control.

SEVENTH.

The course of labor in general demands it and would be benefited by it. I again cite the strike in New York.

EIGHTH.

Time and conditions are ripe for it. I fully believe the A. S. of C. & J. wants it, and I know Denver wants it and needs it badly.

NINTH.

The ultimate and final success of the U. B. demands it.

United we are strong; divided we are weak.

Hard, sound thinking and wise action at this time, on the part of the U. B. will result in good to other crafts, to ourselves and to our posterity. If we act wisely they will bless us and we will be happier. Let us so act.

J. M. McLANE,

Local No. 55, Denver, Colo.

A Hint for the Delegates to Our Next Convention.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I believe the time has arrived for the members of our U. B. to recall to their minds the report of our delegates to the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. and ponder over the coldness that is kindly extended to us, the second largest organization numerically, from these quarters. And this notwithstanding the fact that our organization has done more to uplift men of other trades, financially and otherwise, than any other union in the labor field. Hundreds of our members have scattered all over the U. S., going into alleys, highways, worksheds and ditches, teaching the men how to unite for better conditions and showing them that their trade or calling is just as honorable as their own carpenter trade or the trade of a cigar maker, a tailor or any other trade. Our members have done all this to increase the membership of what they thought was a mother organization. But, alas! the mistake! Many insults are undeservedly poked at our members for the good work done among the unorgan-

ized and uneducated in union principles. I would like to ask some of my older brothers in the trade, men that have upheld the U. B. for fifteen or twenty years, year out and year in, taught the young man the trade so he can go abroad and take a leading part among any mechanics, what they think of another supposed unionist stepping in, saying to us, "We will do all the fine work, and you stay on the outside till we get it ready for you." Or do these brothers think that we should stand for this kind of unionism, or stand up for what righteously belongs to us? We carpenters must and will claim all bench-work and everything made of wood and used on or around a building of any kind or construction. All this work is carpentry and joinery and we won't allow any so-called wood worker to step in and take it from us. We won't give it up for no one and place our union label on this work, too, although it has not been indorsed by the A. F. of L. convention.

Now, Bro. Editor, before I close let me make another earnest appeal to all our brothers for more funds to be placed at the disposal of the General Office for organizing purposes. Let us not forget the hard struggle our brother members in New York had to go through last summer, nor let us forget other strikes of less consequence. Taking these strikes as a whole the men involved have emerged with small loss, but had it not been for the backing they received from the General Office the result would undoubtedly have been disastrous. However, our funds can not always last under such a strain, unless soon replenished. We must have more money to carry on our fights; if we haven't the money we are not in it. Fraternally,

DAVE FARLEY,
L. U. 807, Tohuca, Ill.

A Voice from Porto Rico.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The undersigned, F. S. of Local Union 1633, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, desires a little space in our worthy and valuable monthly journal for a few remarks on conditions prevailing in this country. The conditions the working classes of Porto Rico are subjected to, financially, socially and politically, are deplorable indeed. This very day large numbers of toilers of all trades or callings are idle and in utter destitution, caused by lack of employment. Realizing the necessity of making a combined effort to bring about a change for the better in this lamentable state of affairs and with the endeavor to protect our craft from the encroachments of greedy employers, we have organized a local union of the Brotherhood of C. and J. of A., and entered into a movement from which we are expecting magnificent results. We are now extending our hand of brotherly love to those of our craftsmen who, be it on account of their allegiance to some political party, through their indifference and narrow way of viewing things pertaining to their own welfare, or be it through ignorance as to their own interests, have hitherto failed to take any part in this movement. We are making determined efforts towards the establishing of a more harmonious feeling among the workers and to better defend our social and moral interests. We are

trying to persuade our brothers whom we have to accuse of causing and fostering antagonism and creating discord in labor's ranks, of the folly of their ways and of the necessity of their adherence to the principles of unionism for the benefit of all concerned.

In sending you these few lines I am prompted by a feeling of satisfaction, seeing our movement inaugurated but a short while ago, progressing so nicely, which no doubt will be welcome news and of interest to the brothers of our U. B. The more so as we have achieved these results in spite of the great adversity and violent opposition of the enemies of labor who are numerous in this country. And still, in our endeavor to spread this great labor movement we are but striving for the happiness of the worker and his family and for the happiness of the entire commonwealth.

I notice in the May CARPENTER that the General Office has granted charters to 27 new local unions in the preceding month, one of them being a local union in Arecibo, Porto Rico. The trades union movement has obtained a firm foothold in Arecibo, a number of unions of other trades have also been formed in that city, and they have also applied to their respective headquarters for charters.

Though realizing that I am but an atom in this great struggle for economical, social and political freedom, I hope that the sentiments expressed in this humble writing may leave an impression on the minds of the readers.

At present we have certain projects in contemplation, of which I shall give an account in a later communication.

Fraternally,
LOUIS PEROCIER,
F. S. L. U. 1633, Mayaguez, P. R.

Strictly Enforce Uniform Minimum Scale.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Apropos to the article on "Graded Wages and Other Bait for Suckers," by Hal Scryver, too much can not be said. It is the first duty of every union man to incorporate in his creed to daily, hourly, nightly, recite that any attempt to grade wages is the beginning of degradation and nonunionism. Let him make it a part of his union principles and an article of his faith. It is a deadly anodyne concealed in a subtle flattery.

The devil has never been accused of being a sluggard. Let us not suppose he will slight any opportunity to defeat a principle that has raised the working man to a position where he can demand consideration—and get it, too. Doubtless it smacks of wormwood that my lord, the contractor, can no longer follow the dictates of his own sweet will, but must incorporate in his address something that equals "By your permission."

We may be thankful that those egoists who lend a willing ear to this suggestion are an insignificant minority. It is so easy that some of us will believe on the slightest provocation that by reason of a superior skill, alertness or some other consideration that we are worth more than this or that brother whom we may have in mind. Better write it on your shirt cuff that there are as many better men than you are as there are worse. It will help the U. B. of

C. and J. May she go on to happy green old age. And here is the way the article ends: "In the matter of wages, a uniform minimum scale, strictly enforced, is the only way to apply the rule." Put it in gold letters on the four walls of your local union.

G. J. FOWLER,
L. U. 47, St. Louis, Mo.

Agrees with Bro. Roberts.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the May number of our journal I notice an article from Bro. Roberts, of L. U. 1716, Krebs, Ind. Ter., under the heading, "Why They Don't Join Our Organization," in which he perfectly voices my sentiments in the matter. It is very clear to my mind that an old man can't take much interest in our organization under its present laws as far as they apply to benefit features. He can certainly not be expected to join a union from which he hardly gets any help. I agree with Bro. Roberts in his specification of the different ages; he is perfectly right in saying that if a man joins our U. B. at the age of 49 and another joins at the age of 50, the first is entitled to all the privileges, while the latter receives no benefit at all. I believe it to be a good idea to so change our General Constitution that it will give justice to all members alike; it should treat our superannuated members more fairly than it does at present. Yours fraternally,
JOHN KRONBERG,
L. U. 507, Corona, Queens Co., N. Y.

Join a Union Before You Reach the Old Age Period.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The question raised by Bro. Roberts, of L. U. No. 1716, "Why they don't join our organization," in the May number of THE CARPENTER, is a question I have often thought about, and while I agree Bro. Roberts says, in a great many things gives the older brethren the short end of the string, yet I do not think if a man is a union man at heart that he is going to wait until he is fifty years of age before he joins a union. Now, Bro. Roberts says in a great many cases and localities there was no union. What was the matter with the old fellow about the time he was forty-seven or eight to get out and organize a local union? No, brothers; I contend that if a man is a union man from top to bottom he will never wait until he is after fifty years of age to become affiliated with our grand old Brotherhood. If he does I can not see why he should expect the same benefits as the fellow that joins when he is young and keeps up his dues continually. I do not believe much in beneficiary features in a labor organization. I will say for myself alone if there were no benefits of any kind attached to our union I would be a Brotherhood man just the same, because I believe a labor union was and is organized for the purpose of bettering our conditions while we are living.

Now, the old man has worked ten or possibly eleven hours for a day's work. Some young fellows get out and organize a union and get the hours cut down to eight at the same pay. I think that helps the old man out a little. Bro. Roberts, don't you? I am a firm believer in fraternal insurance, but there is no fraternal beneficiary organ-

ization that will give a man over fifty years of age the same benefits as they will the younger man. Then why should the carpenters? Now, the Constitution gives the locals the privilege of reducing the semi-beneficiary members' dues to almost one-half. I can not see what more they could ask for? No; the question, "Why don't they join our organization was not answered by Bro. Roberts; neither am I going to try, but will say in conclusion that I most sincerely hope there will be no need of a semi-beneficial clause in our Constitution after the present generation. Let us all be union men and belong to some union long before we reach the old age period. Fraternally yours,
JAS. J. VOTAW,
L. U. No. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.

High Initiation Fee Keeps Them Out.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Noticing quite some comment in the last issues of our journal on the necessity of paying higher dues and on the question, "Why so many carpenters do not join our organization," you will kindly permit me to join the writers by saying a few words on these subjects.

I do not know what it costs a non-union man in other States, but right here in San Francisco and Oakland there is considerable complaint of the large amount of initiation fee charged new members, the initiation fee being, in San Francisco, as high as \$20, and in Oakland \$15, and it undoubtedly keeps many carpenters from joining the local unions in these localities. The monthly dues in both districts are 75 cents; in case of a strike we are assessed 50 cents per month, and some local unions pay 25 cents extra for the benefit of other labor unions. We have a Saturday half-holiday which certainly is a blessing and an improvement. At the same time, however, the holiday causes a loss of a half day's pay to the union men, while the non-union, of whom there is a large number in both cities, are working all day, earning a full day's wages. Furthermore, we are compelled to suspend work on all public holidays, and on these days the non-union men again have the best of us—they are working right along, which they do on many other days during the year when union men have to stand idle.

Taking into consideration that the cost of unionism here amounts in the average to a dollar per month, it is in my judgment a great mistake to charge an initiation fee as high as \$15 or \$20. By pursuing this course we are but swelling the ranks of non-unionists much to our detriment. We want to have all and every worker with us, but if we pile on to the cost of joining and monthly expense it will injure and not benefit unionism. Men in these days of competition will not stand too much of a strain on their finances; we must make it easier for non-union men to join; they enjoy the advantages the organization has fought for and obtained for them at no small sacrifice and we must have them in our ranks in order that we may commonly bear the burdens of unionism and commonly enjoy the advantages derived from it.

G. TOYNE,
President L. U. 815, San Francisco.

From Middletown, N. Y.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

At our last regular meeting we had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Gen. Organizer W. F. Wood, who gave us a very pleasing and instructive talk on unionism generally and the U. B. of C. and J. in particular. One of the questions discussed being: How to secure larger attendance at meetings. Brother Wood, who is also a member of the New York D. C., gave us the benefit of his experience. After reciting many occurrences and experiments, he held that the most effective means to arouse the interest of the workers in the organization of their respective craft was to hold open meetings, to invite able speakers to address them, not confining the speakers to any particular subject, but reserving the right to question them, they to reply if they saw fit.

Bro. Wood complimented us on our quarters, saying they were the finest suit of rooms occupied by any local union he had thus far visited. A brief description may be of interest to the brothers. We are located on and occupy the third entire floor of the Times Building. Opening off the hall is the ante-room, with the toilet and lavatory, opening from the ante-room is the smoking room, coat room and the assembly hall, 40x60. The latter is separated from the parlor, a room 30x40, and from the dining hall by folding doors. In the dining hall there is a row of tables the length of the hall, capable of seating 75 persons. A door opens from the dining hall to the kitchen, which is furnished with stationary, gas range, zincs, etc.

About twice a year we hold a reception, with our wives and sweethearts as guests, and with music and dancing and games for the little folks, we generally have a merry time.

Very few, if any, of the members of our Local Union 547 would voluntarily surrender their membership.

Fraternally,
JOHN SCHINDLER, R. S.,
L. U. 574, Middletown, N. Y.

As to Our Obligation.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Kindly allow me to make a few observations and ask a question in regard to the obligation we all have taken when coming into this United Brotherhood. In taking this obligation we promise to assist each other individually and collectively, and as to my knowledge a clear definition of these terms, or explanation of their meaning, has never been offered. I desire to ask the question: "How can I live up to my obligation, or how can I assist my brothers individually and collectively, being debarred from discussing questions concerning their wants and needs?" As you are aware, some of the questions pertaining thereto, commonly called politics, are excluded from discussion in our meetings. I myself am opposed to such discussions where capitalistic politics are concerned. Questions of that kind should certainly be kept out of trades unions. On the other hand, however, I am not in favor of excluding purely workingmen's politics, because by excluding them we hamper ourselves in our strife for better industrial and political conditions.

At the initiation of a member he is assured that the obligation does in no way conflict with his religious belief or political opinion. Now, Bro. Editor, my religious belief or political opinion and my unionism are linked together in three links, friendship, love and truth, as the Bible, the word of God, says, shall make us free—free to think, free to act and free to serve each other as God would have us to serve one another in brotherly love. I do not wish to be called down for encouraging or suggesting any infringement on our laws, order of business or parliamentary rules, but I assert that if we want to live up to our obligation consistently and in conformity with its true meaning, we must so change our laws that we are not debarred from discussing workingmen's politics. We shall never be in a position to fully and effectively assist each other until our laws permit us to act as a unit on political lines for mutual assistance and the elevation and emancipation of the wage working class, of which we are a part. This is a truth that will assert itself more and more every day, and the sooner we realize this truth the sooner capitalistic aggression and oppression will be wiped out from this earth, and the sooner we shall be free to think, free to act, and free to assist each other as God would have us to.

L. J. SMITH,
L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo.

The Capitalistic Mode of Production Disintegrates Itself by Its Own Workings.

All wealth is produced by labor. This product is divided into two parts—"paid" labor and "unpaid" labor. Society is divided into two classes—the working class and the capitalist class. The working class gets the "paid" labor and the capital class gets the "unpaid" labor. Between these two classes there is a never ending struggle over the division of this product into the two parts—"paid" and "unpaid" labor. In addition to the struggle between these two great classes of society there is also a never ending struggle going on within the classes themselves. The working class fights over the division of the jobs and the weaker are forced into pauperism; the capitalists gamble and scramble over the division of the "unpaid" labor and the weaker are forced into the ranks of the working class. Thus as the struggle between the two great classes and the struggle between the forces within these classes becomes more intense with the economic development of industry, the capitalist class must, of necessity, grow smaller while the working class increases in number with the inevitable result that the capitalist mode of production disintegrates itself by its own workings—Coming Nation.

A man who habitually absents himself from his union meetings is like the superfluous ballast of a ship, which is thrown overboard in order that the craft may pursue its course.

Poverty is hell, but it isn't the kind the preachers preach against.

Capitalism is hanging itself as fast as it can; don't get impatient.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
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General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
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General Executive Board
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T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Special Announcement.

Again, I take this opportunity of notifying our members that the Thirteenth General convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., commencing Monday morning, September 19, at 10 o'clock prompt, and continue in session daily until all work referred to it is completed. This will occupy at least two weeks.

As soon as delegates and alternates are elected their names and postoffice address should be forwarded to the General Secretary at Indianapolis, immediately. Any local Recording Secretary failing to comply with this order is liable to a fine of \$5.00 as per Section 8 (c) of the General Constitution.

We have now partly completed our arrangements with the railroad companies. We have been fortunate enough in securing rates of one and one-third fare on the certificate plan from the Western Passenger Association. This association in turn is making arrangements with all other companies on the same basis. Official notification will be served on us later and will appear in the coming issues of THE CARPENTER. The rate of one and one-third fare is granted on the conditions that at least 100 persons holding certificates will be in attendance at the convention. As the convention opens on the 19th, certificates will be honored which showed the purchase of the going ticket on September 15th. These certificates must be signed by the General Secretary at Milwaukee

and be presented to the joint agent representing the railroad companies, who will be in attendance in that city on September 22, 23 and 24th for the purpose of executing and returning to the delegates their certificates. One of the requirements laid down in getting this rate is that a fee of 25 cents will be collected by the joint agent from the holders of certificates for the execution of each certificate. Fuller information will be sent later through circular letters to our local unions, delegates and alternates. Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of Second General Vice-President, R. E. L. Connolly

March 31, 1904.

To the G. E. B. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

BROTHERS—I hereby submit to you my report for the quarter ending on above date.

At the time of writing my report for the previous quarter I was at Anniston, Ala., where I found not only our organization but the entire community, from an industrial standpoint, in very bad shape indeed.

Our Local had not held a meeting in months, there were but four members in good standing, thirty carpenters had taken out clearance cards and left to seek work in other places, and many others had gone without cards, the large industrial plants were shut down and business generally was at a standstill.

The few carpenters remaining were either those who, under the most favorable circumstances, could not be prevailed upon to join our organization or men who joined from necessity, or compulsion, rather, and not from principle.

I tried to get enough together to hold the charter, but met with no success, so I gathered up all books, papers, charter, and money amounting to about \$100, and forwarded same to the G. O., with an itemized statement and full report.

From Anniston I went to Atlanta, Ga., to assist them, if possible, in awakening an interest in organization work.

I remained there several days and we held, or tried to have a series of open meetings.

There are a few earnest, sincere and hard-working members in Atlanta who deserve great credit for the untiring efforts they put forth, but the great bulk of the members are not entitled to be called union men.

They will not attend their regular meetings, they entirely ignored the special meetings. They make no effort to build up their unions, and if they have any plausible reason for being union men they are certainly artists in keeping their reasons hid from the world.

The abuses they cry out against, the hardships they labor under, are simply the result of their own inactivity and lack of interest.

Upon leaving Atlanta I spent several days in my own district, Bahm, visiting the various Locals, as there were some matters of vital importance to the craft under discussion, and about to be submitted to a vote—matters which I had reason to believe that if

they prevailed at that time would work to the future detriment of our organization and which I felt it my duty to oppose, which I did.

I next went to Vicksburg, Miss., by order of our G. P., Bro. Huber, presumably to assist Vicksburg Locals in organizing a mill, but upon my arrival there I learned that the mill in question was some forty miles away, at Jackson.

I found the Locals at Vicksburg in very good shape, but just recovering from the ill-advised action of a few members of No. 1047, who, on last Labor Day, caused the craft to divide on the color question, thereby engendering some bad feeling and distrust, but I am glad to say that the majority of No. 1047 are opposed to any such work and are acting in harmony with No. 970.

Right here I want to say that I believe the color question is the greatest drawback we have to the thorough organization of our craft, and we never will enjoy the success that we deserve until we recognize the fact that a carpenter is a carpenter, and a competitor, and entitled to our unstinted support as such, regardless of his color.

From Vicksburg I went to Jackson, Miss., where I found our organization almost completely wiped out on account of this senseless color question again.

I succeeded in getting No. 824 on its feet again, and I sincerely hope they will avoid all such mistakes in the future.

I did not succeed in organizing the mill at Jackson that was giving Vicksburg trouble, owing to the unorganized condition of the outside men, but several of the mill men are members of No. 824.

I went next to Greenville, Miss., where I organized two Locals, one white and one colored.

I visited Brookhaven, where I found a small Local, but they seemed to be getting along nicely and we had a good meeting.

Went from there to McComb City, where they have a good Local, and we again had a good meeting.

From there I went to New Orleans, where I spent several days with No. 76 and was much impressed, not only with the membership, but with the advanced and progressive methods they employed, which to me indicated that they were using their brains to a good purpose, and that they had the brains to use.

To begin with, there is but one Local in that city, which solidifies the movement and curtails useless expense, and then each member of No. 76 is assessed 2 per cent. of his earnings and this amount is placed in a special fund to be used in case of strikes or lockouts only.

They already have several thousand dollars set aside during the few months in which this feature has been in operation.

It appeared to me that No. 76 had good control of the situation in New Orleans.

After leaving New Orleans I returned to Mississippi, stopping at Bay St. Louis, Gulfport, Biloxi and Hattiesburg, in the southern part.

Bay St. Louis and Biloxi are sleepy old towns and nothing doing, and Gulfport is just dead.

It was a boom town, and during the

boom we had a Local there, but boom and Local have both disappeared.

Hattiesburg had a Local, but I only found the fragments.

It was organized about one year ago and they took in everybody that ever split a rail or made a chicken coop, and a few months after organizing they made some sort of demand, fell down with it and went to pieces.

I got a few carpenters together, but not enough to apply for a charter, as they are somewhat shy at present, but I believe they will get together again, that is the mechanics, and reorganize.

I then visited Columbus, talked to a few carpenters while they were at work and arranged to hold a meeting with them a few days later, and in the meantime I went to Greenwood, where I met with more encouragement, but did not succeed in getting out the crowd only about half a dozen being present, but they appeared so interested that I believe a Local will be started there.

I was due at Columbus the following night, and when I arrived there I found the men were like a lot of scared rabbits.

They were simply afraid to organize because their "bosses," or masters, if you please, might not like it, and intimated that I should see the "bosses" and find out how they stood on the question.

I decided that such men would do us more harm than good, so I boosted myself on the first train out of town and left them in the enjoyment of kissing the hand that was smiting them.

I returned to Bahm and found the "workingmen's friends" of the Parry, Elliott and—the friends of Elliott's stripe—with a club in each hand marked "Law," the capitalist brand, however, making a crack at every unionist head that came in sight, and apparently determined to accomplish the impossible, i. e., break up organized labor by fair means or foul, and they usually resort to foul, but when the smoke of battle clears away they will find us doing business at the old stand.

They are teaching us the necessity of the solidarity of labor upon every field of action, and while the medicine may taste bitter to some of us, we must eventually take our medicine or be crushed off the earth.

I am now at Knoxville, Tenn., but do not care to say anything as to the condition here until I am better acquainted with the facts.

With kind regards to each and all, and wishing you a successful meeting, I am

Fraternally yours,
R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Second Gen. V. P.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.:
Strike out Sec. 21, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

Sec. 21. The G. P. shall appoint a member in good standing in the U. B. as an organizer only on request of a D. C. or L. U. where a D. C. does not exist. Said D. C. or L. U. shall designate the member to be so appointed: Provided, That no city can have more than one organizer at any one time.

New section to be:
Sec. 22. It shall be the duty of

the G. P., to recommend to a D. C. or L. U. to designate a member to be appointed as an organizer, as per Sec. 21, in any locality where there is no organizer and when he deems it necessary.

Amend Sec. 25 as follows:

After the word "received" and before the word "and," in the twelfth line, insert the words:

And this report shall contain a separate statement under each of the following heads: "Deputies," "Organizing" and "Investigating," together with the name of each person drawing money for services rendered under either of the foregoing heads.

New section to be Sec. 40 as at present numbered:

Sec. 40. Before the claim of any organizer appointed as provided in Sec. 21 shall be paid as per Sec. 30, the claim must be approved by the D. C. or L. U., signed by the President and Recording Secretary and bear the seal of the D. C. or L. U. of which he is a member. The U. B. shall provide suitable blanks for this purpose.

* * *

Local Union 1560, Kingston, N. Y.: Believing that a very large majority of our members are not directly interested in the list of Financial and Recording Secretaries, and that the list takes valuable space in our official journal, which could be better used for the interest of our organization, as the list will grow larger each year, requiring more space, we, the members of L. U. 1560, Kingston, N. Y., for economical reasons, recommend the adoption of the following amendments to our General Constitution:

Sec. 25 (b). The G. S. shall publish and have delivered to each L. U. and D. C. (in good standing) during January and July two copies (one each for F. S. and R. S.) in magazine form, containing the names and addresses of all Financial and Recording Secretaries, with name and number of L. U. and D. C. to which they belong. He shall in addition to the two copies above mentioned deliver such extra copies at 5 cents each as he may receive orders from L. U.'s by the 1st of January and July, but he shall not be under any obligation to issue any extra copies on orders received after the above dates to unions organized prior to the 1st of January and July preceding the publication of such list.

Sec. 153 (d). The F. S. shall at the first meeting night in June and December (before the appropriation of moneys) call for the subscription and collect 5 cents from each member who wishes to secure a copy of the official list of Financial and Recording Secretaries. He shall at this meeting order from the G. S. the extra copies wanted.

* * *

Local Union 132, Buffalo, N. Y.: Sec. 183 (b). The General Office shall furnish the Union Label to all shops employing exclusively but union men in good standing carrying the working card of the D. C. to which they belong, regardless of hours and wages.

* * *

Local Union 632, Providence, R. I.: Sec. 8 (a) amended to read as follows: The election of delegates and alternates shall be held on the second meeting night in June preceding the

convention, and all members must be notified by mail that said election is pending.

Sec. 117 amended to read as follows:

Any member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in a district where the scale of wages is higher and who returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily into an outside district, shall be required to procure a clearance card or pay into the District Council or Local Union of the outside district, while working there, the sum of twenty-five (25) cents per month for which he shall be provided with the current working card, and shall be governed by all other trade rules of the district in which he works.

Sec. 141 to be eliminated from the Constitution, and

Sec. 143 to be amended to read as follows:

The nomination and election of officers shall take place the second meeting night in June and December. The union in the meantime must notify all members by mail that said nomination and election is pending.

* * *

Local Union 636, Troy, N. Y.: In Sec. 183 (b) change the hours from eight hours to nine and the minimum pay from 30 to 22½ cents per hour.

* * *

Local Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa.: Sec. 61. Add the words: "And no apprentice shall be registered in the U. B. to learn the trade who is over 21 years of age."

Sec. 69. Strike out the word, "owner" where it appears.

Sec. 117. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district, shall not be required to take out a clearance card, but shall receive credentials from his Local Union, signed by the President and Financial Secretary, with seal attached, stating that he is sent temporarily into the above district. Moreover, he shall immediately deposit the said credentials with the President of any Local Union in the district and shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

Sec. 142. Add the following: And where a member, who is an officer or delegate representing his Local Union becomes a contractor or employer his office shall be declared vacant and he shall turn over to his Local Union or D. C., as the case might be, all moneys, papers or whatever he might have belonging to above named bodies, and another member shall be elected at the next regular stated meeting to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 144. After the words: The installation of officers, add the words: "and delegates."

RESOLUTIONS

To Be Submitted to Convention By Local Union 807, Toluca, Ill.

I.

WHEREAS, The official journal of the U. B., THE CARPENTER, is a necessary medium for the communication of matters of importance from the General Office to the membership and es-

sential to the welfare of our organization; and,

WHEREAS, The U. B. owning neither press nor other instruments for printing, is compelled to have our journal printed at general printing offices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urgently call on the delegates to the Milwaukee convention to use their influence for the purpose of devising ways and means of purchasing press and other necessary facilities for printing with a view of having our official journal, THE CARPENTER, printed by a printing office of the U. B.

II.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Milwaukee convention be called upon to prevail on the convention the necessity of making more suitable arrangements for the use of the U. B. label on work on dwellings and buildings. That all union carpenters working nine hours per day shall have the privilege of using the label, with the understanding that within one year from time of granting the label they shall adopt the eight-hour day.

III.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Milwaukee convention be called upon to use their influence that steps be taken for the strict enforcement of Section 43 of the General Constitution, providing that where there are two or more local unions in one city they must be represented in a District Council, and that such D. C. have supervision of wage-scales, hours, organization of local unions and other matters of importance within its jurisdiction.

IV.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Milwaukee convention be called upon to use their influence to the effect that the number of members composing the General Executive Board be increased from seven to eleven; that the United States be divided into ten districts, one member to represent each district, and the eleventh member to represent the District of Columbia, Dominion of Canada, Porto Rico and Hawaiian Islands.

V.

WHEREAS, The carpenters working in and around coal shafts are compelled to belong to the United Mine Workers, and in localities where a local union of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. exists these carpenters are compelled to belong to that organization also; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of L. U. 807 working under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers ask the Milwaukee convention to arrange matters in a manner that said carpenters will not be compelled to belong to the United Mine Workers when a local union of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. exists in the respective locality; and, be it further

Resolved, That the General Officers of the U. B. invite the representatives of the United Mine Workers to meet with them in conference for the adjustment of this matter to the satisfaction of all parties.

Ignorance is the spider that weaves cob-webs around the liberties of the people.

"The Eight Hour Bill."

BY J. O. CARSON.



CONGRESS has adjourned, and may I add, those learned gentlemen, the representatives of the people (?) have returned home for the purpose of repairing any breaks in their political fences, and incidentally prepare for the next session. They have left Washington thoroughly convinced that they saved the country! Perhaps they did. Exactly how the country was saved, however, I am unable to say, but presume it was done by their accepting free railroad passes over the various roads, drawing their salaries, and appropriating the small sum of \$781,574,692.99 for various beneficent (?) objects.

At the session just closed many measures touching the question of labor were considered, the most important being the "Eight Hour Bill." You will notice I used the word "considered" in connection with the "Eight Hour Bill." That was all they did with the bill, just considered it. If any one thought that the law-makers would open their hearts, take a decided stand in the interests of justice, and allow their better judgment to prevail by passing the bill mentioned above, they were laboring under hallucinations, and have evidently awakened to that fact ere this. The bill died a painless death, with very few mourners among the learned gentlemen who compose our law-makers. The question of mourning on the demise of said bill was left to the members and friends of organized labor—left to the very men who elected the ones that are responsible for the defeat of the same.

It is certainly amusing to read some of the arguments advanced by the opponents of that bill who appeared before the Committee on Labor. Many chartered special trains (?), neglected their business (?), broke important engagements (?), in order to appear before that committee and save (?) the government money.

Mr. Hunt, representing the Homestead Steel Works, makes the statement that his employes sit down and read the newspapers. He also makes the statement that the machines are speeded to a certain limit—that it does not tire a man to work more than eight hours per day; that a man will do more on the last half of the turn than he will on the first half. What philosophic reasoning! How could a man do more on the last half of the turn than he did on the first half, provided that the machine was speeded to a certain capacity? It is a fact, well known to mechanics, that he would do less on the last turn from the simple fact that his tools would require more attention.

Mr. Baldwin, representing the Paper Box Manufacturers' Association of New York, makes the statement that there is a scarcity of help in his business now, and if the hours of labor were reduced to eight he would be unable to secure help. Such fallacy!

Mr. Davenport, the learned member of the legal profession from Bridgeport, Conn., appears before the committee as the "end man" representing the American Anti-Boycott Association, and truly no "actor" was ever

(Continued on Page 17.)

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1904.

The Reign of Crime in Colorado.

BY HAL SCRYVER.

NEVER in the history of this country, it is safe to say—not even in the terrible period of the sixties—were free political institutions more seriously threatened than now. The recent developments of the labor war in Colorado present the same terrible problem, but in a more acute and pressing form than the Haymarket or Homestead or Pullman or Lattimer, or even the Cœur d'Alenes. It is a problem which can not be evaded, which must be solved. For if it is not solved on the one side by an awakening of the forces that make for liberty and progress, it is in a fair way to be settled on the other side by the forces of tyranny and reaction, which are already alert and active. The working class alone in America to-day has both its interests and its sympathies in favor of peace and freedom. This is its time of trial.

During the last two or three years we have seen the capitalist class organizing in a most wonderful way. Not only have the trusts kept on absorbing smaller properties and interlinking their interests, so as to overawe those "independents" whom they have not taken in or destroyed. Besides this, powerful employers' associations have grown up—national associations for single industries, local associations uniting many industries, and one great organization—Mr. Parry's National Association of Manufacturers, or Citizens' Industrial Association of America, as it is now called—whose purpose is to affiliate the employers of all localities and of all industries and mobilize their forces against the labor movement, and which is making very rapid progress toward the attainment of that end. To resist strikes, to conduct lockouts, to furnish scabs, to exchange blacklists, to send spies into the unions, to lobby against labor laws, in the State and National Legislatures, to disseminate misinformation about economics and the labor movement through the public press, to carry on criminal prosecu-

tions and damage suits against trade unions and their officials—these are the principal lines of action contemplated and beginning to be used by this vast federation of the profit-taking class which has so suddenly sprung into being.

It is idle to minimize the importance of this movement as some of the labor papers seem inclined to do. Mr. Parry is a ranter, it is true, and says a great many foolish things, about which it is easy to make jokes. But the employers' organizations are "making good," to the great injury of the working class, and our jokes at Mr. Parry will not stop them. Napoleon said that the greatest mistake a general could make was to underestimate his enemy's strength. Let us not make that fatal error. Let us understand that we are not going to win any easy victories; that our enemy is powerful and determined and aggressive; that if we do not conquer that enemy and push forward he will conquer us, and we shall lose much that we and our fathers have worked for and fought for in the past.

I mention all this in connection with the present troubles in Colorado because the capitalist outrages in that State are but a sample of what we may reasonably expect from the employers' organizations whenever and wherever they dare to undertake such work. No moral scruples, no respect for law and American institutions, no feelings of justice or mercy will restrain them. The only thing that will restrain them is fear—fear of the righteous wrath and consciousness of the strength of the working class.

Capitalism is an essentially lawless system, much as capitalists love to talk about law and order. Nine-tenths of our laws are made necessary by the conflict of private-property interests with each other or with the needs of humanity. Nine-tenths of the business of our courts grows out of the abuses of the profit-making system. Nearly the whole of the corruption in politics and government flows directly, as Mr. Steffens has shown, out of "business methods." Capitalism is naturally lawless because it is essentially individualistic and fundamentally dishonest. It makes private profit the great incentive. Profit is something-for-nothing. He who gets something for nothing gets it out of somebody else. He whose chief motive in life is to gain at the expense of others can not at heart be a friend of law or of liberty. And of such is the whole employing class—with individual exceptions so rare that they need hardly be noted. The capitalists need law to restrain them, to protect them from each other, and also to keep down their victims, the wage-workers. But individually they hate law and break it if they dare whenever they can not bend it to their will.

In Colorado this anarchistic class has now shown itself in its true nature—violent as well as hypocritical.

Two capitalist organizations—besides the State government, with its militia—have been concerned in the crimes there committed against Labor. One is the Mine Owners' Association, an employers' association of the usual type. The other is a body of a somewhat different and a very interesting sort—the Citizens' Alliance.

The Mine Owners' Association comprises the great capitalists. The Citizens' Alliance is composed of the little men—the local merchants, bankers, contractors, small manufacturers, landlords, lawyers, saloon keepers, and the like.

The Mine Owners' Association furnishes the money for Governor Peabody to keep the troops in the field. It gives orders to the Governor and the Citizens' Alliance. The men who are in the Citizens' Alliance are also, very many of them, in the militia. One day they wear blue coats and execute martial law. The next day they hang up their blue coats in the armory and (with the same guns) function as a lawless mob—at the mine owners' instigation. The day after—at the Governor's command, issued at the mine owners' request, they put on their blue coats again and arrest and imprison or deport strikers for the crimes that the business men's mob committed the day before.

The big capitalists direct things. The little fellows do the dirty work. They are afraid of the big capitalists. The local banker is afraid the mining company will withdraw its deposits. The small manufacturer is afraid the mining company will cease to order supplies from him. The saloon keeper is afraid the mining company will get his license revoked. The boss builder is afraid the mining company will refuse to give him contracts. The landowner is afraid the mining company will foreclose its mortgage. The lawyer is afraid the mining company will cease to employ him in legal business if he refuses to serve it also in illegal ways—or, if he has never had a brief from the company, hopes he will get one by being subservient. These little business men hate and dread the big corporations; but they can not unite effectively against them—such is the individualistic nature of the capitalist, even the small one. So, instead of uniting to fight the great oppressors, they become their tools and accomplices in oppressing the workers.

Here is a bare list of some of the things that have been done by this Holy Alliance of big capitalists, capitalist politicians, and little capitalists in their war against the miners of Colorado:

- Martial law has been declared;
- Public meetings of workmen or women have been forbidden;
- The public press has been put under military censorship and forbidden to criticize the authorities or print the miners' statements;
- The unions' co-operative stores have been closed and private stores have been forbidden to sell food to strikers' families;
- Strikers who were living quietly at their homes, not asking for help even from the union (having saved a little out of their wages) have been arrested for "vagrancy" and given the alternative of scabbing in the mines or breaking stone on the streets;
- Strikers and union sympathizers have been arrested without warrant or accusation, held without bail, denied the privilege of consulting counsel, and kept in the "bull pen" without trial till it pleased the authorities to let them out;
- The families of strikers so imprisoned have been evicted from their homes and insulted and terrorized by ruffianly scabs or ruffians in uniform;
- Writs of habeas corpus, issued by regularly elected judges, in order to bring men so arrested to trial and determine their guilt or innocence, have been defied and ridiculed. ("To hell with habeas corpus," said General Bell; "we'll give them post-mortems instead!");
- Large numbers of strikers and sym-

thizers have been deported from the district or even from the State and warned not to return on peril of their lives;

Many organizers and active members of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America have been brutally assaulted—some of them murdered—by thugs in the pay of detective agencies acting for the Mine Owners' Association;

At a time when the strike seemed on the point of settlement, when martial law had been suspended, a dastardly dynamite outrage has been committed, by persons unknown, but to the evident delight of the Citizens' Alliance men, to whom it furnished a new pretext for persecution of the unions;

Immediately following on this, the Citizens' Alliance mob, under the direction of officers of the Mine Owners' Association, proceeded to deport still more union men and destroy and confiscate union property; then, by threat of instant hanging, they extorted the resignations of the regularly elected Sheriff, Coroner, Mayor, two City Marshals, a County Commissioner, and a Justice of the Peace; then martial law was again declared and the business men and thugs put on their blue coats; by military order the Portland mine (in which there had been no strike) was closed because it "incited to riot" by employing union men; the new "Coroner" picked a jury which obediently fixed the blame for the dynamite crime on union men; eighty-seven warrants for murder were issued, great numbers of union men were arrested; and, finally, it comes out that some of these prisoners were tortured in the "bull pen"—hung up by the thumbs—in the hope of wringing from them false confessions which could be used to railroad union officers to the gallows.

The daily press throughout the country, which represents the feelings of the propertied class, has—with very few exceptions—either positively approved this orgy of capitalist crime or, at best, half-heartedly criticized it and excused it by lies about the alleged misdeeds of the trade unions. If the capitalists succeed in Colorado, if the workingmen of the rest of the country do not protest and come to the aid of their Colorado brothers with financial and moral and political support, there need not be the slightest doubt that a similar movement of reaction will be undertaken in California or Illinois or Alabama or New York or wherever the organized employers may next see their chance. Brothers, East and West, South and North, this is your fight. It is not a question to interest only miners in the Rocky Mountains, but a question for workingmen of every trade in every State. And every day that we remain inactive is a day lost to us, a day gained for the gathering forces of oppression. Now is the time to think and speak and act.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the highest consideration."

A man with an income of a million a year eats the whole fruit of 6,000 men's labor through a whole year, for you can get a stout spademan to work and maintain himself for a sum of \$200. Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of 7,000 or 8,000 other individuals. What do these highly paid individuals do for society for their wages? Kill partridges. Can this last? No, by the soul of man, it cannot, and will not, and shall not.—Thomas Carlyle.

Your friends often know things about you that you never even suspected.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization. Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

A Handy Square.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

THE two-foot square and one-and-one-half foot tongue, is, in my opinion, the only real full-sized carpenter's square on the market.

yet it is too clumsy to be much admired by the ordinary carpenter. To meet the demand I cut the tongue of my square off to twelve inches and made a $\frac{3}{8}$ by 4-inch slot in it and find it a very handy, all-around square.

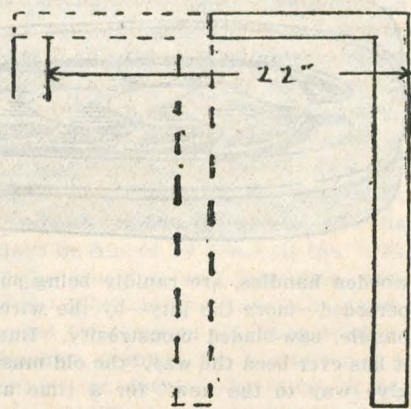


Fig. 10

Practical Wood Carving.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

CONTINUING our work on leaves, I offer another example of English ivy and stem, which may be found some-

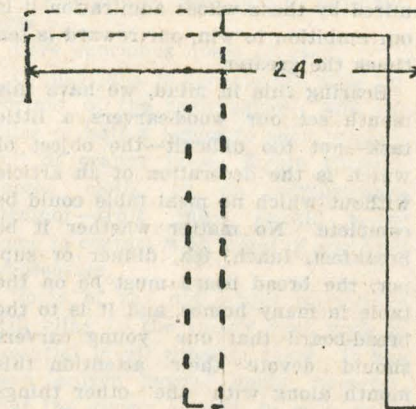


Fig. 11

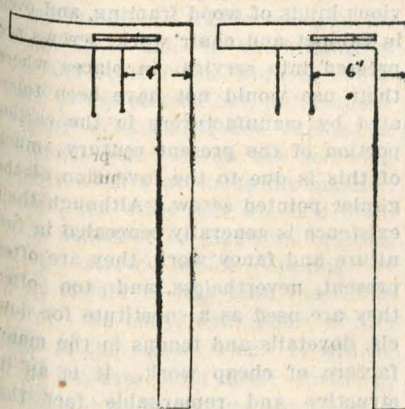


Fig. 1

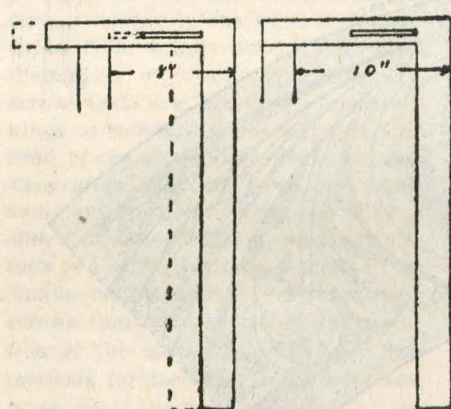


Fig. 2

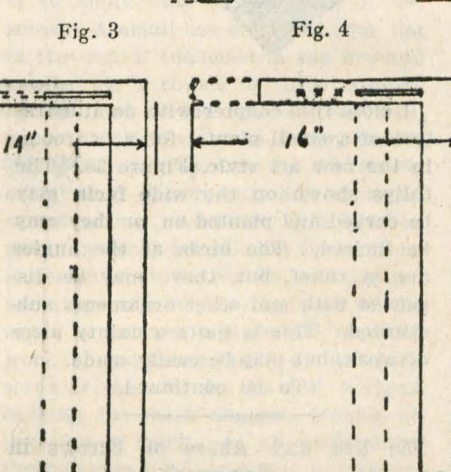


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

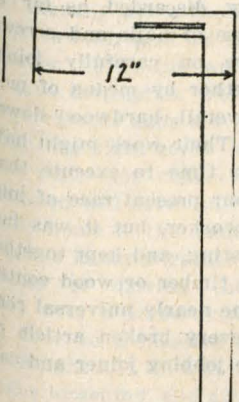


Fig. 5

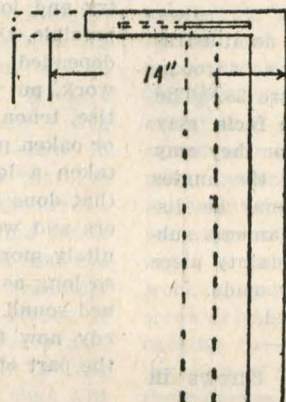


Fig. 6

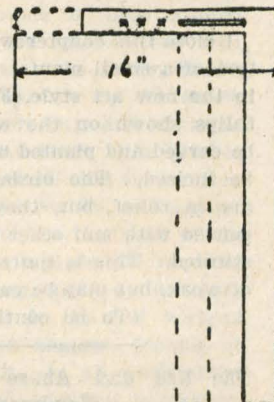


Fig. 7

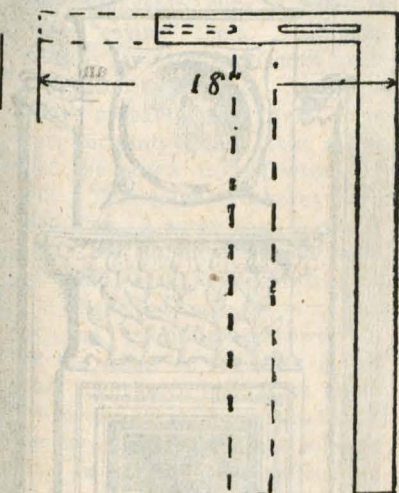


Fig. 8

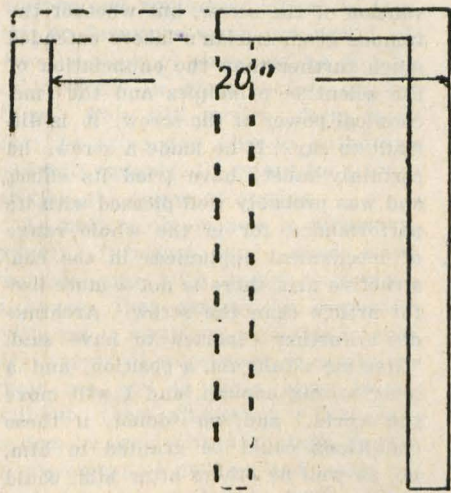


Fig. 9

But in this day of short jobs and small tool boxes and condensed kit of tools, the square is the biggest nuisance the carpenter has to contend with. To overcome this inconvenience many inventions have been made, yet very little really accomplished. The folding square is the most condensed form,

illustrations from 1 to 11 show how to space joint, studding, etc., from 4 to 24 inches by aid of slot without any reference to the figures on the square. The other illustration shows how the small space can be so conveniently used. I often wonder now how I ever got along without it.

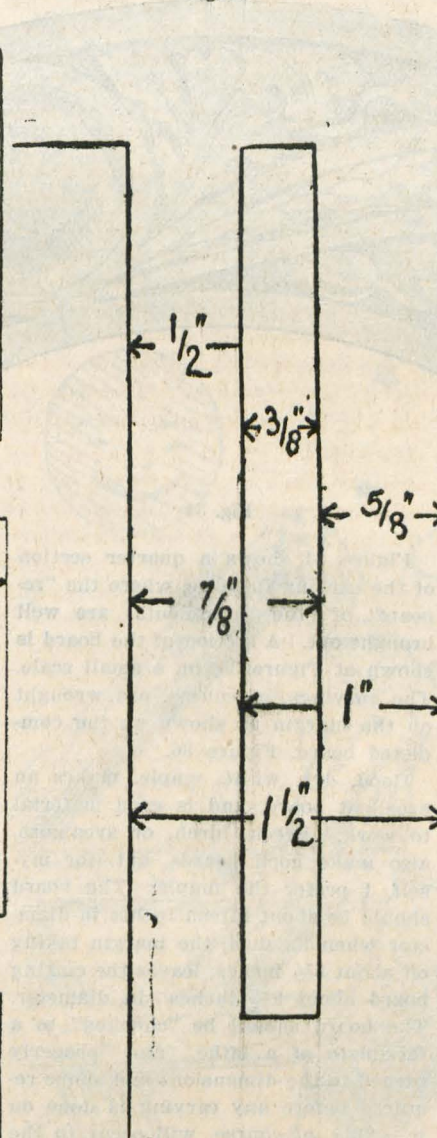


Fig. 12

what easier to carve than the preceding ones. Let us suppose Figure 32 to

pattern as shown in the illustration, then take the parting tool and work out the outlines of the leaves and stems, and then with tools of the proper shape and the mallet set in the lines made with the parting tool; that is, deepen the lines to full depth, or nearly so; then cut away all the portions of the design between the spray and the outside mouldings with hollow tools. The ground work of the design should be about one-quarter or three-eighths of an inch deep. A "router" will be found the most convenient instrument for regulating the depth. The cutter of the "router" should be set to the depth required and then by pressing it firmly and working it sharply backwards and forwards a level ground will be obtained.

In setting down the outlines of the leaves, etc., it will be better to cut outside the lines, and care should be taken to cut down perpendicularly; otherwise, if the leaves are undercut, the shape will be spoiled when they come to be finished. Bent flat tools are used for clearing away the wood that can not be got at with the "router."

When the ground work has been so far finished, a commencement should be made in forming the moulding and roughly sharpening and giving the required turns to the leaves and stem, but no finishing touches should be put in until the whole design has been gone over in this manner. It is better in doing this to use hollow tools only, leaving the flat tools to finish off the work with. Of course, in setting in the outline, the tools that are of the proper sweep to fit the lines should be used.



Fig. 33

When all the design has been carefully gone over, as above described, there now remains only the last process to go through, and we begin this by first of all carefully finishing the moulding, which in this case is simply a flat hollow, and then proceed to carefully finish off the leaves and stem, and rectify any little irregularities that are in the groundwork. In doing this we shall find the advantage of the frequent use of a hard brush to brush out the small chips. When this is



Fig. 32

be the front or side of a glove box, or any other similar article; the first thing to do is to line the outside of the

done we commence to use a punch for the ground work until it has all been gone over, and then the veins of the

leaves require to be put in with a veneer, and the stems require to be roughed, so as to give natural appearance to the work. The various tools have been previously described, and it will be found that about eighteen will be necessary to work out this design. When the work is finished it can be either brushed over with boiled linseed oil or it can be left plain, at the taste of the carver, but sand paper should on no account be used. Figure 33 shows a portion of the design when in its finished state.

In finishing off the work outlines frequently have to be rectified and alterations made, that are not noticed as being defective when the work is blocked out. When setting in the outlines of a panel, for instance, it is better to avoid cutting too deeply, otherwise the groundwork presents a surface defaced with tool marks after the out-

ally, are essential to our existence; but when utility is combined with beauty, and we have the work of our hands—upon which many hours of loving labor have been expended—constantly brought before us, and when it is, moreover, being constantly admired by those whose admiration it is our ambition to win, our reward is ten times the greater.

Bearing this in mind, we have this month set our wood-carvers a little task—not too difficult—the object of which is the decoration of an article without which no meal table could be complete. No matter whether it be breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner or supper, the bread board must be on the table in many homes, and it is to the bread-board that our young carvers should devote their attention this month along with the other things served to them.

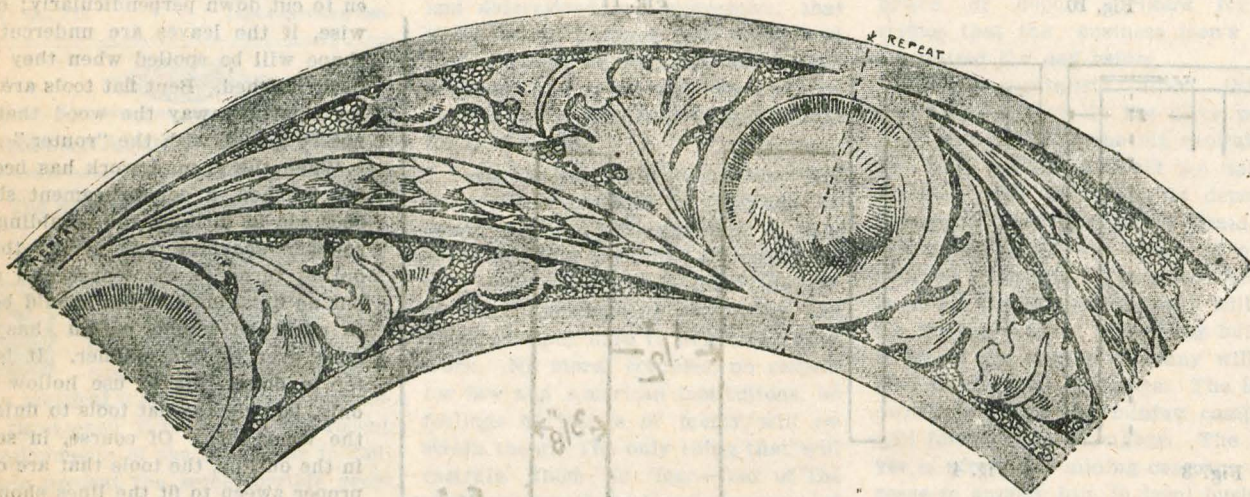


Fig. 34

lines have been corrected, and it is not always easy to efface these marks, even when the ground is punched. In shaping a design, however, it is a good plan to use the tools boldly, and cut clean; instead of which many beginners will make a dozen cuts where one would suffice.

For this, and some other designs shown in these papers, I am indebted to "Rambler," who contributed several chapters on "Carving" to "The National Builder," some time ago, and who is a practical workman.



Fig. 35

An excellent and useful article, within the scope of any ordinary workmen, is a carved bread board. This is an article of every-day use, and it is fitting that every carpenter or joiner should own one of his own make, which should decorate his table at every meal. Things of beauty, upon which we may look even only occasion-



Fig. 36

Figure 34 shows a quarter section of the carving full size, where the "repeats" of the ornaments are well brought out. A section of the board is shown at Figure 35, on a small scale. The carvings, of course, are wrought on the margin as shown on the completed board, Figure 36.

Good, dry, white, maple, makes an excellent board, and is good material to work. Beech, birch, or sycamore, also make good boards, but, for myself, I prefer the maple. The board should be about fifteen inches in diameter when finished, the margin taking off about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, leaves the cutting board about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The board should be "chucked" to a face-plate of a lathe, and properly turned to the dimensions and shape required before any carving is done on it. This, of course, will occur to the young workman, but is just as well to state it.

It is desirable that the decoration of any article should as far as possible be indicative of the uses for which it is designed, an ornament which possesses some meaning as distinct from that designed to please the eye alone—is far more likely to retain its interest. So, for the embellishment of a bread board, wheat naturally suggests itself, while the poppy is not an unsuitable accompaniment. The center is left perfectly plain for the simple reason that, if it were carved, the carving would very soon suffer from the incursions of the bread knife, and, ere long, become unrecognizable.

The mention of the bread knife reminds us that it must not be forgotten, so we must now take that into consideration. With the blade, of course, we can have nothing to do in

this connection so far as decoration is concerned, but the handle does come into our domain, and a suggestion for its treatment is appended as seen at Figure 37.

Bread knives in these days, having

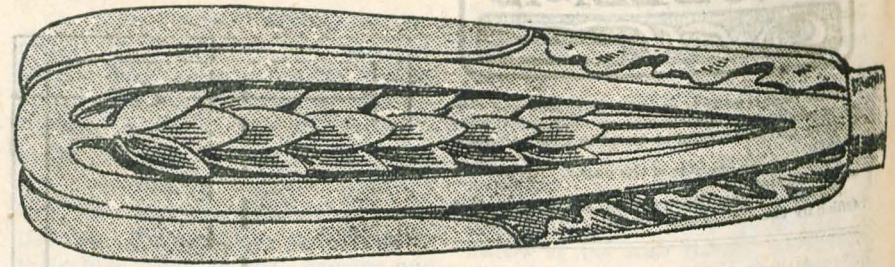


Fig. 37

wooden handles, are rapidly being superseded—more the pity—by the wire-handle, saw-bladed monstrosity. But, it has ever been the way, "the old must give way to the new" for a time at least.

I close this chapter with an illustration of a small mantel for a bedroom, in the new art style, Figure 38. The tulips shown on the wide fascia may be carved and planted on, or they may be incised. The birds at the angles are in relief, but, they may be dispensed with and other ornaments substituted. This is quite a dainty piece of work, but may be easily made.

(To be continued.)

The Use and Abuse of Screws in Woodwork.

Archimedes is credited with the invention of the screw, but whether the famous geometrician's labors extended much further than the enunciation of the scientific principles and the mechanical power of the screw, it is difficult to say. If he made a screw, he certainly must have tried its effect, and was probably well pleased with its performance, for in the whole range of mechanical appliances in the constructive arts there is not a more useful article than the screw. Archimedes is further reported to have said, "Give me a fulcrum, a position, and a lever strong enough, and I will move the world," and, no doubt, if these conditions could be granted to him, he, as well as others after him, could lift the earth, or aught upon the earth, by combination of the tremendous lifting and driving powers exercised by a series of screws, apart from the lever. Screws are various, and of various sizes, forms and materials, but the same principle runs through them all, whether they be manufactured for use in metal or wood-work or for expecting a lifting, driving, or pressing power separately. Our object here is not to

treat of screw-cutting, but rather of screw-driving in wood-work, and to throw out some useful hints to the building constituency, and particularly workmen. The use and abuse of screws is a matter of importance to ar-

chitects, builders, and their clients, for it is according to the way screws may be applied in several building and kindred operations that good or bad workmanship will be evidenced.

Screws are more extensively used than formerly in putting together various kinds of wood framing, and even in cabinet and chair work, screws are pressed into service in places where their use would not have been tolerated by manufacturers in the earlier portion of the present century; much of this is due to the invention of the gimlet pointed screw. Although their existence is generally concealed in furniture and fancy work, they are often present, nevertheless, and too often they are used as a substitute for dowels, dovetails and tenons in the manufacture of cheap work. It is an instructive and remarkable fact that building workmen of a century or two back, in many operations in carpentry and joinery, discarded, as far as possible, the use of nails and screws, depended more on carefully joined work, put together by means of mortise, tenon, dovetail, hardwood dowel, or oaken pin. Their work might have taken a longer time to execute than that done by our present race of joiners and wood-workers, but it was infinitely more lasting, and kept together so long as the timber or wood continued sound. The nearly universal remedy now for every broken article on the part of the jobbing joiner and cab-

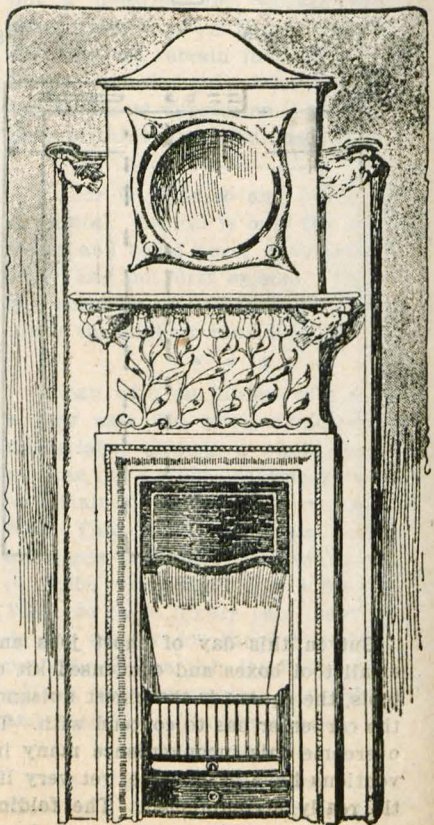


Fig. 38

metmaker is to repair it with the aid of a nail or screw, or where it will exercise little sustaining power, and colored putty is only made to cover the heads of sunken nails and screws on the face of a piece of work, but used also to hide bad joints and workmanship. Some years ago the writer examined an old cabinet staircase and hand-rail in a college, which work was executed more than two centuries since, and in the construction of which not a nail nor a screw was used. From time to time, over long years, some slight repairs were made, but the workmen during their operations were never able to discover that a nail had been used in the original construction. There were mortises and tenons, grooves and tonguing, wooden pins or dowel work, but no iron fastenings of any kind. The writer also examined more than one old roof in which the use of iron spikes, nails and other iron fastenings were dispensed with, and the joining of the timber was effected without their aid. In the hinging of doors and other frame work it is necessary to use screws, but, unfortunately, many workmen, if not watched or cautioned, will not do the screwing properly or in a workmanlike manner. In pine, and other soft woods a bradawl is sufficient to make an opening for the screw, which opening, of course, should be less than the thickness of the body, and short of the length of the screws used. It will be found, however, that most workmen, not content with tapping the screw a fourth of an inch or so to give it a hold before applying the screw-driver, will actually drive the screw into the wood two-thirds of its length with the hammer. This the workmen will do to save themselves trouble. If there be two hinges upon a door, and if each hinge has eight screw holes—four in each plate—the chances are that the workmen will drive half of the screws nearly home in the doorsill and frame with his hammer rather than take the trouble of driving them gradually home with a screw-driver. Hence, if the door be a massive or heavy one, the weight of it will tend to the hinges loosening, and after a time will follow a train of other ills—the “dragging” and “rubbing” of doors, and their makeshift cure is what is known as “easing” them. If remonstrated with for driving a screw nearly home with the hammer, the workman may probably say (as some workmen certainly think) that a few turns of the screw in the wood are sufficient. This is an erroneous and mistaken idea. A screw that is nearly home with the hammer, can not make a regular and corresponding thread or spiral in the wood, and therefore its binding and maintaining power in keeping the hinge in its place is all but gone. Workmen should be made to drive every screw home gradually with the screw-driver, and not only an odd one. In hardwood operations as well as in soft woods, particularly in hinge work, screws should be properly driven, and the aperture or opening made for the passage of the screws should be much less than the thickness of the screw to be driven. The screw will bite a sufficient passage for itself. In hard wood, however, it is necessary to give a little more freedom of entry to the screw than in soft wood, and a gimlet bit is needed for making the

suitable opening instead of the bradawl.

A difficulty is often experienced by persons who wish to withdraw a screw, by finding that though it will turn round under the application of the screw-driver, it will not unscrew out. In this case a well-grounded suspicion may be entertained that the screw in question was driven, or nearly driven, home originally by the hammer, instead of gradually by the screw-driver, and that no regular thread corresponding with the screw exists in the wood. Under such circumstances it becomes necessary often to wrench off the hinge or hinges by force, at the risk of the breaking, and this often happens. When hinges have lain undisturbed for years on old doors or other framings, perhaps for a quarter of a century, or double that time, it becomes difficult to extract screws, although they may have originally been properly driven. This arises from the screws rusting in the wood and sometimes from other causes. Workmen themselves often fail to withdraw a screw and are forced to break the hinge to enable them to get under the head of the screw, and wrench it out. They often split and break, too, fancy and delicate woodwork articles in their efforts to take off hinges, locks, mountings and other finishings, despite that simple methods exist for extracting screws that have rusted in the wood. One of the most simple and readiest methods for loosening a rusted screw is to apply heat to the head of the screw. A small bar or rod of iron, flat at the end, if reddened in the fire and applied for a couple or three minutes to the head of the rusted screw will, as soon as it heats the screw, render its withdrawal as easy by the screw-driver as if it were only a recently inserted screw. As there is a kitchen poker in every house, that instrument, if heated at its extremity, and applied for a few minutes to the head of the screw or screws, will do the required work of loosening, and an ordinary screw-driver will do the rest without causing the least damage, trouble or vexation of spirit. In all work above the common kind, where it is necessary to use screws, and particularly in hinge work and mountings, fancy fastenings and appliances affixed to joinery or furniture work, we would advise the oiling of screws or the dipping their points in grease before driving them. This will render them more easy to drive and also to withdraw, and will undoubtedly retard for a longer time the action of rusting.

As matters obtain now in carpentry, joinery, furniture, and other wood workmanship, with regard to screws, although they can not be dispensed with, yet it would be advisable in sundry classes of wood-work to minimize their use, and in other cases to do without them altogether. They can seldom be used with advantage to the displacement of mortise and tenon or good dovetail or dowel work. The growing practice of putting together wood with screws bespeaks a decadence of skilled labor, and of nails and screws there are far too many pressed into service in workshops and dwellings. While admitting the usefulness of the screw in various ways, we have here endeavored briefly to show its abuse in wood-work, and at the same time to afford some hints for better

methods of procedure in building and kindred workmanship.—*The National Builder*

Treatment for Typhoid.

Fruit juices—distilled water—fresh air—cleanliness—and quiet cheerfulness

Give enormous doses of each,

Orange juice is perhaps the most important of the fruit juices. Add the juice of half a lemon to each tumbler full of orange juice. Strain through cheese cloth, or an earthenware strainer—fruit juice should never come in contact with metal of any kind whatsoever.

Some of the old school physicians still cling to the theory that milk is essential in all cases of fever. It has been proven beyond doubt, however, that the giving of milk in such cases is a serious mistake.

Milk and beef tea keep up the patient's strength, but prolong the fever and make convalescence a period of long duration, and is very apt to leave a typhoid patient with some lingering ill effect of the disease.

In the fruit juice treatment, the patient may become very weak during

the fever, but the period of fever is much shorter, convalescence much more rapid, and lingering ill effects never follow if common sense is used in choosing the patient's food during convalescence—and also in the choosing of the purest air obtainable for him to breathe—and inducing him to use wisdom in the matter of exercise—and in seeing that the mental atmosphere is well saturated with quiet cheerfulness.

All good doctors realize that medicine of any kind is worse than useless in the treatment of typhoid. They may give colored water or bread pills in cases where “faith cure” is advisable, but they never give “real” medicine for typhoid or pneumonia.

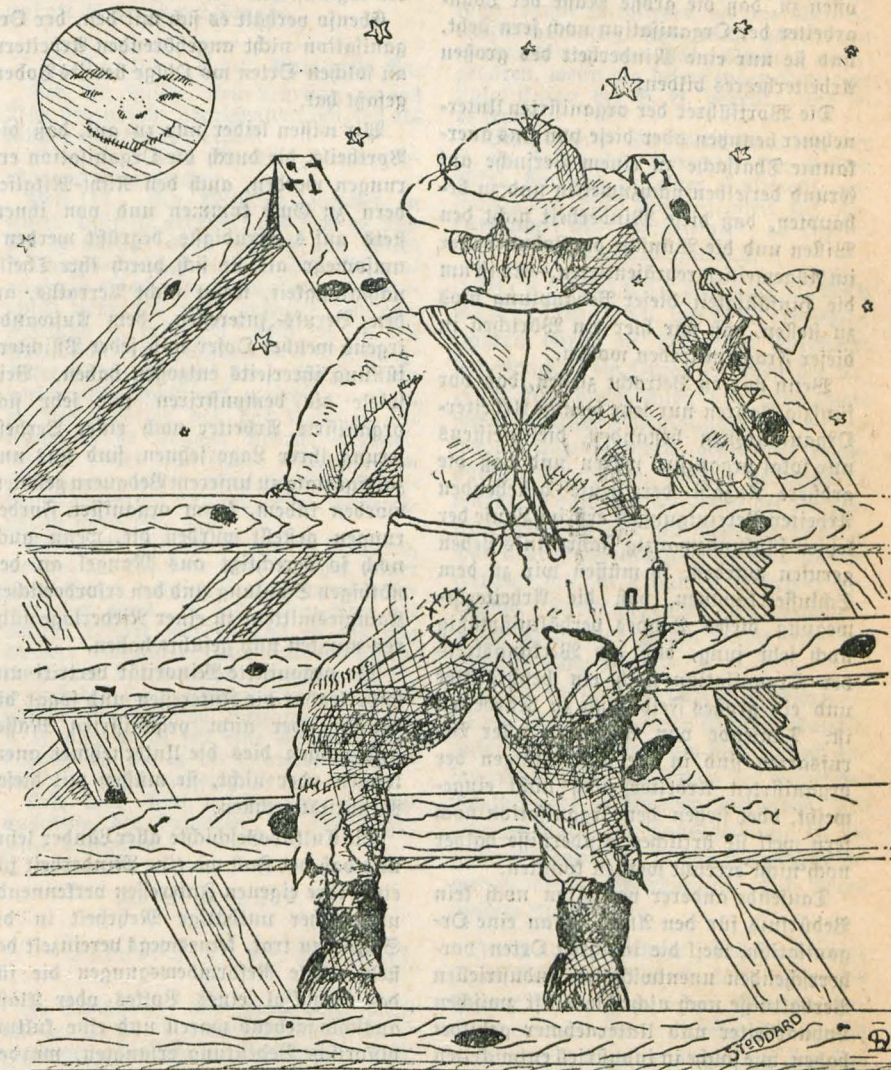
Did you ever notice that most men's ideas of justice generally are in harmony with their self interests?

The men who own the means of life own the earth; all the rest are tenants at will.

Every American youth has a chance to be President, but he has a better chance of becoming a tramp.

The Moonlight Butcher.

BY D. L. STODDARD.



I know I am the luckiest man in town. While my Boss makes me work awful hard yet he lets me work as long as I please.

This has been the best week of my life. If the moon continues to shine I'll get in an even one hundred hours and my Boss will just fall dead when he has to go down and dig up Thirteen Dollars in cold cash to pay me for just one week's work.

That's the biggest week's wage I ever made.

Lucky! I should say I am! I know lots of fellers down at Parry's that don't make half that.

The Man in the Moon: It makes me smile to see that dunce down on the earth trying to build a house by moonlight.

The earth surely has some of the biggest fools in the universe.

Ein lächerliches Argument der organisierten Unternehmer.

Die Wortführer des organisierten Unternehmertums wollen nun herausgetüftelt haben, daß die Arbeiter-Organisationen dieses Landes nicht vierzehn Prozent der Lohnarbeiter repräsentieren. Sie stützen sich hierbei auf eine angebliche offizielle Angabe, wonach die Mitgliedschaft der American Federation of Labor etwas über eine Million betrage. Wie sie aber daraus folgern, daß die Zahl der nichtorganisierten Lohnarbeiter mehr den sechsundachtzig Prozent ausmache, auf welche statistische Erhebungen sie sich hier berufen, dies ist uns ein Räthsel. Die letzten Ausgaben des Ver. Staaten Census enthalten in dieser Beziehung keine Angaben die zuverlässig und umfassend genug wären um darauf fußen zu können. Auch die Thatsache, daß ja doch nicht alle organisierten Arbeiter der American Federation of Labor angehören, wie die Western Federation of Miners, Bridgelaers, Masons, die Locomotive Engineers, die Locomotive Firemen und Andere, scheinen diese Herren ganz zu übersehen.

Wie hoch sich aber auch der Prozentsatz der organisierten oder nichtorganisierten Arbeiter thatsächlich belaufen möge, wollen wir dahingestellt sein lassen, den die organisierten Arbeiter geben ja frei und offen zu, daß die große Masse der Lohnarbeiter der Organisation noch fern steht, und sie nur eine Minderheit des großen Arbeiterheeres bilden.

Die Wortführer der organisierten Unternehmer benutzen aber diese von uns anerkannte Thatsache zu einem Versuche auf Grund derselben nachzuweisen und zu behaupten, daß diese Minderheit nicht den Willen und die Wünsche der Lohnarbeiter im Allgemeinen repräsentieren. — Es ist um die Hinfälligkeit dieser Behauptung bloß zu stellen, daß wir hier ein Wörtchen in dieser Frage mitreden wollen.

Wenn wir in Betracht ziehen, daß vor fünfzig Jahren nur sehr wenige Arbeiter-Organisationen bestanden, die meistens nur lokal organisiert waren und daß die größere Anzahl der heute bestehenden Arbeiter-Vereinigungen erst im Laufe der letzten fünfundsiebzig Jahre in's Leben gerufen wurden, so müssen wir zu dem Schlusse kommen, daß die Arbeiterbewegung dieses Landes verhältnismäßig noch sehr jung, daß der Wirkungskreis der Organisation noch ein beschränkter und ein großes Feld noch zu bearbeiten ist. Tausende von Arbeitern aller Berufsarten sind in die Bestrebungen der organisierten Arbeiter noch nicht eingeweiht, oder stehen der Organisation noch fern weil sie örtlicher Hindernisse halber noch nicht erreicht werden konnten.

Tausende anderer verspüren noch kein Bedürfnis für den Anschluß an eine Organisation, weil die in ihren Orten vorherrschenden unentwickelten industriellen Verhältnisse noch nicht die Kluft zwischen Lohnarbeiter und Unternehmer gebildet haben, wie solche in industriell entwickelten Städten oder Orten vorhanden ist; und Tausende andere unserer Klassengenossen, was besonders im Süden der Fall ist, sind ökonomisch und politisch so verflacht, daß es ihnen an jeder Widerstandskraft und der zu einem Organisations-Versuche nothwendigen Energie gebricht. In Verbindung hiermit könnten wir darauf hinweisen, daß gerade der Vernichtungskampf den die organisierten Unternehmer gegenwärtig gegen die Organisationen in Scene gesetzt haben auf's unzweideutige demonstriert, daß unsere Bewegung

in den letzten Jahren riesige Fortschritte gemacht hat, die auf noch viel größere Machtentfaltung der Organisation und viel größere Erweiterung deren Wirkungskreises schließen läßt. Doch wir wollen bei der Sache bleiben und mit gegenwärtigen Verhältnissen rechnen.

Wenn behauptet wird, daß die organisierten Arbeiter nicht die große Masse der Lohnarbeiter repräsentieren, so ist dies doch sicherlich so zu verstehen, daß Letztere mit den Forderungen Ersterer, die auf Verbesserung ihrer Lage hinielen, das heißt, mit deren Forderungen für höhere Löhne oder kürzere Arbeitszeit nicht einverstanden wären. Es sind doch nur solcher Forderungen halber die den Unternehmern an den Geldsack gehen, derentwegen sie die Arbeiter-Organisationen bekämpfen. Sie scheeren sich den Teufel um alle anderen Forderungen und Wünsche der organisierten Arbeiter; sie würden ihnen sogar bereitwillig selbst den geschlossenen Shop gewähren, vorausgesetzt daß sie billig genug arbeiten und sich täglich lange genug für sie abradern würden, um ihre Habgier zu befriedigen. Und nun von der nicht organisierten Masse der Lohnarbeiter behaupten zu wollen, daß sie höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit, als nicht von Mithen und nicht ihren Wünschen entsprechen zurückweisen, wäre doch mindestens höchst lächerlich und widersinnig, da sie einer Verbesserung ihrer Lage viel mehr bedürftig sind als die organisierten Arbeiter.

Ebenso verhält es sich mit den, der Organisation nicht angehörenden Arbeitern an solchen Orten wo Obige bereits Boden gefaßt hat.

Wir wissen leider nur zu gut, daß die Wortführer, die durch die Organisation erungen werden, auch den Nicht-Mitgliedern zu Gute kommen und von ihnen stets auf's Freudigste begrüßt werden; umsomehr als sie sich durch ihre Theilnahmlosigkeit, wenn nicht Verraths, an den Berufs-Interessen, dem Aufwande irgend welcher Opfer und jeder Pflichterfüllung ihrerseits entzogen haben. Beispiele die demonstrieren wie sehr sich organisierte Arbeiter nach einer Verbesserung ihrer Lage sehnen, sind uns unzählige Male zu unserem Bedauern geboten worden indem, kaum organisiert, Forderungen gestellt wurden die, wenn auch noch so berechtigt aus Mangel an der nöthigen Schulung und den erforderlichen Kampfmitteln zu einer Niederlage führen mußten und geführt haben.

Die organisierte Minorität vertritt unwiderlegbar die Interessen und sogar die Wünsche der nicht organisierten Masse, und mögen dies die Unternehmer anerkennen oder nicht, sie müssen mit dieser Minorität rechnen.

Die Cultur-Geschichte aller Völker lehrt uns daß der Fall wo eine Minderheit für eine, ihre eigenen Interessen verkennende und daher unthätige Mehrheit in die Schranken trat, keineswegs vereinzelt da steht. Alle Reformbewegungen die für das Schicksal eines Volkes oder Klasse ausschlaggebend waren und eine kulturhistorische Bedeutung erlangten, wurden von einer Minderheit, ja manchmal nur von Einzelnen, in's Leben gerufen, um schließlich doch von der Masse erfaßt und durchgeköpft zu werden. Den organisierten Unternehmern mag es wohl gelingen hier und da die Arbeiter durch Verfolgungen und Maßregeln einzuschüchtern und der Weiterentwicklung ihrer Organisation zeitweilig Hindernisse in den Weg zu legen. Doch wird der Vernichtungskampf den sie gegenwärtig gegen uns führen dazu beitragen, daß die gleichgültige Masse unserer Klassengenossen aus

ihrer Lethargie aufgerüttelt und den Unternehmern zeigen wird, daß die Ziele und Forderungen der organisierten Arbeiter auch die ihrigen sind.

Was Präsident Guerin über Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter zu sagen hat.

Der letzte, in der Mai-Nummer dieses Journals veröffentlichte Vierteljahres-Bericht unseres Iten Vize-Präsidenten T. M. Guerin, enthält eine Stelle, welche sich auf Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter (mill hands) bezieht, die wir hier im Interesse der zahlreichen in Fabriken und Shops beschäftigten deutschsprechenden Mitglieder in deutscher Sprache wiedergeben wollen.

Guerin berichtet über seine Thätigkeit im nördlichen Theile des Staates New York und schließt seinen, an das Gen.-Ex.-Board gerichteten Bericht mit folgenden Bemerkungen:

„Ich bin der Ansicht, daß das G. E. V. keine von Fabrik- oder Shop-Arbeitern (mill hands) zu stellende Forderung genehmigen sollte, es sei den daß deren Organisation ebenso weit gediehen ist wie die der „Outside“-Arbeiter. Wir sollten von den Carpenters (outside men) verlangen, daß sie unseren in Fabriken und Shops beschäftigten Mitgliedern mehr Interesse entgegenbringen und ihnen mehr und thatkräftigen Beistand leisten.“

Möge der Zeitpunkt bald herannahen wo wir die Wichtigkeit der Fabrik-Zustände und die stamme Organisation unserer darin beschäftigten Mitglieder voll und ganz erkannt haben. Gebt mir eine Stadt wo die Fabrik- und Shop-Arbeiter acht Stunden, und anderweitig unter zufriedenstellenden Bedingungen arbeiten und ich zeige Euch eine Stadt wo auch die Lage der Carpenters („Outside“-Arbeiter) eine günstige ist und sie das Gewerkschaftskontrollieren.“

Diese Worte verdienen sehr der Beachtung und Berücksichtigung, besonders der „Outside“-Arbeiter.

Die scheußlichen Zustände in Colorado.

Wir erwarten daß unsere Mitglieder durch die tägliche und wöchentliche Arbeiterpresse über die jüngsten Gewaltthaten der Citizens Alliance in Cripple Creek, Victor und andere Orten des Staates Colorado, unterrichtet sind. Wir erwarten ebenfalls, daß sie sich durch das Dynamit-Attentat in Independence nicht irreführen lassen werden. Es wäre nicht das erstemal daß Gewalthaber zur Inscenierung solcher Attentate gegriffen hätten, um dieselben den Unterdrückten in die Schuhe schieben zu können und ihnen damit die Sympathie des Publikums zu entziehen. Die Western Miners-Federation lehnt nicht nur jede Verantwortung für das Attentat ab, sondern hat auch eine Belohnung von 5000 Dollars auf die Ermittlung der Thäter gesetzt.

Die verbündeten Unternehmer Colorado's und der ihnen botmäßige Gouverneur Peabody, sowie Miliz-General Bell haben nun Monate lang die Rechte und Freiheiten der Arbeiter und des Volkes in unerhörter Weise mit Füßen getreten. Sie haben Handlungen an den Bergleuten und den mit ihnen sympathisierenden Bürger begangen, die so scheußlich sind, daß sie sich dadurch zu gemeinen Verbrechern stempeln. Wenn sich die Arbeiter dieses Landes nicht endlich aufrufen und den Bergleuten Colorado's zu Hilfe

eilen, so liegt die Gefahr nahe, daß die brutale Gewaltherrschaft die gegenwärtig in jenem Staate ihre Orgien feiert, auch anderswo Nachahmung finden wird.

Die Zustände in Colorado sollten jedem einzelnen Arbeiter ein warnendes Beispiel sein, das sie zu einheitlicherem und energischerem Handeln auf ökonomischem wie auf politischem Gebiete, vor Allem aber zur thatkräftigen Unterstützung ihrer, um ihre Rechte als Arbeiter und Bürger kämpfenden Brüder Colorado's, anspornen sollte.

Anarchie.

Die kapitalistische Produktionsweise arbeitet nicht für den Bedarf der Menschen an Lebensgütern, sondern für das Bedürfnis der Unternehmer nach Profit. Sie arbeitet nicht nach einem großangelegten Plan, bei dem die Größe der Produktion angepaßt wird der Größe des Bedarfes, sondern die Zu- oder Abnahme der Produktion richtet sich nach den vagen Annahmen der Unternehmer über die wahrscheinliche Aufnahmefähigkeit des Marktes. Der Widerspruch, der dann zwischen der Größe der Produktion und dem thatsächlichen Bedarf eintritt, erhält seinen Ausdruck in der Krise, wenn sich herausstellt, daß zu viel Produkte, zu wenig Abnehmer vorhanden sind. Dann erfolgt der Rückschlag, die Verfallung der Werthe, die Betriebsreduktionen, die Betriebsseinstellungen, und die Arbeiter, die in den Zeiten des wilden Aufschwungs zu wahnsinniger Ueberarbeit und zur Ver- ausgabung ihrer letzten Kräfte angetrieben werden, finden dann keine Arbeit, sie müssen hungern, weil sie zu viel Arbeit geleistet haben.

In früheren Jahren, wo England noch das einzige Centrum der industriellen Thätigkeit war, zeitigte der Wahnsinn des Kapitalismus nur ungefähr alle zehn Jahre eine solche Periode der Krise. Heute, wo mit England auch Deutschland und Nordamerika erfolgreich konkurrieren, ereignen sich solche Zustände alle paar Jahre bald in dieser, bald in jener Industrie. Gerade jetzt befindet sich die Baumwollindustrie in einem solch trübsamen Zustand. Die Jahre 1897 und 1898 waren Jahre ganz außerordentlicher Baumwollernten. Der Ertrag der Ernten war von 7½ Millionen Ballen auf mehr als 11½ Millionen gestiegen. Der Preis der Baumwolle sank daher sehr stark und dies hatte zwei entgegengesetzte Wirkungen. Der niedrige Preis der Baumwolle machte die Verspinnung der Baumwolle sehr rentabel. Es wurden daher Hals über Kopf die Spinnereien erweitert, neue Fabriken gebaut, die Preise stiegen in's Ungemessene. Diese Erweiterung in der Industrie ging namentlich in den Vereinigten Staaten vor sich, wo noch dazu die Schutzollpolitik Mac Kinleys diese Gründungen begünstigte. Die Vereinigten Staaten, die bisher den größten Theil ihrer Baumwolle exportiert hatten, begannen sie nun selbst zu verarbeiten. Aber die niedrigen Preise der Baumwolle, die den Spinnern nützen, schaden den Baumwollpflanzern. Sie konnten bei den niedrigen Preisen ihre Kosten nicht hereinbringen. Sie reduzierten daher die Anbaufläche der Baumwolle, gerade zu einer Zeit, wo die Spinnereien auf größere Erträge der Baumwolle sich einrichteten. Dazu kam im Jahre 1899 noch eine Missernte und am Ende des Jahres 1900 war nur ein Vorrath von 784,000 Ballen vorhanden, so daß eine normale Produktion kaum aufrecht erhalten werden konnte. Wenn auch der Ertrag der Baumwollernte in

den nächsten Jahren wieder stieg und im heurigen Jahre auf einen Mindestertrag von 11 Millionen Ballen gerechnet wird, so ist doch mittlerweile die Anzahl der Spindeln so gestiegen, daß überhaupt nicht genug Baumwolle geliefert werden kann, um sie voll zu beschäftigen, und daß um die knappen Vorräthe wahre Kämpfe entstehen, die sich in Preissteigerungen ausdrücken. Im Jahre 1902 kam neuerdings eine Mißernte, die die Preise noch höher trieb. Je höher aber die Preise der Baumwolle steigen, desto theurer werden die aus ihr hergestellten Produkte, und während die Spinner sich um die Baumwolle raufen, wird das Produkt, das sie herstellen wollen, unverkäuflich. Dabei steht diese Steigerung der Produktion in gar keinem Verhältnis zu dem Bedarf. Es gibt allerdings genug Leute, welche sehr froh wären, wenn ihnen Kleider zur Verfügung gestellt würden. Aber die heutige Produktionsweise rechnet nicht mit dem tatsächlichen Bedarf, sondern mit dem Bedarf der kaufkräftigen Leute, und dieser ist ein viel geringerer als die vorhandenen Vorräthe. Dabei werden schon deshalb nicht größere Mengen verkauft, weil alles auf ein Herabgehen der Preise rechnet.

Die geringen Vorräthe an Baumwolle treiben aber die wahnsinnigsten Spekulationen und Preistreiberien hervor und diese vollständige Unordnung in der ganzen Produktion führt zu den fürchterlichsten Folgen. In England stehen an zwei Tagen in der Woche 75 Prozent aller Spindeln still. In Amerika werden Fabriken überhaupt auf Wochen hinaus geschlossen und die Arbeiter dem Hunger überlassen. Auch in den Kreisen der österreichischen Baumwollindustriellen beschäftigt man sich mit ähnlichen Plänen. Auch hier soll die Produktion reduziert werden.

Einen solchen Wahnsinn zeitigt die kapitalistische Produktionsanarchie. Alles scheint auf dem Kopfe zu stehen. Millionen Menschen haben keine ordentlichen Kleider, weil sie kein Geld haben, um sie sich anzuschaffen, dafür aber gibt es hunderte von Fabriken, die ihren Betrieb einstellen müssen, weil sie kein Rohprodukt zu Preisen bekommen, bei denen ihre Waaren verkäuflich wären, und ein paar Spekulant ziehew aus diesem Wirrwarr ihren Nutzen, indem die einen mit der Steigerung der Preise rechnen und die geringen Vorräthe zurückhalten, die anderen mit einem zukünftigen Fallen der Preise spekulieren und Waaren verkaufen, die sie gar nicht liefern können. Dazu müssen Arbeiter hungern und finden keine Beschäftigung, und dieses ungeheure Durcheinander nennt sich dann eine „von Gott gewollte Ordnung.“

(Wiener Arbeiterzeitung.)

Beantragte Veränderungen und Zusätze zur General-Constitution.

Local-Union 426, Los Angeles, Cal.
Von der Ansicht ausgehend, daß unsere Prinzipien gegenüber dem selbstmörderischen Gebahren der Nicht-Mitglieder nur dann gewissenhaft hoch gehalten werden können, wenn wir alle Vorichtsmaßregeln ergreifen um der Wiederaufnahme von Ex-Mitgliedern, die sich als Verräther erweisen haben, vorzubeugen, empfehlen wir nachstehendes Amendement zur Gen. Constitution zur Annahme:
Sekt. 25, nach den Worten: — wenn in Ordnung, unterzeichnen, — sei beigefügt: „Er soll eine alphabetisch geordnete Liste aller bestraften und ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder führen, die er auf Grund der diesbezüglichen Angaben der Berichte der Local-Unions zusammenstellen soll. Er soll die Namen aller neu aufgenommenen

Mitglieder mit den auf der Liste befindlichen Namen vergleichen und die Local-Union die es verlangt, über seinen Befund verständigen.“

Local-Union 125, Utica, N. Y.

Um die Tagesordnung einer Versammlung so einzurichten, daß die wichtigsten Punkte zuerst zur Erledigung kommen, empfehlen wir folgende Aenderung unserer Parlamentarischen Regeln:

Regel No. 6 soll den Platz der Regel No. 17 einnehmen und so nummeriert werden.

Regel No. 7 soll den Platz der Regel No. 18 einnehmen und so nummeriert werden.

Regel No. 8 soll den Platz der Regel No. 19 einnehmen und so nummeriert werden.

Local-Union 55, Denver, Col.

Sekt. 21 sei gestrichen und durch Folgendes ersetzt:

Sekt. 21. Der G. B. soll nur auf Gesuch eines D. C., oder wo ein solcher nicht besteht, einer L. U., ein gutstehendes Mitglied der B. B. als Organisator ernennen. Besagter D. C. oder L. U. soll den zu ernennenden Organisator bezeichnen; doch soll keiner Stadt zwei, zu gleicher Zeit funktionierende Organisatoren gewährt werden.

Sekt. 22 soll durch folgende neue Sektion ersetzt werden:

Sekt. 22. Der G. B. soll einem D. C. oder einer Local-Union irgend einer Lokalität empfehlen einen zu ernennenden Organisator gemäß der Sekt. 21 zu bezeichnen, wenn in der betreffenden Lokalität kein Organisator angesetzt ist und er einen solchen für notwendig hält.

Sekt. 25 nach den Worten: — unter Quellen-Angabe — und vor dem Worte: — und — sei beigefügt: „und dieser Bericht soll detaillierte Angaben unter folgenden Ueberschriften enthalten: Abgeordnete, Organisatoren, Untersuchungen, ebenso die Namen derjenigen, die in diesen Ueberschriften bezeichneten Eigenschaften fungirt und Gelder gezogen haben.“

Sekt. 40 soll lauten:
Sekt. 40. Die Forderung einer, in Uebereinstimmung mit Sekt. 21 ernannten Organisators, soll nicht eher gemäß Sekt. 30 ausbezahlt werden, bis dieselbe seitens des D. C. oder L. U. gebilligt und mit der Unterschrift des Präsidenten und Protokoll-Sekretärs und des Siegels des D. C. oder L. U., welcher der Organisator angehört, versehen ist. Die B. B. soll zu diesem Zwecke geeignete Formulare beschaffen.

Local-Union 1560, Kingston, N. Y.

In der Uebersetzung, daß eine große Mehrheit unserer Mitglieder kein direktes Interesse hegt für die Liste der Finanz- und Protokoll-Sekretäre und diese Liste werthvollen Raum in unserem offiziellen Journal beansprucht, welcher besser und mehr im Interesse unserer Organisation verwendet werden könnte, und in Anbetracht, daß diese Liste beständig an Umfang zunimmt, empfehlen die Mitglieder der Local-Union 1560, Kingston, N. Y., folgende Constitutions-Veränderung:

Sekt. 25 (b). Der G. B. soll, während den Monaten Januar und Juli eine Liste der Finanz- und Protokoll-Sekretäre aller L. U.'s, unter Angabe ihrer Adressen und ihres D. C., in Broschürenform herausgeben und jeder L. U. und jedem D. C. zwei Exemplare, eines für den F. C. und eines für den B. C. zuwenden.

Außer oben erwähnter zwei Exemplare soll er soviel weitere zu 5 Cents per Stück an die L. U.'s abgeben, als letztere am 1ten Januar und 1ten Juli bestellen mögen. Doch soll er nach Ablauf dieser Datums nicht verpflichtet sein Extra-Exemplare an solche L. U.'s zu verabsorgen, welche an einem, der Herausgabe der Liste vorangegangenen 1ten Januar oder 1ten Juli bereits organisiert waren.

Sekt. 153 (d). Der F. C. soll am ersten Versammlungs-Abend der Monate Juni und Dezember (vor Auszahlung der Rechnungen) Bestellungen für die offizielle Sekretär-Liste entgegennehmen und von jedem Besteller 5 Cents per Exemplar kollektieren. An diesem Abend soll er dem G. C. seine Bestellung für Extra-Exemplare einreichen.

Local-Union 132, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sekt. 183 (b) soll lauten:

Sekt. 183 (b). Die General-Offize soll

allen Shops das Union-Label gewähren, in denen ausschließlich gutstehende, mit einer District-Council-Arbeitskarte versehene Mitglieder beschäftigt sind, ohne achtet der vorherrschenden Löhne und Arbeitsstunden.

Local-Union 632, Providence, R. I.

Sekt. 8 (a) soll amendirt werden und folgendermaßen lauten:

Sekt. 8 (a). Die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter soll in der zweiten der Convention vorausgehenden Versammlung im Monat Juni stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

Sekt. 117 soll lauten:

Sekt. 117. Ein Mitglied, welches den Wirkungskreis seiner Local-Union verläßt, um in einem District zu arbeiten wo die Löhne höher sind, welches täglich heimkehrt oder von seinem Arbeitgeber temporär nach einem anderen Districte geschickt wird, soll verpflichtet sein, während seiner Beschäftigung am betreffenden Orte, eine Freikarte zu erlangen oder die Summe von 25 Cents monatlich an den District-Council dieses Ortes zu entrichten, wofür ihm eine Arbeitskarte verabfolgt werden soll. Es soll allen Gewerksregeln des Districts in dem es temporär arbeitet, unterstellt sein.

Sekt. 141 soll gestrichen werden.

Sekt. 143 soll lauten:

Sekt. 143. Die Nomination und Wahl der Beamten sollen am zweiten Versammlungs-Abend der Monate Juni und Dezember stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder sollen per Post zu dieser Versammlung eingeladen werden.

Local-Union 636, Troy, N. Y.

In Sekt. 183 (b) setze 9 Stunden anstatt 8 Stunden und 22½ Cents per Stunde anstatt 30 Cents per Stunde.

Local-Union 142, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sekt. 61, Zusatz: Kein Lehrling der das 21ste Lebensjahr überschritten hat, soll als solcher anerkannt werden.

Sekt. 69. Das Wort: „Hauseigenenthümer“ sei gestrichen.

Sekt. 117. Ein Mitglied, welches in einem District arbeitet, aus dem es täglich heimkehrt, oder welches von einem Arbeitgeber seines eigenen Districts temporär in einen anderen Wirkungskreis geschickt wird, soll nicht gehalten sein eine Freikarte zu erlangen; doch soll es mit einem von dem Präsidenten und Finanz-Sekretär und Siegel seiner Local-Union versehenes Schriftstück versehen werden, welches bestätigt, daß das Mitglied nur temporär in obigem District arbeitet. Es soll dieses Schriftstück sofort bei dem Präsidenten einer Local-Union des Districts deponiren und soll dessen Gewerksregeln unterstellt sein.

Sekt. 142. Zusatz: Wenn ein Mitglied, welches als Beamter oder Delegat seiner Local-Union fungirt, Contractor oder Arbeitgeber wird, so soll dessen Amt als vacant erklärt werden und es soll alle Gelder, Dokumente und anderes Eigenthum der Local-Union oder dem D. C., je nach dem Falle einhändigen, und in die nächste regelmäßige Versammlung der L. U. oder D. C. soll eine Neuwahl vornehmen um die in der Beamtenstelle entstandene Vakanz auszufüllen.

Sekt. 144. Nach den Worten: Die Installation der Beamten, sei beigefügt: „und Delegaten.“

Resolutionen.

Local-Union 807, Toluca, M.

I.

In Erwägung: daß das offizielle Journal der B. B. „The Carpenter“ ein notwendiges Medium im Verkehr der Gen. Offize mit den Local-Unions und eine für das Gedeihen unserer Organisation sehr wichtige Institution ist; und

In Erwägung: daß der B. B. weder Presse noch andere Druck-Mitteln für die Verfügung stehen und daher unser Journal von einer Drucker-Firma hergestellt werden muß, sei

Beschlossen: Die Delegaten zur Milwaukee Convention sind ersucht, ihren Einfluß dahin geltend zu machen, daß die Convention Mittel und Wege beschaffe für den Druck des Journals in einer, der B. B. unterstehenden Druckerei.

II.

Die Delegaten zur Milwaukee Con-

vention sind ersucht, letztere von der Nothwendigkeit zu überzeugen, daß geeignete Regeln für den Gebrauch des B. B. Union-Labels, bei Material für Gebäude festgesetzt werden, und daß das Label für alle Carpenterarbeit gewährt wird, welche bei neunständiger Arbeit hergestellt wurde; unter der Bedingung jedoch, daß in diesen Fällen die Arbeitszeit innerhalb eines Jahres, von der Zeit der Gewährung des Labels an gerechnet, auf acht Stunden reduziert werden muß.

III.

Die Delegaten zur Milwaukee Convention sind ferner ersucht, dafür einzutreten:

1. Daß Sektion 43 der Gen.-Constitution, welche vorschreibt, daß in einer Stadt wo zwei oder mehr Local-Unions bestehen, dieselben in einem District-Council vertreten sein müssen, strich durchgeführt werde und daß dieser D. C. die Lohnscala, die Arbeitszeit, die Organisation neuer Local-Unions und andere wichtige Angelegenheiten innerhalb seines Wirkungskreises überwachen soll.

2. Daß die Mitgliederzahl des Gen. Executiv-Board von 7 auf 11 erhöht und die Ver. Staaten in zehn Districte eingetheilt werden. Ein Mitglied soll je einen der zehn Districte repräsentiren, und das erste Mitglied den District of Columbia, die Dominion of Canada, Porto Rico und die Hawaiianischen Inseln.

IV.

In Erwägung: Daß Carpenters, welche in und in der Nähe von Bergwerken arbeiten, gehalten sind den United Mine Workers, und an Orten wo eine Local-Union der B. B. besteht, zugleich auch letzterer Organisation anzugehören; sei

Beschlossen: Die Mitglieder der L. U. 806, welche unter der Jurisdiction der United Mine Workers arbeiten, ersuchen die Convention die nöthigen Schritte zu thun, damit Mitglieder, die wie oben erwähnt beschäftigt sind, nicht gezwungen werden können den Mine Workers anzugehören, wenn am betreffenden Orte eine Local-Union der B. B. besteht; und sei es ferner

Beschlossen: Die Gen.-Beamten der B. B. sollen die Vertreter der United Mine Workers zu einer Konferenz einladen, um diese Angelegenheit zur Zufriedenheit aller Betheiligten, zu regeln.

Die Knebelung der englischen Gewerkschaften, wie sie in den letzten Jahren durch die bekannten Entschiedenheiten der Gerichte, die Organisationen der Arbeiter für durch Ausstände verursachte wirtschaftliche Schädigungen den betreffenden Unternehmern gegenüber ersatzpflichtig zu machen, immer bedrohlicher wurde, ist durch die Annahme der Trades-Union-Bill so gut wie beseitigt worden. Das neue Gewerkschaftsgesetz fand im Unterhause mit 39 Stimmen Mehrheit Annahme. Der Taffe-Bale-Entscheid und dessen Nachfolgen wären damit also fast gänzlich aufgehoben!

Eine internationale Schneider-Konferenz wird Anfangs August, anschließend an eine, am 6ten August zusammentretende Konferenz der Schneider Deutschlands, in Dresden stattfinden. Als einziger Punkt der Tagesordnung ist die Frage aufgestellt: „Unsere bisherigen internationalen Beziehungen und deren weitere Ausbildung.“

In Prag, (Böhmen,) sind die Tischler schon über sechs Monate lang gegen die Wieder-Einführung des Neunstundentages im Auslande und stehen heute noch so fest wie am ersten Tage trotz den Bemühungen der Arbeitgeber durch allerlei schöne Versprechungen Zersplitterung unter den Ausstehenden hervorzurufen und trotz den fortwährenden Chicanen der Polizei.

Wenn wir eine Niederlage erlitten, so stellt sich unter unseren Mitgliedern gewöhnlich Muthlosigkeit und Gleichgültigkeit ein. Dadurch wird die Wirkung einer Niederlage noch verschlimmert. Frisch an's Werk, um die Scharte auszuweichen muß hier unsere Boofung sein.

L'Atelier Ouvert.

Si jamais une phrase hypocrite a été lancée, ce fut celle le l'atelier ouvert (open shop). La presse patronale raconte à ses lecteurs que la tyrannie ouvrière et unioniste ne permettrait pas au travailleur non organisé, de gagner sa vie; par suite de l'atelier organisé sous le règlement de la chambre syndicale ces pauvres gens sont condamnés à la mort par la faim, eux et leurs familles, et avec véhémence ils réclament le droit au travail pour tous. Sous une apparence plausible pour tous, qui ne comprennent pas les tendances de l'union ouvrière il est avéré que le travailleur organisé doit être un tyran, un usurpateur, qui cherche à monopoliser le marché du travail pour lui et quelques favorisés seulement. Ces braves gens oublient ou ignorent, que la plupart des chambres syndicales envoient, à grands frais des organisateurs à travers le pays, dans chaque ville, chaque petit bourg, afin d'amener les ouvriers de leur métier dans l'union. Si ces derniers finissent par comprendre leur intérêt, en joignant l'union, ils ont tout l'avantage que l'organisation procure à ses membres, sans avoir à contribuer aux frais et dépenses faites antérieurement. Le premier avantage que l'on accorde à ces ouvriers est d'abord une augmentation de salaire. On n'a encore pu jusqu'à présent, nous prouver que les travailleurs non-organisés aient eu un salaire plus élevé que les membres de l'union. Ensuite, nous voyons à travers tout le pays que les métiers organisés travaillent d'une à deux heures de moins par jour que les ouvriers restant en dehors de l'union. C'est par millions de dollars que se chiffrent les sommes dépensées par les chambres syndicales de ce pays, dans le but de réduire les heures de travail. Si par hasard le patron, employant des ouvriers non-syndiqués, réduit le nombre des heures de travail, il s'empresera vivement de rogner leur salaire du montant équivalent. De sorte que "augmentation de salaire et réduction des heures de travail, sans compter bon nombre d'autres avantages, est synonyme avec l'atelier organisé."

Seul l'organisation ouvrière a pu, jusqu'à présent arracher de par la force de l'union quelques lambeaux de bien être à la rapacité patronale.

Nous comprenons donc fort bien que ces Messieurs préfèrent de beaucoup n'avoir à faire qu'à des malheureux qui ne comprennent pas la valeur d'une union. On ne pouvait pas décemment interdire l'union, comme tel. C'est été contre la loi, et comme le travailleur est généralement aussi électeur, il aura pu, en cette dernière qualité, se fâcher un jour et renvoyer à ses foyers domestiques ces législateurs maladroits. De sorte que la question fut posée de cette manière hypocrite. Nous avons rien à dire contre l'union, nous n'empêchons personne d'aller joindre celle-ci mais nous ne permettons pas à la chambre syndicale de forcer les non-organisés à joindre leurs unions. "Voilà le grand mot; en autres termes, cela veut dire." Nous admettons que, par satisfaire à vos plaisirs, que vous ayez une union, mais nous ne voulons pas en subir les conséquences. Ne demandez rien, soyez satisfaits du salaire que nous vous payons, travaillez autant d'heures par jour que notre intérêt vous im-

pose, soyez. "unionmen, en dehors de l'atelier mais une fois à la besogne laissez votre union en dehors."

Autant fonder des pinacles clubs.

Si nous admettrions la théorie patronale nous verrions bientôt le "open shop" fermé pour les membres de l'union et ouvert seulement pour les scabs et les "blacklegs." Comme nous l'avons démontré dans notre dernier article, cette question est pareille à tout autre question ouvrière. C'est une affaire de force et de droit, et non pas de sentiment. Ou nous sommes assez fort, pour dire au patron, "nous voulons bien travailler pour toi, mais à condition que tu n'emploie que des membres de notre union," ou le patron sait qu'il peut se passer de nous, et n'emploiera donc que des non-organisés.

Mais si malheureusement, le patron ne gagnera ce point sur nous, d'avoir assez d'ouvriers opposés à la chambre syndicale, nous serions à plaindre. L'exemple de la tolérance patronale nous est donné en ce moment dans l'état de Colorado. Pour soutenir la thèse de l'atelier ouvert on emprisonne, on déporte et on fusille les membres de l'union ouvrière. Les patrons défendent à leurs ouvriers de s'organiser et eux mêmes forment une alliance civile, "dans le but avéré, de commettre des crimes de tout espèce contre des citoyens américains, que n'ont fait autre chose que d'user du droit d'organisation que la constitution leur a accordé."

On vous dira peut-être, que ce qui se passe au Colorado est un cas exceptionnel. Que l'on se détrompe. A-t-on entendu depuis un an que cette injustice esciste, qu'une seule main gouvernementale, ou patronale se serait levée pour la défense des droits de l'union? Bien au contraire la réinstallation du shop ouvert fut proclamé par le chef du gouvernement à Washington, et les intentions patronales haïeuses contre l'union ouvrière est prêché ouvertement par les Parry et les Davenport.

C'est donc la lutte contre les ateliers ouverts que nous devons prêcher. On est avec nous, ou on est contre nous. Dans cette question comme dans toutes les autres il n'y a pas de milieu. Celui qui n'est pas notre ami, est forcément notre ennemi. Camarades, attention! faisons la guerre à l'atelier ouvert. Son introduction sera la mort de l'union ouvrière.

ALPHONSE HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

L'Exposition de Saint Louis.

Le Parlement vient de voter un crédit de 200,000 francs pour aider les associations ouvrières de production à exposer à votre grande exposition internationale et permettre aussi l'envoi de délégués ouvriers pour y étudier les progrès de l'industrie. On dit également que la ville de Paris se dispose à faire quelques sacrifices dans le même but.

La loi de 10 Heures.

C'est aujourd'hui, 1. Avril, qu'entre définitivement en application la loi fixant la durée du travail dans les établissements mixtes, loi dont je vous ai longuement entretenus dans mes précédents correspondances. On craint

quelque résistance des patrons dans certain régions; mais partout les ouvriers sont formellement résolus à engager la bataille. Je vous tiendrai au courant des incidents qui ne vont pas manquer de surgir.

PARIS, le 1. Avril, 1904.

La Journée de 10 Heures.

J'ai exposé dans de précédents numéros du CARPENTER, qu'elles étaient les dispositions légales qui régissaient la durée de la journée de travail en France; j'ai expliqué qu'à partir du 1. avril ces dispositions entreraient entièrement et définitivement en vigueur, et qu'un mouvement gréviste considérable était à prévoir pour empêcher les patrons de frustrer les ouvriers d'une partie des bénéfices qu'ils sont en droit d'en escompter. C'est ce qui n'a pas manqué de se produire. Mais ce sont presque exclusivement les ouvriers du textile qui sont entrés en lutte.

Dans son esprit le législateur avait bien entendu que la réduction de la journée de travail s'opérerait sans aucune diminution de salaire et le Congrès de la Fédération textile avait bien décidé l'année dernière de s'opposer à toute autre façon d'interpréter la loi, mais la grève victorieuse soutenue par les ouvriers d'Armentières et d'Huplines à la fin de l'année dernière incita la Fédération des tisseurs à engager l'action sur de nouvelles bases. Non seulement les ouvriers d'Armentières ont obtenu l'application de la loi avant son échéance, mais encore une augmentation de 8% sur les prix de main-d'œuvre qui assure en même temps une amélioration de leurs salaires. Seulement la convention établie par la commission mixte patronale et ouvrière stipule que si au 1. juin, 1904, les tisseurs ne sont pas parvenus à faire accepter cette augmentation dans toute la région, les patrons reprendront leur liberté d'action. C'est donc ce même traitement que les tisseurs de Lille, Roubaix, Vourcoing, Amiens, etc., réclament depuis le 1. avril ainsi que l'établissement d'un tarif de main-d'œuvre par les soins d'une commission mixte patronale et ouvrière. Sur le refus des patrons, la grève a été déclarée et, depuis, toute la région du Nord est occupée militairement. Le nombre des grévistes à un moment dépassé le chiffre de 50,000. Pour soutenir leurs collègues en lutte, les ouvriers d'Armentières ont décidé de verser le produit de leur augmentation de salaire dans la caisse des grévistes, soit 12,000 francs par semaine.

Depuis cette époque, la bataille se poursuit âprement avec des hauts et des bas. Les patrons sont fortement unis et marchent la main dans la main. De leur côté les ouvriers vont au combat avec entraînement, malheureusement leur condition misérable les met en moins bonne posture que leurs adversaires pour une résistance prolongée, aussi ne semble-t-il pas qu'ils finissent par avoir gain de cause pour toutes leurs réclamations. Alors que les ouvriers demandent instantanément que les négociations soient poursuivies entre délégués patronaux et délégués des syndicats ouvriers, les industriels s'abstiennent à ne vouloir traiter qu'avec leurs propres ouvriers et fixer les conditions du travail par maison, sans commissions mixtes. Si les patrons triom-

phaient sur ce point de la résistance des ouvriers, se serait pour ces derniers l'impossibilité d'établir un contrat collectif de travail et la fixation générale de prix de main-d'œuvre. Depuis le 7. avril les filateurs de coton sont rentrés dans les ateliers avec une augmentation de 3%. C'est un succès partiel. Les tisseurs de toile, auxquels le patrons, offrent une augmentation de 5% correspondant à la diminution de la durée de la journée, continuent la lutte.

Une Grève Originale.

Bien que leur organisation soit de création relativement récente, les travailleurs des ports, les dockers, les inscrits maritimes ont déjà réussi à obtenir des améliorations importantes de leurs conditions de travail: salaires plus élevés, réduction de la durée de la journée, respect de la personnalité ouvrière par les chefs de tout rang. Une de leurs dernières grèves; qui se déroula à Marseille, eut un certain retentissement. Ils réussirent, en effet, à cette époque, à suspendre tout le mouvement du port, et le gouvernement dut menacer d'envoyer des matelots de la marine de guerre pour former les équipages des navires marchands si les grévistes ne se montraient pas disposés à souscrire à une arbitrage. Cette décision des pouvoirs publics fut alors vivement approuvée par les armateurs.

Dernièrement, quelques officiers d'une compagnie marchande ayant molesté leurs équipages, ceux-ci quittèrent le bord et refusèrent ensuite de s'embarquer. Leur syndicat prononça l'interdit sur les bâtiments abandonnés et déclara qu'aucun marin ne reprendrait son service tant que les officiers incriminés resteraient chargés de les commander. Devant cette attitude résolue, les armateurs capitulèrent et changèrent les états major de leurs bateaux. Le conflit paraissait terminé, quand les fédérations des capitaines au long cours des officiers et des mécaniciens brevetés de la marine marchande relevèrent le gant à leur tour et se solidariserent avec leurs collègues renvoyés, en affirmant qu'aucun navire ne partirait tant qu'il ne serait pas réintégré dans leur emploi. Cette décision a reçu son application et au fur et à mesure de leur arrivée à Marseille, les navires sont désarmés et les équipages mis au repos. Voilà donc, de ce fait, les ouvriers du port en chômage par suite de l'arrêt complet des transactions commerciales par voie de mer et les relations interrompues avec la Corse, l'Algérie et la Tunisie. Le mouvement menaçant de s'étendre à d'autres villes maritimes, le gouvernement se préoccupe actuellement d'assurer le service postal à l'aide de navires de guerre et parle rien moins, puisque les matelots ne refusent pas de travailler, de mettre à la disposition des armateurs, les officiers des vaisseaux de l'Etat. En agissant ainsi il se conforme, d'ailleurs, à la ligne de conduite suivie par lui lors de la grève des marins. Mais il paraît que le cas n'est plus le même, car les armateurs repoussent nettement son concours, trop heureux de voir se prolonger un conflit qu'en sous-mains ils encouragent dans le dessin mal dissimulé d'y voir sombrer l'autorité du syndicat des inscrits maritimes. Les officiers en grève ont refusé d'accepter un arbitrage et les choses en sont là, mais les ou-

viens sans travail pourraient bien se laisser rapidement d'une situation qui ne fait de victimes que dans leurs rangs et nul ne peut prévoir les conséquences qui pourraient résulter d'une action énergique de leur part. On conviendra que le cas n'est pas banal d'une association faisant grève pour imposer sa volonté aux patrons et d'une autre association se mettant ensuite en mouvement pour obtenir de ces mêmes patrons l'annulation des résultats obtenus par la première.

Une Convention Internationale de Travail.

La France et l'Italie viennent de signer une "Convention du Travail." Cet instrument diplomatique a une importance considérable pour le prolétariat des deux pays, moins parce qu'il instaure présentement que parce qu'il permet d'augurer pour l'avenir. De ce fait, une réglementation internationale du travail peut cesser aujourd'hui d'être considérée comme utopique et il est permis d'admettre comme possible et probable l'établissement prochain de certaines limites à la concurrence économique que se font les peuples entre eux, par suite de l'adoption de quelques règles restrictives à l'exploitation de la main-d'œuvre féminine et enfantine. En tout cas, il y a là un nouveau et très heureux précédent, car c'est en effet la première fois que deux gouvernements étrangers lient partie ensemble dans le but de réglementer d'un commun accord quelques-unes des conditions du travail dans leur sphère respective et se piquent d'émulation pour apporter à leur législation sociale toutes les améliorations qu'elle peut comporter.

Très peu d'ouvriers français franchissent les Alpes pour aller travailler en Italie; par contre, des centaines de travailleurs italiens viennent s'occuper en France. La nouvelle convention les mettra tous sur le même pied pour l'application des lois ouvrières et sociales, telle que celle qui régit les accidents du travail; ils sont de plus appelés à bénéficier éventuellement des lois soumises à l'étude du Parlement concernant les retraites ouvrières. L'Italie, de son côté, s'engage à instituer la réciprocité pour nos nationaux, à procéder à une limitation légale de la journée de travail basée sur les lois françaises et à donner son adhésion à toute conférence internationale convoquée pour étudier cette question à laquelle la France accepterait de participer. Le gouvernement suisse doit prochainement prendre cette initiative et convier tous les gouvernements à s'y représenter. Il n'y a pas lieu, je le répète, de s'illusionner sur les résultats immédiats de cette convention de travail, mais il n'en faut pas moins noter qu'elle est un premier pas vers une législation internationale du travail et, à ce titre seul, elle mérite d'être signalée ici.

Une Nouvelle Fédération.

Les cochers, les camionneurs, les employés du Métropolitain et de bateau-voyageurs, ceux des omnibus et tramways, en un mot tous les travailleurs occupés aux transports en commun, ont depuis longtemps constitués de très forts syndicats. Ils sont, aujourd'hui, en train de jeter les bases d'une vaste fédération des transports qui, si

elle aboutit, formera du premier coup une des plus puissantes organisations ouvrières de France. Une commission a été nommée pour étudier la question et préparer un Congrès. S'il a lieu j'en enverrai le compte-rendu au CARPENTER.

GEORGES GUÉNARD.

PARIS, le 1. mai, 1904.

A Travers les Grèves.

Malgré de pressantes démarches et l'intervention du directeur du travail au ministère du commerce, la lutte est toujours très vive, à Lille, entre les ouvriers tisseurs et leurs patrons. Ces derniers persistent à refuser les augmentations demandées par les grévistes et, par dessus tout, la constitution d'une commission mixte chargée d'élaborer un tarif uniforme pour toute la localité. Le plus grave danger de cette résistance des patrons réside dans la situation qui va être faite aux tisseurs d'Armentières et d'Houplines, le 1. juin, date à laquelle les patrons qui leur ont donné satisfaction reprendront leur liberté d'action si les ouvriers n'ont pas réussi à faire accepter dans toute la région le tarif qu'ils ont imposé à la suite de leur grève victorieuse d'octobre dernier. Si par ailleurs l'éventualité venait à se produire, se serait vraisemblablement la reprise d'un mouvement général des travailleurs du textile dans tout le Nord de la France.

L'application de la loi de 10 heures motive encore quelques grèves dans certains centres moins importants, notamment à Amiens pour les teinturiers et à Fromelles pour les métallurgistes. Mais il y a tout lieu de croire qu'une fois tous les renseignements centralisés, il sera permis de constater que le passage au dernier palier de la loi se sera fait sans trop d'encombres et qu'il en est résulté une sensible amélioration des conditions de travail des ouvriers intéressés.

La grève des officiers de marine marchande, qui de Marseille s'était étendue au Havre, à Dunterque, à Bordeaux, etc., et pesait lourdement sur les transactions de nos principaux ports de commerce, a pris fin par l'acceptation, par les inscrits maritimes, des conditions stipulées par les états-majors, c'est-à-dire la faculté laissée aux officiers de composer leurs équipages sans l'intervention ni le contrôle du syndicat des inscrits. C'est incontestablement atteint puisque le mouvement fomenté par eux avait surtout pour objet de réduire à néant l'organisation des ouvriers des ports laquelle sort de cette aventure plus forte et plus vigoureuse que jamais. Mais il se pourrait bien que les patrons n'aient gagné là que la première manche d'une partie malencontreusement engagée par eux et que les matelots ne tardent guère à prendre leur revanche. C'est égal, comme je vous l'écrivais le mois dernier, ce n'est pas une grève banale que celle de salariés, "continuant à toucher leurs appointements pendant leur grève," et agissant contre d'autres salariés pour les obliger à subir certaines exigences patronales et faire écrouler leur syndicat!

(A continuer.)

Le système syndicaliste est supérieure à tout autre système d'organisation et c'est le devoir de ceux qui le comprennent de l'expliquer à ceux qui ne le comprennent pas, et démontrer à eux qu'il est aussi le plus efficace.

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Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bldg.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—John Walquist, 2528 Elliott ave.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Can-tie st.
New York City—Robert Thompson, 240 E. 80th st.; Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Jos. R. Mannfield, 240 E. 80th st.; (Stairbuilders) Emil Haar, 240 E. 80th st.; C. H. Pausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st.; Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st.; City Bldg.; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Bldg.; No. 504, I. Birkhan, 502 Garden City Bldg.
Philip Gibbins, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—C. W. Bailey, 1015 Clay st. Con. Grow, L. U. 36.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; G. I. Lewis, 1119 Penn. ave., Room 307; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluff, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 50.
Providence, R. I.—O. S. Conery, 11 Seabury st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathien, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Richmond, Va.—N. L. Brown, 419 W. Marshall.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Antonio, Tex.—F. S. Boyt, 713 Cameron.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Sharon, Pa.—O. Miner, 50 A st.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Troner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 209 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo, O.—Peter Peters, 2525 Locust st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—Joseph Rely, 1108 E st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashland ave.

How to Purify the Air.

To keep the air in a sick room very pure wet a cloth in limewater and hang it in the room to dry.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending June 30, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	230.80	126	\$19.00	249	\$14.40
2	100.60	127	19.80	250	5.40
3	65.20	128	6.80	251	12.40
4	150.20	129	37.60	252	17.60
5	35.00	130	3.20	253	5.40
6	22.20	131	154.50	254	23.00
7	268.20	132	68.60	255	28.60
8	91.20	133	18.20	256	10.80
9	196.80	134	226.30	257	193.90
10	119.40	135	30.60	258	26.20
11	75.40	136	42.30	259	12.80
12	61.10	137	23.60	260	56.00
13	32.80	138	24.30	261	4.80
14	105.60	139	44.00	262	52.60
15	17.50	140	10.50	263	26.80
16	20.20	141	70.40	264	11.00
17	136.60	142	158.60	265	28.00
18	27.00	143	11.80	266	38.40
19	30.20	144	30.80	267	8.00
20	306.20	145	17.60	268	92.20
21	36.60	146	38.90	269	34.40
22	36.80	147	9.00	270	13.60
23	48.00	148	32.40	271	13.60
24	78.80	149	8.20	272	32.00
25	60.35	150	11.20	273	29.60
26	22.80	151	30.80	274	14.80
27	219.60	152	13.10	275	21.40
28	7.90	153	12.80	276	9.40
29	63.60	154	13.60	277	1.25
30	58.20	155	37.20	278	88.60
31	142.20	156	3.80	279	20.40
32	25.60	157	5.80	280	9.20
33	12.00	158	8.90	281	3.20
34	105.20	159	8.80	282	5.30
35	34.40	160	2.80	283	13.80
36	18.60	161	21.20	284	29.90
37	29.80	162	32.00	285	43.80
38	10.60	163	18.80	286	29.00
39	15.00	164	74.00	287	9.60
40	18.80	165	19.20	288	38.60
41	78.00	166	22.00	289	25.20
42	17.40	167	60.60	290	5.20
43	60.00	168	8.60	291	16.40
44	25.10	169	101.65	292	18.00
45	122.20	170	14.50	293	26.80
46	3.40	171	3.00	294	53.50
47	11.60	172	58.20	295	22.60
48	94.20	173	17.65	296	30.20
49	50.60	174	24.60	297	25.80
50	41.00	175	31.00	298	49.90
51	34.86	176	24.00	299	31.90
52	56.40	177	16.60	300	11.40
53	186.00	178	182.00	301	64.00
54	24.50	179	6.40	302	233.60
55	10.50	180	70.20	303	15.45
56	185.00	181	48.20	304	13.60
57	25.00	182	5.00	305	7.00
58	14.60	183	36.00	306	3.20
59	5.50	184	17.75	307	26.00
60	149.20	185	24.40	308	4.00
61	28.30	186	48.20	309	50.80
62	26.60	187	90.40	310	22.80
63	33.60	188	19.85	311	11.40
64	14.20	189	5.20	312	13.60
65	34.80	190	20.45	313	25.40
66	7.80	191	25.50	314	48.00
67	11.80	192	9.80	315	4.80
68	7.35	193	13.40	316	12.60
69	66.05	194	15.60	317	61.40
70	358.20	195	52.20	318	6.00
71	12.80	196	50.20	319	32.60
72	35.60	197	38.00	320	31.15
73	87.40	198	68.40	321	6.40
74	33.50	199	29.80	322	14.40
75	41.85	200	3.00	323	21.40
76	56.40	201	39.10	324	103.80
77	84.80	202	48.00	325	14.20
78	20.20	203	16.40	326	16.90
79	19.50	204	9.60	327	35.00
80	19.80	205	34.80	328	12.80
81	15.20	206	31.40	329	10.00
82	6.40	207	165.80	330	2.60
83	157.20	208	12.80	331	47.20
84	18.00	209	11.60	332	59.40
85	6.60	210	26.00	333	14.00
86	58.60	211	16.00	334	26.60
87	30.60	212	15.20	335	36.60
88	1.50	213	60.80	336	4.80
89	5.00	214	30.90	337	6.40
90	22.00	215	2.00	338	10.00
91	36.00	216	15.20	339	64.40
92	100.20	217	13.20	340	15.80
93	13.20	218	61.60	341	12.60
94	15.60	219	12.20	342	13.60
95	2.00	220	9.20	343	8.60
96	14.40	221	30.50	344	3.60
97	32.60	222	24.40	345	71.20
98	45.40	223	23.00	346	13.80
99	149.60	224	21.00	347	13.60
100	8.80	225	38.00	348	8.20
101	4.00	226	18.20	349	52.20
102	62.00	227	19.80	350	15.70
103	19.80	228	20.00	351	81.60
104	65.10	229	15.20	352	42.60
105	61.70	230	25.60	353	19.40
106	36.10	231	26.30	354	13.60
107	3.90	232	45.60	355	40.70
108	33.40	233	47.60	356	2.60
109	45.00	234	47.00	357	23.30
110	10.30	235	5.80	358	8.60
111	20.40	236	24.50	359	21.80
112	35.60	237	16.00	360	37.80
113	27.40	238	37.80	361	54.80
114	28.40	239	50.10	362	112.60
115	59.40	240	5.00	363	10.00

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
377-	\$25.80	541-	\$40.20	699-	\$20.80	870-	\$10.00	1035-	\$24.80	1215-	\$4.60	1389-	\$11.75	1513-	6.60	1645-	3.60
378-	18.40	542-	7.40	700-	28.60	871-	8.00	1036-	59.60	1216-	3.20	1390-	4.00	1514-	15.75	1647-	6.80
379-	12.40	543-	5.40	701-	38.70	872-	7.20	1037-	22.40	1218-	4.40	1391-	17.20	1515-	13.60	1650-	22.80
381-	21.40	544-	16.20	702-	10.85	873-	13.80	1038-	7.10	1221-	2.20	1392-	8.20	1517-	37.50	1651-	41.20
382-	25.60	545-	9.20	703-	13.60	874-	4.40	1039-	2.00	1222-	4.40	1395-	3.45	1518-	7.80	1653-	6.80
384-	19.20	546-	18.80	704-	3.50	875-	2.00	1040-	28.60	1223-	4.20	1396-	4.05	1519-	31.00	1654-	3.00
385-	10.20	547-	4.80	705-	28.90	876-	3.20	1041-	51.90	1224-	12.20	1397-	6.10	1520-	9.45	1656-	6.60
386-	44.40	548-	24.40	706-	17.90	878-	22.20	1044-	24.60	1226-	14.60	1398-	14.25	1522-	2.00	1657-	3.20
387-	43.40	549-	5.60	708-	12.40	880-	13.10	1045-	33.80	1227-	10.60	1399-	3.80	1526-	37.20	1658-	5.60
388-	28.60	550-	61.40	709-	3.20	881-	12.00	1046-	4.40	1228-	7.60	1400-	4.80	1527-	6.60	1659-	16.30
389-	17.80	551-	14.40	710-	15.00	882-	5.00	1047-	16.00	1229-	4.40	1401-	17.40	1528-	4.00	1661-	6.40
391-	33.20	553-	11.00	711-	30.80	883-	22.40	1048-	13.20	1231-	20.30	1402-	7.80	1530-	4.40	1662-	10.00
392-	19.40	554-	23.60	712-	10.00	884-	47.80	1049-	7.60	1232-	16.00	1403-	18.05	1531-	5.80	1663-	9.20
393-	24.00	555-	4.60	713-	15.30	885-	10.00	1050-	9.20	1233-	5.20	1405-	12.00	1532-	12.00	1664-	10.00
394-	37.10	556-	12.60	714-	11.80	886-	3.20	1051-	69.08	1234-	18.60	1406-	4.80	1533-	10.00	1665-	2.80
395-	16.80	557-	15.00	715-	71.80	887-	19.60	1052-	6.60	1235-	17.20	1407-	8.60	1535-	2.40	1666-	17.30
396-	11.60	558-	9.80	716-	40.40	888-	11.20	1054-	2.00	1236-	1.20	1409-	7.40	1536-	6.30	1670-	3.40
397-	2.20	559-	23.20	717-	33.40	889-	14.80	1055-	44.40	1237-	10.80	1410-	18.40	1537-	4.20	1672-	11.50
398-	15.80	560-	7.75	718-	10.40	890-	14.40	1056-	7.50	1238-	7.45	1413-	18.40	1539-	10.80	1674-	3.40
399-	24.00	561-	32.90	719-	19.00	891-	36.50	1057-	12.20	1239-	2.60	1414-	8.60	1540-	4.50	1675-	10.00
400-	2.80	562-	28.40	720-	16.50	892-	18.40	1058-	11.70	1240-	1.50	1415-	16.00	1541-	3.60	1676-	7.40
402-	24.00	563-	54.00	721-	2.50	893-	5.00	1059-	13.60	1241-	5.20	1416-	8.40	1542-	5.75	1677-	6.95
403-	14.00	564-	29.60	722-	28.80	894-	15.80	1060-	3.00	1242-	10.20	1418-	5.40	1546-	5.80	1678-	10.50
404-	12.90	565-	9.90	723-	32.40	895-	11.20	1062-	23.20	1243-	8.10	1419-	12.20	1547-	4.60	1682-	2.60
405-	9.65	566-	3.60	724-	84.20	897-	24.00	1063-	8.60	1244-	23.30	1420-	11.60	1548-	26.60	1685-	4.60
406-	4.80	567-	53.50	725-	18.60	898-	16.00	1064-	4.40	1245-	5.00	1423-	4.60	1549-	2.20	1688-	3.20
407-	20.60	568-	11.20	726-	29.60	899-	7.80	1065-	12.20	1248-	15.40	1425-	10.80	1550-	3.00	1689-	8.65
409-	18.00	569-	5.80	727-	6.90	900-	29.20	1067-	9.70	1249-	5.00	1426-	11.10	1551-	5.80	1690-	11.00
410-	8.40	570-	11.60	728-	8.00	901-	19.60	1069-	16.80	1250-	6.60	1428-	2.40	1553-	5.80	1691-	11.40
412-	9.00	571-	24.80	729-	4.20	902-	25.00	1070-	7.00	1251-	5.20	1429-	3.05	1554-	4.40	1693-	5.00
413-	52.85	572-	1.25	730-	5.40	903-	21.20	1071-	3.60	1252-	8.60	1430-	8.20	1555-	8.60	1694-	7.40
414-	17.60	573-	2.80	731-	8.20	904-	13.00	1072-	35.40	1253-	9.40	1431-	11.35	1557-	6.80	1697-	10.00
415-	2.80	574-	15.60	732-	5.80	905-	5.00	1073-	9.20	1254-	8.80	1432-	12.00	1558-	7.20	1698-	7.20
416-	68.60	576-	5.60	734-	10.90	906-	5.00	1074-	27.20	1255-	16.30	1433-	10.35	1559-	4.80	1701-	21.80
417-	6.60	578-	155.60	735-	7.60	908-	2.80	1075-	15.00	1256-	5.80	1434-	13.00	1560-	9.00	1703-	7.20
418-	5.70	579-	8.00	736-	12.20	909-	19.60	1078-	5.60	1257-	7.00	1435-	4.20	1561-	6.45	1706-	3.80
419-	57.80	580-	11.20	737-	7.20	910-	8.30	1079-	33.00	1258-	18.20	1436-	15.20	1562-	4.40	1708-	18.40
420-	4.45	581-	16.60	738-	3.80	911-	17.00	1081-	4.40	1259-	6.40	1437-	1.10	1563-	4.40	1709-	7.20
421-	6.00	583-	9.00	739-	4.40	912-	7.80	1082-	68.40	1260-	17.20	1438-	4.40	1564-	4.00	1710-	9.00
422-	26.00	584-	7.20	740-	15.20	914-	22.80	1083-	9.25	1261-	11.80	1439-	2.20	1566-	9.80	1711-	8.00
423-	117.40	585-	.50	741-	5.45	916-	29.60	1084-	10.00	1262-	4.80	1440-	10.40	1568-	12.80	1712-	20.00
424-	9.40	586-	46.80	742-	23.00	917-	17.60	1085-	9.80	1263-	3.60	1441-	6.80	1569-	8.80	1713-	4.00
425-	21.40	587-	18.40	743-	10.80	918-	5.60	1086-	6.60	1264-	10.00	1443-	21.40	1570-	11.80	1715-	8.00
426-	169.70	588-	10.00	744-	5.40	919-	27.60	1087-	4.20	1265-	9.00	1444-	6.40	1471-	10.25	1716-	2.00
427-	48.20	589-	8.50	745-	9.60	920-	21.65	1088-	4.40	1266-	9.00	1445-	2.00	1572-	12.20	1717-	5.60
428-	10.20	590-	14.20	746-	24.60	921-	11.40	1089-	10.00	1267-	5.60	1446-	2.60	1573-	6.60	1718-	7.40
429-	60.20	591-	16.60	747-	30.20	922-	7.40	1090-	13.00	1268-	8.20	1447-	12.00	1574-	7.40	1719-	11.40
430-	36.00	592-	25.80	748-	7.80	923-	5.00	1091-	12.00	1270-	3.60	1448-	12.85	1575-	4.00	1720-	29.80
431-	23.50	593-	13.40	749-	14.65	924-	19.60	1092-	4.40	1272-	13.70	1449-	2.40	1576-	6.20	1721-	3.80
432-	58.90	594-	11.60	750-	51.85	926-	10.60	1093-	29.10	1273-	14.40	1450-	26.20	1578-	3.20	1722-	10.00
433-	28.80	596-	4.80	751-	20.20	927-	18.20	1094-	9.40	1274-	4.60	1451-	10.20	1581-	3.20	1723-	21.60
434-	44.10	597-	10.60	752-	2.40	929-	4.20	1095-	5.60	1275-	10.00	1452-	18.80	1582-	9.80	1724-	10.00
436-	16.00	598-	5.20	753-	4.00	930-	7.80	1096-	12.00	1276-	3.60	1453-	16.60	1584-	4.80	1725-	6.80
437-	36.40	599-	19.60	754-	5.70	931-	34.40	1097-	3.20	1277-	24.10	1455-	7.40	1585-	10.00	1726-	2.40
438-	41.90	600-	20.00	755-	29.40	932-	14.20	1099-	4.20	1278-	12.45	1456-	15.40	1588-	7.60	1728-	6.50
439-	8.80	601-	45.20	756-	12.60	933-	7.70	1100-	72.20	1281-	29.49	1457-	4.00	1589-	3.80	1729-	4.80
440-	80.40	602-	16.60	757-	8.00	934-	4.40	1101-	3.20	1282-	11.80	1458-	4.60	1590-	9.00	1730-	7.80
441-	35.80	603-	34.80	758-	4.80	935-	14.95	1102-	4.00	1283-	2.00	1459-	2.20	1591-	7.40	1731-	15.65
442-	5.80	604-	11.20	759-	22.90	936-	35.00	1103-	50.50	1287-	10.40	1460-	12.20	1592-	25.40	1732-	2.40
443-	20.10	605-	13.40	760-	6.80	938-	15.40	1104-	10.60	1288-	4.00	1461-	6.00	1595-	4.00	1733-	8.00
444-	46.00	606-	45.70	764-	7.60	939-	6.20	1106-	9.60	1290-	4.00	1462-	29.10	1596-	55.80	1734-	4.20
445-	4.20	607-	38.95	765-	2.60	940-	22.20	1107-	10.60	1291-	5.40	1464-	8.60	1597-	25.40	1735-	6.40
447-	11.60	608-	4.60	766-	20.20	941-	1.50	1110-	13.20	1292-	2.00	1465-	7.00	1598-	30.40	1736-	12.10
448-	27.40	609-	2.80	767-	35.40	944-	9.40	1111-	12.00	1294-	3.60	1466-	6.00	1600-	6.40	1737-	4.40
449-	30.60	610-	13.60	768-	12.20	945-	10.80	1112-	4.90	1295-	8.80	1467-	9.40	1601-	4.80	1739-	16.40
451-	19.60	611-	15.80	769-	52.20	946-	3.80	1113-	2.60	1296-	6.80	1469-	9.00	1603-	5.80	1740-	3.50
452-	5.80	612-	18.80	770-	8.60	947-	6.80	1114-	4.00	1297-	24.90	1471-	8.10	1604-	4.00	1741-	18.25
453-	58.20	613-	23.50	771-	14.60	948-	19.60	1116-	2.80	1298-	5.20	1473-	15.20	1605-	8.00	1744-	6.80
455-	9.40	614-	4.80	772-	18.45	949-	7.60	1117-	4.40	1299-	6.60	1475-	4.90	1609-	9.05	1745-	20.20
456-	8.40	616-	13.40	773-	27.00	950-	7.60	1118-	3.00	1300-	14.80	1478-	2.80	1610-	6.80	1746-	18.60
457-	119.20	617-	82.40	774-	68.60	951-	8.65	1119-	6.00	1301-	8.40	1479-	12.40	1611-	2.20	1748-	4.80
458-	13.40	618-	2.80	775-	8.00	952-	16.20	1120-	8.40	1302-	1.00	1480-	5.60	1614-	1.60	1750-	4.60
459-	54.20	619-	13.60	779-	2.80	953-	34.35	1121-	13.30	1303-	6.00	1481-	3.40	1615-	3.40	1751-	7.20
460-	11.80	620-	11.00	780-	14.40	954-	23.40	1122-	7.60	13							

G. E. B. Meeting (July)—	
Meyer, Henry, on account.....	100.00
Deputies, Org., Investigating, Etc.—	
Guerin, T. M., N. Y. and Conn.,	
(May and June).....	329.65
Connolly, R. E. L., Mich. and	
Minn.....	219.50
Macfarlane, W. B., Mich.....	231.27
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas.....	188.46
Kent, S. J., Ark. and Miss.....	230.70
Shields, W. J., New Eng. St's.	
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and Pa.	
(May and June).....	310.20
Cunningham, S. G., Ill. and	
Minn.....	158.29
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey.....	169.60
Cameron, T. A., Mich. and Wis.	
Biggins, Wm., N. C. and Va.....	230.45
Burgess, W. H., Ala.....	213.33
Bailey, W. H., Oregon and	
Wash.....	252.07
Hughes, M. C., Kan. City, Mo.	
Byrne, W. J., Pa.....	120.00
Smith, W. F., Md.....	197.64
Northrup, Alex., Canada.....	165.32
Wood, W. T., N. Y.....	81.36
Post, D. A., N. Y. and Pa.....	183.05
Arcand, N., Canada.....	148.31
White, D. R., Iowa.....	176.50
Feros, Thos., Buffalo, N. Y.....	188.05
Farley, David, Ill.....	120.00
Loos, Wm., Ill. and Ohio.....	125.50
Michler, W. D., Ill. and Mo.....	166.15
Taylor, D., Miss.....	217.85
Deyl, W. A., Canada.....	111.80
Cook, Harry L., Cincinnati, O.	
Guelda, Mike, Louisville, Ky.....	207.50
McCarthy, P. H., California.....	64.55
Lewis, I. O., Warren, O.....	60.00
Fletcher, Calvin, Stoneham,	
Mass.....	84.50
Sullivan, T. J., Mass.....	25.80
McLean, J. H., Portchester,	
N. Y.....	15.25
Marshall, P. W., Rome, Ga.....	16.90
Deegon, D. H., Chelsea, Mass.	
Watson, A. M., Chelsea, Mass.	
Ogletree, Jas. P., New Or's, La.	
Decker, H. C., Indiana.....	5.00
Braun, M., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	23.00
Robinson, L. M., Amherst, N. S.	
Charter fee refunded—L. U. 1569	
General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,306.98
Postage and stamped envel-	
opes.....	210.62
Rent (for June).....	116.00
Telegrams.....	188.24
Ledgers and books.....	60.00
Carpenter and painting work..	
Sundries.....	46.65
Official Journal—	
Printing and mailing.....	70.63
Special writings.....	1,902.56
Supplies for Locals—	
Books, stationery, etc.....	21.00
Seals and daters.....	171.50
Pins and buttons.....	24.00
Expressage.....	396.72
Miscellaneous—	
Huber, W. D., trav. exp's.....	85.12
Duffy, F., trav. exp's.....	68.05
Tax to A. F. of L. for May...	39.10
	735.00
	\$39,868.01

Claims Paid in June, 1904.

1957 Mrs. M. B. Stadler.....	12	\$	50.00
1958 J. W. Cowley.....	55		200.00
1959 Chas. Sihler.....	375		200.00
1960 Mrs. Mary Isaacs.....	563		50.00
1961 Philip H. Brock.....	659		200.00
1962 Edward Krause.....	19		50.00
1963 Mrs. Ida Thompson.....	87		50.00
1964 Mrs. M. M. Baril.....	134		50.00
1965 Michael Dietrich.....	169		200.00
1966 Mrs. Belle Lamson.....	493		50.00
1967 R. Weinacht.....	513		200.00
1968 Geo. B. Davis.....	190		200.00
1969 Mrs. Hilda Larsen.....	774		50.00
1970 Emil Helgren.....	58		200.00
1971 Mrs. Mary Carr.....	69		50.00
1972 John Neder.....	157		200.00
1973 Ben Huelsmann.....	578		200.00
1974 Thiebold Fullinger.....	1020		100.00
1975 J. B. Thompson, Jr.....	1079		200.00
1976 Geo. W. Whittaker.....	20		200.00
1977 Mrs. E. B. SteMarie.....	134		50.00
1978 Andrew Luxen.....	181		200.00
1979 Paul Emmert.....	716		50.00
1980 Tomas Mikato.....	54		200.00
1981 Menier Simard.....	87		200.00
1982 Mrs. M. A. Moll.....	314		50.00
1983 Mrs. S. E. Moxley.....	198		50.00
1984 Edw. S. Valentine.....	332		100.00
1985 Andrew J. Craig.....	1619		200.00
1986 Mrs. E. Hutchin.....	230		50.00

1987 Mrs. Eva Fishbein.....	954		50.00
1988 F. Hardwick, Sr.....	1075		50.00
1989 John W. Anderson.....	10		200.00
1990 Mrs. Mary Genkel.....	72		50.00
1991 Mrs. Mary D. Jost.....	169		50.00
1992 Mrs. Belle W. Kerr.....	241		25.00
1993 Mrs. M. Johansson.....	451		50.00
1994 Mrs. M. Kowalski.....	500		50.00
1995 John Garon.....	551		200.00
1996 Mrs. S. J. Cumming.....	560		50.00
1997 Mrs. Josie H. Cole.....	638		50.00
1998 John Snyder (dis-			
ability).....	735		200.00
1999 Mrs. P. M. Merrill.....	1110		50.00
2000 Mrs. Sara A. Speak-			
man.....	1154		50.00
2001 Stanislas Provost.....	1718		100.00
2002 G. N. Couture.....	551		200.00
2003 Mrs. S. S. Truax.....	1003		50.00
2004 Mrs. N. E. Green.....	90		50.00
2005 Mrs. Lydia Gary.....	107		25.00
2006 Peter Brazil.....	125		50.00
2007 Mrs. C. A. Sherman.....	210		50.00
2008 Richard C. George.....	262		50.00
2009 William Mispel.....	309		200.00
2010 Edgar Hulshizer.....	399		200.00
2011 Mrs. M. Armstrong.....	500		50.00
2012 Mrs. S. J. Henessy.....	709		50.00
2013 James Driscoll.....	747		200.00
2014 Robert McFarlan.....	907		200.00
2015 Mrs. I. M. Stephens.....	1334		50.00
2016 S. H. Follmer.....	55		50.00
2017 Chas. R. Burns.....	79		50.00
2018 Benton Tomlinson.....	110		200.00
2019 Mrs. O. J. Culler.....	294		50.00
2020 Charles Rockland.....	387		200.00
2021 Chas. N. Randall.....	546		200.00
2022 Geo. W. Hines.....	592		200.00
2023 John Wovil.....	27		200.00
2024 C. S. Cook.....	73		200.00
2025 Mrs. M. Williamson.....	73		50.00
2026 Mrs. M. S. Jennings.....	332		50.00
2027 Mrs. J. Bernard.....	1305		50.00
2028 Val Wagner.....	4		200.00
2029 Mrs. J. A. Grey.....	31		50.00
2030 Otto P. Frederick.....	257		50.00
2031 Jas. H. Jobson.....	509		200.00
2032 Mrs. S. Peterson.....	264		50.00
2033 John A. Parson.....	264		200.00
2034 Mrs. V. Schott.....	309		50.00
2035 Gerhard Lendholt.....	309		50.00
2036 Mrs. May Palmer.....	309		50.00
2037 John C. Bell.....	601		200.00
2038 Mrs. Anna Chapell.....	601		50.00
2039 Thos. Boutin.....	7		50.00
2040 Mrs. E. Rosier.....	19		50.00
2041 Mrs. Annie Sullivan.....	33		50.00
2042 Lemuel Nason.....	87		50.00
2043 E. D. Tappin.....	444		200.00
2044 H. L. Hartrauft.....	478		200.00
2045 P. F. Tureott.....	10		200.00
2046 Mrs. E. Martin.....	19		50.00
2047 W. H. Thompson, Jr.....	122		200.00
2048 Mrs. M. E. Carrough.....	306		50.00
2049 Wm. E. Daggy.....	697		200.00
2050 Herman Schneider.....	849		50.00
2051 R. E. Starbuck.....	55		200.00
2052 Mrs. Anna Hauke.....	16		50.00
2053 Mrs. J. Buettner.....	419		50.00
2054 Mrs. A. Hagen.....	9		50.00
2055 John Carey.....	348		50.00
2056 Chas. Mirka.....	39		200.00
2057 Mrs. C. C. Carlson.....	62		50.00
2058 Mrs. A. McFarland.....	230		50.00
2059 Homer Otto.....	246		200.00
2060 M. M. Morrison.....	993		200.00
2061 Mrs. N. J. Wilson.....	993		50.00
2062 John Dolterer, Jr.....	26		100.00
2063 Mrs. Ida Halstead.....	703		50.00
2064 Edward Gray.....	73		200.00
2065 Mrs. A. A. Ringrose.....	196		50.00
2066 Mrs. M. E. Skehan.....	469		50.00
2067 Mrs. H. A. Wall.....	1472		25.00
2068 J. L. Kniple.....	8		200.00
2069 Mrs. J. Murphy.....	10		50.00
2070 Mrs. L. Kinz.....	120		50.00
2071 Mrs. M. E. Willis.....	180		50.00
2072 Mrs. Millie J. Car-			
nochan.....	715		50.00
2073 Chas. H. Helster.....	142		200.00
2074 John Matheson.....	340		200.00
2075 Louis Verner.....	1157		100.00
2076 John Kennedy (dis-			
ability).....	73		400.00
2077 Mrs. M. R. Yeago.....	190		50.00
2078 Mrs. J. Morton.....	361		50.00
2079 Edw. E. Brown.....	67		200.00
2080 Andre Kristof.....	309		200.00
2081 Mathias Antony.....	375		200.00
2082 Mrs. Sophia Lartz.....	419		50.00
2083 Andrew Paff.....	486		200.00
2084 Fred H. Cooke.....	1105		50.00
2085 Mrs. W. L. Stray-			
horn.....	1331		50.00
2086 Mrs. Anna James.....	489		50.00
Total.....			\$14,525.00

"The Eight Hour Bill."

(Continued from Page 7.)

introduced more apropos. He also mentions about thirty other "pirate lands" that are known under various aliases, as protectors of American liberty. Mr. Davenport also stated that he thought he represented other interests. Perhaps he did. I do not doubt it. But it is evident to a casual observer that the firms he thought he represented were ashamed to let the general public know of their connections with him. I don't blame them.

To get down to business: Mr. Davenport states in part: "That an eight-hour work day means a ten hour wage," and then before he can get his second wind, adds, "the men want an opportunity of earning more than will be paid for eight hours of labor." He advances many arguments, but 99 per cent. of them were wholly irrelevant to the question at issue and should have been thrown out of the records. Mr. Davenport is a very bad "actor," and would hardly do as a first-class "end man" in a high-salaried minstrel show.

Other gentlemen, too numerous to mention, appeared before the committee and made statements but it is useless to repeat them—all were about on a par with the above. I might add that everything was discussed, from the price of the "raw material" that goes into the manufacture of shoe-strings to the price of a completed battleship, allowing for the silver service, library, etc., to be given by patriotic and enthusiastic citizens, and what effect the "Eight Hour Bill" would have on such staple (?) articles.

In reading the hearings before the committee, I expected every moment to learn that a "pink tea" had been given, but was agreeably disappointed. It was only natural to assume that, inasmuch as every other irrelevant thing or question was introduced.

Nearly every opponent of the bill was a unit in declaring that the enactment of the same would ruin our export trade.

A little over ten years ago the laboring men were working 10, 11, 12 and in many instances 13 hours per day. To-day the same men are working 8, 9 and in a very few of the industries 10 hours per day.

The statistical abstract of the United States, 1903, just issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, wherein is tabulated the exports of the United States for the years 1893 and 1903, show the following:

1893, total exports\$ 876,108,781
1903, total exports 1,484,681,995

Draw your own conclusions from the above, as to how our export trade has been affected during the last ten years by a reduction in the hours of toil.

Mr. James F. Grimes, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was a member of the Labor Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and that gentleman asked the General Officers of the U. B. to write to the Congressmen and Senators from their respective States, informing them that he was on the committee and that any courtesies extended to him would be appreciated. His request was complied with, and I might add that fully 95 per cent. of the Congressmen and Sen-

ators written to replied to the official that wrote, namely, General President Huber, General Secretary Duffy, and General Treasurer Neale, assuring them that it would be their pleasure to assist Mr. Grimes in any way they possibly could. I will not quote any names, but will give below a few extracts from the letters received, the originals of which are on file at the General Office.

EXTRACTS.

"I am sure that it will be my pleasure to assist Mr. Grimes in whatever way possible."

"You may rest assured that Mr. Grimes will have my assistance in any movement to better the condition of the wage-worker."

"I recognize the wage-worker as the backbone of this country, and anything that I can do to assist Mr. Grimes will be done freely and willingly."

The climax is reached in the one given below, and if the writer can show anything that he did for the cause of labor during the last session of Congress, I will appreciate the information:

"Allow me to say, without bombast, and with no desire to make political capital, that any man who aspires to the title should be proud to be called a friend of labor, and prouder still, to have labor his friend."

What do you think of that! Well, it still remains a fact that he did nothing for our cause.

The arguments advanced by the opponents of the bill were not logical; were not plausible; were not sensible, and the committee should have reported the bill favorably long before they decided to waive the responsibility by referring the matter to Secretary Cortelyou for investigation to ascertain what effect it would have on our export trade. Every one knows that the bill was practically killed by that course, and that the committee is responsible for it.

Each Congressman and Senator written to will receive a copy of this article, and perhaps, but I doubt it, they will take heed of the "writing on the wall." It may be possible that at some future date we will be able to show them the "error of their ways."

None can dispute what I have written, and if there is any verification needed, the files at the General Office are open for inspection.

The Scab Like the Turtle.

Zoologists tell us that the turtle is the only animal that never learns anything by experience. If you put a red-hot poker in front of a turtle he will walk straight up to it and burn his feet or nose. No matter how often he gets burned, the turtle never learns to avoid the red-hot poker. The brain of a turtle is smaller than the brain of a mouse, and much less active.

Now, a "scab" is simply a human turtle. He is a creature who never learns by experience. Although non-unionism has never raised wages or shortened hours, and although unionism has always done both of these, the turtle workman never gets wise. He continues to refuse to bear a part of the social burden, and fights for the right to bear his own heavy burden all alone. The turtle is not the most stupid animal in the world. —Ex.



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William O'Brien; and

WHEREAS, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood, industrious and respected by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. O'Brien our union suffers the loss of a devoted member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a page of our minutes be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. E. HINES,
E. F. BRADY,
P. B. KEEFE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.

WHEREAS, Death has invaded the ranks of our local union and removed from our midst our brother, A. D. Hall; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in their hour of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and mourning family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and tender to them all assistance in our power; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in the death of Bro. Hall the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members and the craft an efficient workman; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the departed; that a copy be entered on the records of this union, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

PETER B. KEEFE,
WILLIAM FORD,
JOHN J. REDY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 566, Charleston, Mo.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His superior wisdom, has taken Nellie Palmer, the wife of our esteemed brother, William Palmer, in whose death the community has lost a noble Christian character and our brother a kind and loving wife; be it

Resolved, That we, in behalf of Local Union 566, extend to our bereaved brother our heartfelt sympathy, and may we each and every one appreciate the handicap with which this loss has placed him, and be ever ready to offer encouragement to him in the battle with ills of this life. May God give you courage, Bro. Palmer, and help you to instill in the minds of the sweet little children entrusted to your care the many Christian virtues that mark the Creator's greatest achievement—Christian men and women; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

T. A. LOVELACE,
E. SCOTT,
Committee.

JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL of Greater New York and Vicinity.

WHEREAS, By an act of Providence Bro. Geo. Kavanagh, a delegate from the Amalgamated Society to this Joint District Council, has joined the great majority; be it

Resolved, That this most unexpected death has removed from our midst one of the most active and energetic workers in

the uplifting of our craft, who was at all times ready to sacrifice his time and well-known ability to the welfare of the carpenters in this city, and the labor movement in general, which made him beloved by all who knew him, as a noble and upright man, and we deeply regret his loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That we humbly submit to the great loss of our brother and friend, and extend our sympathy to the deceased brother's family; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the Amalgamated Society of this city; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official journal of the U. B., THE CARPENTER, for publication.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
JOINT DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LOCAL UNION 822, Findlay, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy and good brother, Washington Alspach; and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to his family in this, their hour of bereavement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his family in their loss of a good husband and father; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our departed brother; that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union.

GEO. A. WEISSLING,
R. S. TODD,
W. S. REESE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 560, Stratford, Ont., Can.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Charles J. Cummings, on May the 7th, 1904; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother and family; that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHAS. DE LA FRANIER,
J. F. COUGHLIN,
WM. STARK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 294, East Palestine, O.

WHEREAS, The Great King of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom has removed from us, Ortha Jane Culler, the wife of our esteemed brother, William Culler; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of his beloved wife from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be realized by all who knew her best; and, be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved brother and relatives of the deceased, we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. S. PORBY,
E. WARNER,
JNO. MULLENKOFF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler to remove from our midst our friend and brother, David H. Lawrence, we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that Local Union 444 has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased brother in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that copies be sent to our local papers and our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for

publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

MICHAEL BENOIT,
C. E. BECKWITH,
JOHN CAIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.

WHEREAS, On May 22d, 1904, under the profound mystery that seems always to be associated with such circumstances, our beloved brother, John Martell, surrendered this life and entered the Haven of Rest; be it

Resolved, That the death of Bro. Martell leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be keenly realized by all who knew him. That while we humbly and submissively bow to the will of our Lord, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us; and, be it further

Resolved, That we are deeply sensible of our loss, that in the death of Bro. Martell this local union loses a brother who was ever ready to lend a helping hand and voice his sympathies to the needy and distressed, an active member of this union, whose endeavors were ever exerted for its welfare and prosperity; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of a husband and out of respect for our brother we keep our charter draped for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions and preamble be spread upon the minutes of our local union; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. M. REYNOLDS,
E. F. TEMPLE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 697, East St. Louis, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed President and brother, W. E. Daggy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 697, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby tender to his bereaved family our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved family; that a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

C. L. EADE,
S. ROBISON,
W. PEECHER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Eugene D. Tappan, we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that our Local Union 444, has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother, in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and copies sent to our local papers and our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

WM. L. STRATTMAN,
H. B. ANTHONY,
E. C. BURDICK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1517, Johnson City, Tenn.

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union 1517 sincerely regret the sad death of our brother, R. H. Godfrey; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, and extend to his bereaved friends our heartfelt sympathy and respect; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. D. DAINTER,
W. L. JOHNSON,
J. G. OVERHOLSER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1075, Hudson, N. Y.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to Himself our beloved friend and brother, Frank Bardwick, our President and a faithful worker in the union cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the holy will, we sincerely regret the death of our esteemed brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That in his death we feel that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most energetic workers, one whose thoughts and actions were for the welfare of our craft and who merited the respect of all who knew him; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of ninety days; that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy to each of our city papers for publication.

JOHN R. HARDICK,
CHARLES E. PLOSS,
NEWTON C. DECKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 561, Pittsburg, Kan.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by death, our esteemed and respected brother, Robert R. Wilson; and

WHEREAS, By the death of Bro. Robert R. Wilson we realize the fact that this local has lost an active, efficient and faithful member, the family a kind, loving and affectionate husband and father, and the community an honored and respected citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we sincerely mourn the loss of said brother, yet we bow in submission to the will of that Supreme Ruler who holds in His hand the destiny of us all; and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of Bro. Wilson our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the family of our deceased brother, and also to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN WHUTMAN,
W. K. HODSON,
DANIEL MCKNIGHT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call unto Himself our esteemed brother, Andrew Paff; and

WHEREAS, In his death this Local Union has lost a valiant member who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. T. SPOFFORD,
HENRY STARKER,
T. W. LILLIE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, Chas. Srome; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 486 tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow of our departed brother in this, her sad affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved widow; that a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. T. SPOFFORD,
C. A. GRIFFIN,
HENRY STARKER,
Committee.

Floor Beams Made of Concrete.

A new system of concrete flooring has recently been patented by M. Siegwart, an architect, of Lucerne, Switzerland. It consists of hollow tubes or beams of mortar which are laid on the supporting walls without planking. Says The Technical World, in a descriptive article on the subject:

"By this method, the work of the builder is greatly facilitated, as a number of floors can be laid in a short time by ordinary laborers, and several floors can be used at once for working upon, thus doing away with scaffolding.

"Another advantage claimed for the Siegwart system is that beams made in a factory are protected against unfavorable weather conditions, such as frost or rain, during the time the mortar is setting, and it is thus comparatively easy to secure uniformity. The beams made at Lucerne have a uniform breadth of 9.84 inches, and are manufactured in five sizes, . . . according to the length of span and load. The size of the iron rods in the beams is between 1.96 and 3.9 inches, and usually six such rods are used in each beam. Two of these rods are laid parallel with the under face of the beam, and the other four are bent upward in the form of a knot at the ends in order to strengthen their supporting power. The proportion of cement to coarse sand used in manufacture is as 1 to 4. The beams, being made hollow, have the same strength as tho they were solid, with a great reduction in weight. On account of being hollow, they are more easily heated. Their sides are corrugated so that the cement used in joining them can enter the spaces and form a solid mass.

"The manner of laying the beams together is exactly the same as in the case of wooden beams. They are made in different lengths, and, besides being used in floors, they can be employed in the construction of roofs, terraces, and staircase supports; also in walls where there is a side pressure, as in warehouses, coal bunkers, etc. It has been demonstrated that these beams can support a load four or five times as great as can the ordinary wooden beams.

"The process of manufacture is very simple as carried on at the Siegwart Beam Factory in Lucerne and in other European centers. The beams are made not singly, but in layers eight feet in breadth."

The advantages of this flooring are said to be its great supporting power, its safety from fire, and the greater

ease and speed in building secured by its use. The beams insure freedom from excess of heat and cold, on account of their hollow form; the requisite thickness of floors is reduced; and, finally, they can be used as a heating floor, by sending warm air through them.—The Literary Digest.

The First Monument to Trades Unionism.

The first monument to trades unionism was erected recently at Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight-Hour Monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight-hour system, which was inaugurated in Australia forty-eight years ago. The monument is a tall marble pillar, surmounted on an oblong block holding a globe and three large figures "8" are engraved on the block.

Dangers of White Lead.

German papers state that the French government is at present considering the question of the use of white lead and other lead mixtures for painting houses. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies has been appointed to investigate the matter, and Mr. Breton, one of the experts, has been authorized to publish the results of his investigation in pamphlet form. He condemns the addition of white lead to paints and all colors containing it, declaring them to be poisonous in a large degree, both for the workmen and for the inhabitants of a house painted with lead colors. He recommends the use of zinc white instead, which, for surfaces exposed to the sea air, is also much more practical. He expresses the opinion that the absolute disuse of white lead has become an imperative necessity.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

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Mechanical Draftsman	Telegraph Engineer	Mining Engineer	Navigator
Foreman Machinist	Wireman	Textile-Mill Supt.	Bookkeeper
Foreman Toolmaker	Dynamo Tender	Textile Designer	Stenographer
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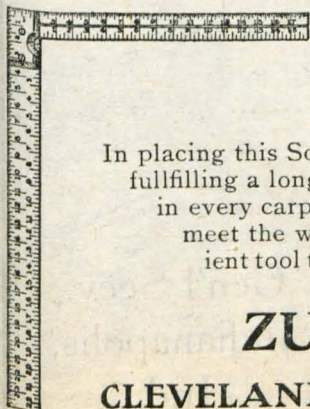


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

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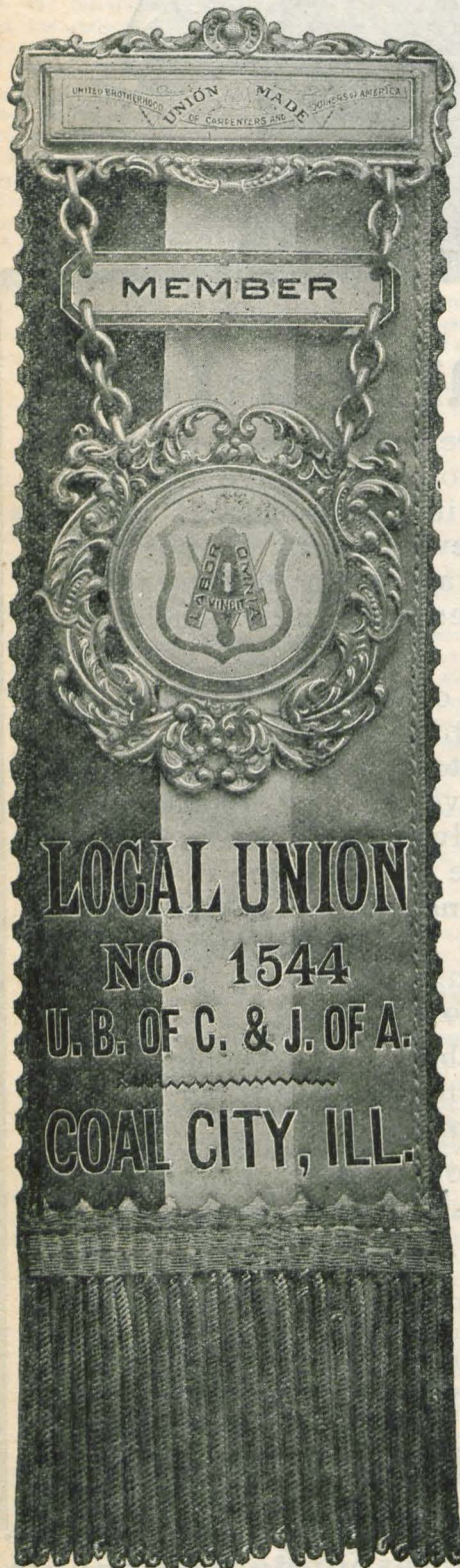
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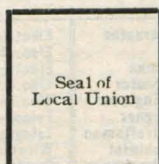
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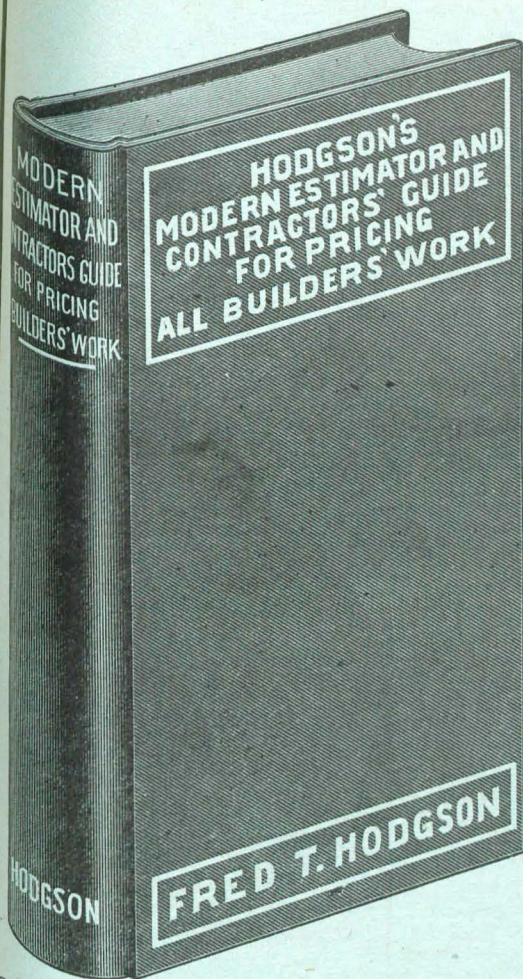


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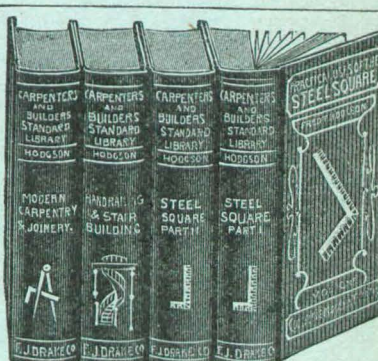
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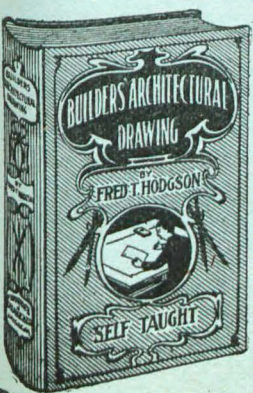
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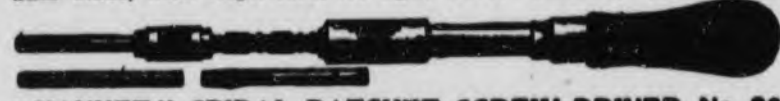
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Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



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Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



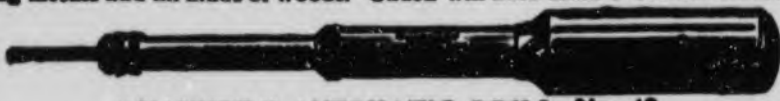
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An improvement on the compass that will not scratch or mark plastered walls or follow the grain in cross-grained material, but leaves a clear and distinct impression. 6 inch size 75c. Larger sizes 10c per inch

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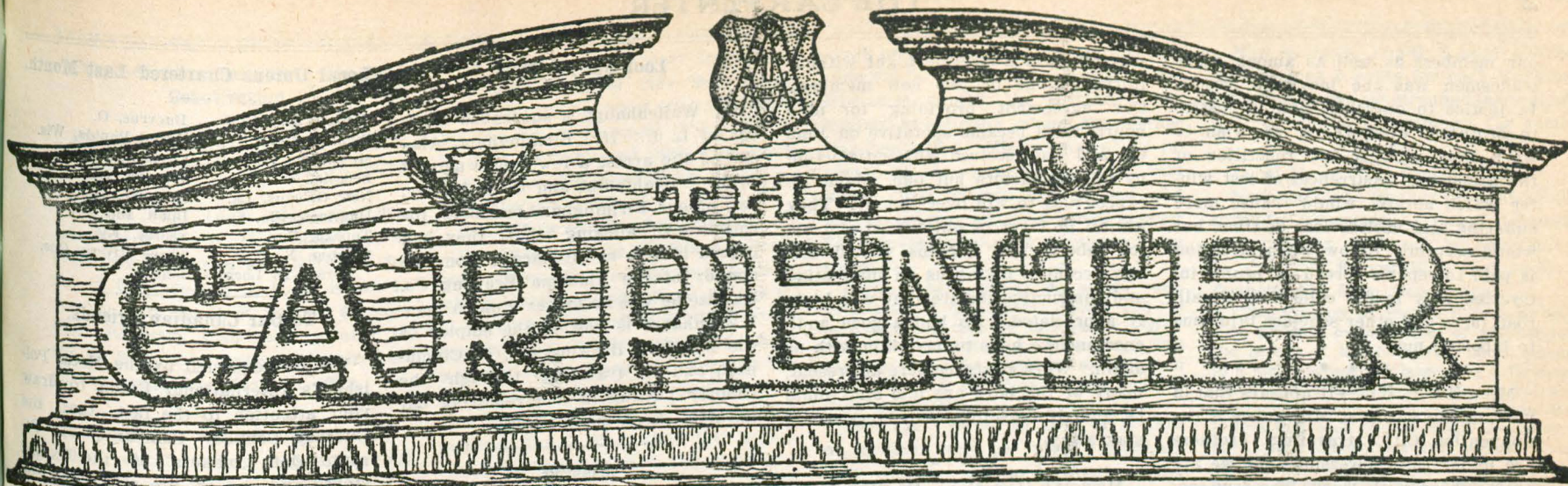
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Multiple Style

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 8
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



CLAIRTON, PA.—As the bulk of our membership are out on strike for better conditions and work is very scarce, we would warn all carpenters to give this place a wide berth until further notice.

FT. SMITH, ARK.—Carpenters are requested to steer clear of this place, as our home men can take care of all the work and some to spare. Pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted here. Those who do will be sadly disappointed. Stay away.

DULUTH, MINN.—Notwithstanding the scarcity of work at this time, we are overrun with carpenters from all parts of the country in search of work. Many of our own men are walking the streets. Traveling brothers are earnestly called on to remain away.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Owing to a strike of the bricklayers, who are out against non-union labor, work in the building line is almost entirely suspended. Aside from this, times are very dull, and Wilmington is a good place for carpenters to stay away.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—Brothers, everywhere will please take notice that J. R. Eddins, a contractor here, has peremptorily refused to recognize our organization and has been placed on the unfair list. Discriminate against him until further notice.

MAYAGUEZ, PORTO RICO.—As a result of the unsatisfactory conditions of trade in this city the greater part of our membership is idle, and similar conditions prevail in other trades. We had our General Constitution translated into the Spanish language; it is now in the hands of the bookbinder.

GEORGETOWN, TEX.—Local Union 572 installed the new officers July 11th in the presence of the members, friends and their families, Bro. Geo. Irvine

acting as installing officer. After the installation ceremonies followed music and refreshments of ice cream, cake and fruits. The occasion was much enjoyed and well attended.

ANADARKO, OKLA.—We are having a hard fight here, our employers taking advantage of the great influx of carpenters from other localities and some of the new-comers refusing to abide by our trade rules or to produce a working card. Over half of our men are walking the streets idle and we would request craftsmen to stay away from Anadarko for a while at least.

JEANNETTE, PA.—Local Union 1504 has placed George Merkle, an ex-member and contractor, on the unfair list, because of his refusal to hire union men. Merkle, before he left the union, was fined for violation of the D. C. working rules and has never been a union man at heart. Brothers will please take notice of this contractor's and renegade's unfairness.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—All carpenters will please take warning and stay away from this place until our trouble is over. We are out on strike three months and union and even on-union men are walking the streets. The unfair contractors are advertising for men, promising them \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day; but those who respond to these ads., when pay day comes around, find only from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day in the pay envelope.

ROCHELLE, ILL.—Members of the U. B. are earnestly requested to remain away from this locality. The bulk of the work here having been awarded to unfair contractors, union men are not in demand. We are using energetic efforts to get unfair contractors and non-union men in line and hope to be successful in this endeavor if union men keep away.

BERWICK, PA.—Business is at a standstill here and notably trade in the building industry is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Many of our members are out of employment and there being no prospect of obtaining any in this place they will have to leave and seek work elsewhere. Migrating brothers are requested to steer clear of Berwick at this time.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—We wish to notify all carpenters that we have a full supply of men and positively can not find work for any more. During the last month we have admitted about 60 members hailing from St. Louis on Clearance Cards. Should this influx continue it will shortly result in an over-supply of men to the detriment of our membership as well as to new-comers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—We wish to caution all brothers against statements in the various papers that work is abundant in this city. Advertisements for carpenters wanted are misleading and not deserving of credence. We have all the men here we can give employment to at the present time, and would advise migrating brothers to stay away from Indianapolis for the present.

BUCKRUS, O.—A local union composed chiefly of mill men was organized here on June 21. The meeting was held at the G. A. R. Hall and presided over by Wm. D. Huber, our General President. Bro. Wm. Loos, of Chicago, General Organizer, was also present and addressed the meeting. There was a big attendance and a charter membership of forty was secured. We expect this new union to become one of the largest of the town shortly.

MUSKOGEE, I. T.—Reports having gone out stating that 100 carpenters are wanted in this city, we would warn all craftsmen to pay no attention to these reports as they are false and not based on facts. Trade is very dull here and many of our home men being on the street, carpenters coming here lately were unable to secure employment. Stay away until conditions have improved.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—This is the fifteenth week of our fight against the bosses' attempt to institute the open shop. The bosses and their agents are using great efforts by means of advertising for carpenters to work in this city. We would request all brothers to remain away. We have enough men here to supply all fair employers and more idle men than we know what to do with. We feel that we can down our enemies and emerge victoriously out of this fight if carpenters stay away some weeks longer.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Trade in the building industry has as yet not overreached its normal state, work in the burned-down district having begun but in very few instances. Carpenters should pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in Baltimore. The supply of men in the building line still exceeds the demand considerably, and we expect little improvement of obtaining conditions within the current year.

CALGARY, CAN.—Although overstocked with carpenters the local papers seem to be coaxing all the men here they can on the pretense of work being plentiful in this city, and any effort on our part to persuade them that there is no opportunity to secure employment has thus far proved of no avail. Migrating brothers are warned against any advertisements of carpenters wanted here. Pay no attention to them; remain away.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Local Union 610 of this place has purchased a lot and has erected a building thereon, 25x65 and ground and building are now paid for. For about five months the union has occupied this building, which is also used as a club room for union men. It contains a billiard table, pool table and other games, but gambling and intoxicants are eschewed on the premises. The local union voted \$10 towards the defense fund of the Houston, Tex., street railway employees then on strike.

WATERBURY, CONN.—We are out on strike since May 1st, and the master builders having declared in favor of long hours, small wages and the open shop, thus endeavoring to put us down on a level with European labor, we would advise all carpenters, joiners, machine wood workers and bench hands to give Waterbury a wide berth and not be misled by false statements of the agents sent out by the Builders' Association. We ask a special favor of all business agents to keep in touch with men leaving their jurisdiction and advise them as to the situation in this city.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Mechanics from all parts of the U. S. have been flocking to this city in such numbers last winter that intense suffering among

our members as well as among other tradesmen was the inevitable result. In justice to ourselves and in justice to brothers everywhere, we wish to warn them against any repetition of the disastrous occurrences of last winter which surely would cause more suffering and useless loss of time, but would certainly follow when attention is paid to reports spread by people interested only in the collection of railroad fares and other schemes injurious to laboring men.

* * *

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It appears that in view of the fact that Milwaukee is the Convention City, traveling brothers are under the impression that we are overcrowded with work. The true conditions of trade are, that we have not work enough at present for home-members, and as a consequence many of them are walking the streets. Hence, we would warn all brothers contemplating coming here to keep away until further notice and to pay no heed to advertisements appearing in some of our papers, stating that carpenters are wanted in Milwaukee. The bosses so advertising are unfair.

* * *

CHARLESTON, S. C.—In the voice of Local Unions 52 and 159, we will say that we are still alive and thankful for it. It is indeed a wonder, however, that we have escaped destruction, having to undergo the many trials that we had, since this month a year ago. We are neither subdued nor discouraged, but looking for something higher and nobler than we have struggled for in the past. Labor Day is drawing near, and on that day we intend to fall in line to a man and show the public that the soldiers and sons of toil, whose death the enemy predicted at the incipency of the struggle are much alive and full of vigor. Please place Charleston, S. C., on the dull list and advise carpenters to steer clear of that city.

* * *

GALLIPOLIS, O.—Unscrupulous persons, presumably ex-members who were heavily fined by the local union for violation of trade rules, have been circulating the rumor that our charter had been annulled. We therefore desire to state through the columns of THE CARPENTER that this rumor is without any foundation. Though but a small local union, we are very much alive and active in the cause of unionism and any carpenter coming to this city will find us so and will do well to bring his clearance card in good shape or money for initiation fee with him. Work is very dull here, some of our members had to take out clearance cards and start on a search for employment elsewhere. We would warn all sister local unions and members from further recognizing the cards of Will Clements, Gus Reinwald and Chester Bishop.

* * *

NEW BERN, N. C.—Local Union 1462 having as yet not been heard from through our monthly journal, THE CARPENTER, we desire to let brothers know that we are fighting our way bravely on. We organized in March, 1905, with but twenty members, and though we encountered the opposition and antagonism of some people we are gaining a stronger foothold every day. We are meeting once a week and

scarcely pass a meeting night without initiating one or two new members. Our agreement providing for nine hours' work became operative on June 6th and was received with satisfaction by all contractors but one, whom we expect also to win over shortly. They are all in favor of union men and union labor. Bro. Biggins visited this city recently, giving us an interesting and instructive lecture that was highly appreciated. He had a good audience and we hope to have him with us again. Work is scarce here at present, many of the boys are idle and would be glad if traveling carpenters would stay away.

* * *

MEDICINE HAT, CAN.—On May 31st a local union of our Brotherhood was instituted at this place by General Organizer Wm. A. Dyle. Since that time we have made steady progress. The local union is meeting with general favor and the soundness of the principles of the U. B. are recognized and appreciated. We have 35 members in good standing at present and more are on the point of joining. It is our intention to become firmly established and well known before presenting any demand for better conditions; we shall bide our time. Times are fair here, still there is no lack of carpenters. You will hear from us again later on.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Reno, Nev.	Macon, Ga.
Chester, W. Va.	Redlands, Cal.
Lorain, O.	St. Paul, Minn.
Blount, Ala.	Collinswood, Ont., Can.
Washington, Pa.	Frederick Bridge, La.
Pittsfield, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.

Whitney Bros. of North Adams, Mass., Still Unfair.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The firm of Whitney Bros., of this city, are still on the unfair list. They are the most bitter opponents of organized labor in western Massachusetts. They refuse to recognize the unions in any manner. The firm has now to complete a large bank building and unable to secure competent carpenters to do the work they will sublet the contract to an out-of-town firm. Brothers, everywhere will please take notice of the unfairness of this firm so that any of them coming to North Adams may know what they are up against.

All things come to those who leave off waiting and go after them.

Look Out for Him!

Ed. Wallenhaupt, a suspended member of L. U. 75, Birmingham, Ala., caused the arrest a few weeks ago, of Bros. F. Waldhorst and C. S. Mosley, two of our Birmingham members, for conspiracy, alleging that they had caused him to be discharged from the employ of the Alabama Brewing Co. because he was no longer a union man. Wallenhaupt is now in the employ of the Moerlein Brewing Co., of Cincinnati, and is traveling through the country putting in and repairing bar fixtures. Look out for him.

Missing.

Frederick T. Paskell, a member of L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., has been missing and nothing has been heard of him since June 7th. He is 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighs 160 pounds, has blue eyes, hair and mustache of sandy color. Members or readers knowing of his present whereabouts will kindly send information to the undersigned, or to Mrs. F. T. Paskell, 2 Grotto Glen road, Roxbury, Mass.

A. M. SINCLAIR,
R. S., L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.

A Benevolent Act.

Early in June last Bro. G. Clifford Appel, a member of Local Union 990, Baltimore, Md., while employed in Atlantic City, N. J., on a Saturday afternoon, went bathing in the ocean and was drowned. The brothers working with him for the Wells Bros. Co. then agreed to donate an amount each out of their next pay, the total proceeds to be presented to the bereaved widow. As a result the sum of \$212 was forwarded to her by Local Union 432, Atlantic City, through the Baltimore D. C., as the subjoined communications will show:

BALTIMORE, D. C., June 13, 1904.
To J. G. Farson, R. S. L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Permit me to tender our most sincere thanks through you to Local Union 432, at next regular meeting, in behalf of Baltimore, D. C., for kindness shown in case of late Bro. G. Clifford Appel, of Baltimore Local Union 990. The ten local unions affiliated with the Baltimore, D. C., join hands on this occasion for an expression of gratitude to our Atlantic City brothers.

With best wishes, yours fraternally,
GEO. G. GRIFFIN, Bus. Agt.

BALTIMORE, D. C., June 17,
To J. G. Farson, R. S. L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I am in receipt this day of a check to the amount of \$212 from Wells Bros. Co., same being tendered to the widow of our late Brother Appel, of Baltimore Local Union 990. Permit me to commend the members of our brotherhood in your city for their generous offering toward amount of above named fund; also in behalf of our Baltimore brothers for your kindness in the matter. It is also the desire of Mrs. Appel that she join in this expression of gratitude.

With best wishes, believe me,
Yours fraternally,
GEO. G. GRIFFIN, Bus. Agt. L.

While we deeply deplore the untimely and accidental death of Bro. Appel of Local Union 990, of Baltimore, and sincerely sympathize with his widow in her irreparable loss, we congratulate our Atlantic City brothers on their generous and brotherly action, feeling sure of its finding the highest appreciation of the entire membership of our U. B.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Canton, Mass.	Bucyrus, O.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Rapids, Wis.
Muscatine, Ia.	Covington, La.
Sedalia, Mo.	Wenona, Ill.
New Orleans, La.	Roanoke, Va.
Hastings, Fla.	Buell, Ind.
Topeka, Kan.	Sebree, Ky.
Clinton, N. C.	Three Rivers, Que.

Total—16 Local Unions.

To Our Canadian Friends.

We are requested by the Metal Polishers' International Union to draw your attention to the fact that the Guernsey Foundry Company, of Toronto, Ont., makers of the Oxford stoves and ranges, are still upon the unfair list. It is over two years since this firm declared war on organized labor, and at the present time they are suing the officers of the different locals for damages aggregating over \$60,000, besides having secured injunctions restraining them from informing your Canadian members of this firm's unfairness. This fight has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Brass Molders, and Silver Workers' International Union. You can help those unions to down oppression by keeping your members and their friends informed as to this firm's attitude.

Expulsions.

C. S. Kinman, the former Recording Secretary of Local Union 1582, Cincinnati, O., has been expelled for embezzlement of moneys received on applications.

* * *

J. W. Botts, of Local Union 1622, Independence, Mo., has been expelled by the Local Union for misappropriation of money collected by him from members for U. B. buttons.

* * *

B. F. Bohon, formerly Recording Secretary and Business Agent of Local Union 978, Springfield, Mo., has been fined and expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Building Trades' Council of Springfield and Vicinity.

Erratum.

The name of the member expelled for embezzlement by Local Union 1518, Struthers, O., as published in the June CARPENTER, was incorrectly stated. It should be G. W. Huss, instead of Hurr.

Public Utilities.

Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons.

All means of public transit should be provided at public expense by public determination where such means are needed, and the public should be its shareholder.

Neither road nor railroad nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody.

They should pay their working expenses and no more.—John Ruskin.

Those who share the policy of the labor movement in any locality should be compelled to assume the full responsibility of failure as well as to claim the credit when success is the verdict.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

Birmingham, Ala., District Council.
The last clause of Sec. 34 be repealed.

Sec. 34 (a) (new section). The members of the G. E. B. shall act as organizers, deputies and lecturers for the G. P. when the G. E. B. is not in session, and the G. P. may so arrange their itinerary that each member of the G. E. B. may cover the entire territory during their term of office.

* * *

Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.

New section: Any member having passed the age of 50 years and in good standing in his union shall be entitled to work for not less than two-thirds of the standard wages, and any member over 55 years of age shall be entitled to work for the highest wages he can obtain from any employer, provided he complies with the trade rules and the Constitution of the U. B.

New section: Any person eligible to become a member of the U. B., 50 years or over, shall be admitted to membership on the payment of \$1.00 initiation fee and a monthly due of 25 cents, but shall not be entitled to any death or disability benefit, and in case of a strike be entitled to one-half strike pay.

* * *

Local Union 228, Pottsville, Pa.

Sec. 98. A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 65) shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of fifty (\$50) dollars on six months' membership, and one hundred (\$100) dollars on one year's membership or the time thereafter, payable from the general fund, provided at the time of death he is in good standing, and when three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Sections 94, 95 and 96.

New section: The officers of all local unions shall be elected by ballot, and it shall require a majority of all votes cast to constitute an election, and the term of office shall be one year.

New section: A member desiring to become a contractor shall pay all back dues and take out a withdrawal card. Should he desire to remain a member he shall have no seat or voice in the meetings.

* * *

Local Union 892, Shawnee, O. T.

Sec. 70 (addition). Any member of the U. B. shall be allowed to contract work of any amount during the time a strike or lockout is in force in the locality where he is a member.

* * *

Local Union 262, San Jose, Cal.

Sec. 17. Strike out the words "journeymen carpenter" in second line, and insert "qualified journeymen," as per Sec. 61.

Sec. 17 to read: Any member shall be eligible as a General Officer, provided he is a qualified journeyman as per Sec. 61, working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been a member in good standing for two years prior to election.

Sec. 64. After the word "age" in second line, insert the words "and not over the age of 22 years."

Sec. 64 to read: Any apprentice of

good moral character, over 18 years of age (and not over 22), may be admitted to membership, and on attaining the age of 21 years, if six months in good standing and otherwise qualified, as per Sec. 61, will be classed as a beneficial member.

Sec. 133 to be amended as follows:

Sec. 133. In cases of strikes or lockouts, where financial aid is necessary, which have been sanctioned by the G. E. B., such strike relief shall be at the rate of one (\$1.00) dollar per legal working day. When the funds of the U. B. are insufficient to meet the general requirements of such strikes or lockouts, the G. E. B. shall levy a general assessment to raise the necessary funds. No strike benefits shall be paid for the first two weeks. All members shall be entitled to relief, provided that a member who is in arrears shall, out of his first payment, square up his arrears in full.

Sec. 183 to read:

Sec. 183. No shop or mill shall be entitled to the label except such shop or mill has an eight-hour work-day and a minimum pay equal to the minimum rate paid by union shops or mills in the same locality. And in no case shall the minimum pay be less than thirty (30) cents per hour for journeymen bench and machine hands, and these shops or mills employ members of the U. B. exclusively, who are qualified to join as per Sec. 61.

New section, to be designated Sec. 183 (j), to read:

Sec. 183 (j). No member of the U. B. shall be allowed to handle or put up building material coming from a non-union shop or mill located in a district where a majority of the mills or shops are unionized.

* * *

District Council, Memphis, Tenn.

New section: All questions affecting a change in wages or hours shall be voted on by roll call, and no one shall be allowed to vote on such questions unless he has been a member for at least six (6) months in the local union in which the vote is taken.

* * *

Local Union 936, Wilmerding, Pa.

Sec. 69. No member of the U. B. shall sub-contract or work at piece-work for any builder, building material manufacturer or contractor. For violation of this section or any part thereof he shall be fined not less than \$10.00 or be expelled from the U. B., or both.

(The word "lump" in Sec. 69 in its present reading is superfluous and superficial. The word "owner" is misleading and gives many small jobs and contracts to non-union men that would otherwise be done by union labor. In many localities men own their own building material and would employ union men to do their building and pay union wages if they could employ them under their own supervision.)

Sec. 117. Any member working in a district from which he returns home daily shall not be required to take out a Clearance Card, but shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

(In the above amendment to Sec. 117 the clause, "or who is sent temporarily into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district," is omitted, the word "temporarily" having too much breadth. It might mean a year; it might mean ten years. It stands to reason that a man should help to sustain the district that he obtains his revenue from.)

Sec. 122. Any member who goes to work where a strike or lockout exists

shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25.00 or expulsion or both. Said fine to be paid to the D. C. or L. U. having jurisdiction where the offense was committed. His name shall be reported to his local union, and said union shall enforce this section and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the U. B.

We have here omitted the words, "who goes into any city seeking work," and "is pending," and inserted the word "exists." The words so omitted are misleading. The object of our laws should be so plain and simple that all should understand and not misinterpret them."

Sec. 133. Relief in case of strikes or lockouts may be given members only at such rate and extent as the general funds will warrant, and shall not be payable before the end of the second week of the strike or lockout, and then from the beginning of the second week, provided that financial aid has been voted by the G. E. B. and the strike or lockout has been legally sanctioned by that body. If it be found that the rate and extent of the general funds be insufficient to meet the proper demands of local union or unions affected by said strike, the G. E. B. shall, after receiving a true list of all members duly affected by said strike, lay a sufficient levy on all members, not entitled to relief, of district in which said strike exists, provided said assessment does not exceed \$1.00 (one dollar) per capita. Said assessment to be collected weekly by L. U. of said district and forwarded to G. T. for disbursement as per Sec. 134 of G. C. Any member affected working or committing a misdemeanor, whereby he violates civil or U. B. laws shall not be entitled to benefits. All members shall be entitled to relief, provided that a member who is in arrears shall out of his first payment square up his arrears in full.

* * *

Local Union 300, Austin, Tex.

Sec. 71 (addition). No member can belong to any union or combination composed of carpenters and members of other building trades unions, with the intent or purpose of interfering with the trade regulations of the U. B. of C. and J.

Sec. 113 (addition). A member leaving the jurisdiction of his local union must take out a clearance card and thereby sever all connection with the local union issuing the same. The clearance card must be deposited with the nearest local union to the place the member is working.

* * *

Local Union 698, Newport, Ky.

New section: Quarterly working cards shall be issued by the G. S. not later than the 15th day of the month preceding the beginning of each quarter to the F. S. of each local union under the jurisdiction of the U. B. Said cards shall entitle the holder to permission to work on any union job without transferring his membership from the local union of which he is a member; excepting local unions not in existence six months or members whose membership does not cover a period of six months, who, going into another district to work, shall pay to the D. C. and L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, the sum of 50 cents per month until such time as he has been six months a member in good standing in the U. B.

New section: The G. S. shall charge local unions 5 cents for each working card and under no circumstances shall a L. U. charge its members for same.

* * *

Local Union 131, Seattle, Wash.

New section: Strikes brought about through differences existing between trade unions shall not be sanctioned by the G. E. B., nor shall they receive financial aid from Gen. Office.

(The treasury of the U. B. was at one time depleted to the extent of \$47,000 for the benefit of the New York local unions in a strike occasioned largely by differences between them and other trade unions, not involving question of hours and wages. We believe that such strikes should be discouraged and discountenanced, because they tend to put us in a bad light in the eyes of the public, drive men from our ranks and discourage non-union men from subscribing to our principles.)

* * *

Local Union 434, Chicago, Ill.

Sections 89 (a), 89 (b), and Sections 90 and 91 be amended as to provide that a member in good standing for a period of 15 years immediately preceding and up to his 60th birthday, be exempt from paying monthly dues except per capita tax; but when on investigation it is found that the member is not able to pay the same the G. P. may order it to be paid by his L. U.

In case of death or disability, beneficial members shall be entitled to all the rights and claims, including wife funeral benefit, as laid down in each and every section of the Gen. Constitution pertaining to death, disability or funeral claims now in force.

That, in accordance with Sections 65 and 98, semi-beneficial members will be only entitled to a funeral allowance of \$50.00.

That all members as referred to in these sections be exempt from trade rules in their district as to wages.

* * *

Local Union 515, Colorado Springs, Colo.

New section: Any carpenter over 60 years of age, who has been a member of the U. B. of C. and J. for 20 years shall be entitled to pension of four (\$4) dollars per week for such time as he remains a member.

Sec. 55 to read: Each local union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five (25) cents per month for each beneficial or semi-beneficial member in good standing.

* * *

Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill.

New section: Local unions may be empowered to impose a fine on members for non-attendance at funerals; the proceeds of such fines to be given to the family of deceased brother, if the union so desires.

Sec. 79. Strike out after G. E. B. the words, "but in no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings except in a case where a monetary penalty is imposed."

(The object of this amendment being to prevent a possible injustice to a member being carried so far as to prevent him from securing employment, making it necessary for him to either leave the locality or work with non-union men; believing that as long as there is a chance of the action of the L. U. being reversed, he should be allowed to work under union conditions.)

* * *

Local Union 78, Troy, N. Y.

Sec. 14. Strike out all matter in the first line except the words "shall be," and insert in its place "The General

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street,
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue,
Montreal, Can.

J. P. OGLETREE, R1 Rte 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
Conn.

CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Ex-
ecutive Board must be sent to the General
Secretary.



Special Announcement.

As previously notified through the columns of our official journal, the Western Passenger Association has announced a special rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip on the certificate plan to all delegates and representatives attending our Thirteenth Biennial Convention at Milwaukee, September 19th.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has also announced the same rate and have notified us that arrangements are now being made for special service for the accommodation of delegates and their friends at the principal railroad centers, viz.: Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

When purchasing tickets you should request the ticket agent at your home ticket office to give you a certificate receipt for each ticket purchased. The railroad certificate is one of the important conditions of the reduced fare for the return trip. The Central Passenger Association, the New England Passenger Association, the Southeastern Passenger Association, the Southwestern Excursion Bureau and the Trunk Line Association have also announced the same rates and will gladly give information when such is called for by our delegates.

This special rate is granted on the conditions that at least one hundred delegates attending the convention avail themselves of this opportunity. These certificates must be presented to the General Secretary at Milwaukee

for his signature and afterward turned over to the joint agent representing the different railroad companies, who will be in attendance in Milwaukee on September 22, 23 and 24, for the purpose of executing and returning to the delegates their certificates. One of the requirements laid down in getting this special rate is that a fee of twenty-five cents will be collected by the joint agent from the holders of certificates for the execution of each certificate.

Any further information desired will be gladly furnished from this office.

Hoping that we may have a good attendance at the convention and that its work may be productive of great good to our organization,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

(Continued from page 3.)

Officers," Section 14 to read as follows:

Sec. 14. The General Officers shall be required to attend the convention, and their expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the U. B. and they shall act as a committee on credentials one day in advance of convention.

Sec. 31. Strike out (in fourth and fifth lines) after the word "the" the words "G. P. and G. S.," and after the word "voice" add the words "and vote," Section 31 to read:

Sec. 31. The G. E. B. shall elect its own Chairman and Recording Secretary from among its members, and shall hold quarterly meetings, or when required, in which General Officers shall have voice and vote. All correspondence, etc., etc.

Sec. 34. Strike out all matter after the word "Constitution" in the seventh and eighth lines.

Local Unions 309 and 476, New York City.

Sec. 183 (j) (new section). There shall be an Unfair Trim and Label Secretary, to be elected by the convention for the same term as the General Officers, to receive the same salary as a General Organizer and to be paid out of the general funds of the U. B.

Sec. 183 (k) (new section). The duties of the U. T. and L. Secretary shall be to endeavor to establish union conditions as provided by the Label Laws of General Constitution, in all shops and mills throughout the country to the best of his abilities. He shall at the official request of any L. U. or D. C., investigate any grievance and he may when necessary, authorize any member in a locality where difficulties arise, to take charge of his duties, such member to be paid by the L. U. or D. C.

Sec. 183 (l) (new section). In strikes against unfair trim, benefits shall be paid out of the U. T. and L. funds, after being sanctioned by the U. T. and L. Secretary and the G. P. The U. T. and L. fund to be deposited by the G. T. as per Sec. 30. No money shall be expended out of the U. T. and L. fund only for strike benefit resulting from strikes and lockouts in behalf of the U. T. and L. movement. All checks drawn towards the U. T. and L. fund shall be signed by the U. T. and L. Secretary.

It shall be the duty of the U. T. and

L. Secretary to issue quarterly reports giving details and statistics concerning the U. T. and L. movement and the financial standing of the U. T. and L. funds.

Sec. 183 (m) (new section). The U. T. and L. Secretary shall have the power, together with the General Officers, to submit to a referendum vote of the U. B. any propositions concerning the U. T. and L. movement, which shall be adopted if carried by a two-third vote, as per Sec. 35 of General Constitution.

(A resolution providing for a U. T. and L. Fund will be submitted to the convention.)

* * *

Local Union 79, New Haven, Conn.

Sec. 81 (a) to read as follows:

Sec. 81 (a). No appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money is involved, unless appellant has paid the amount in question to the L. U. or D. C. imposing it; to be held until the appeal is decided on and returned if the appeal is sustained.

Resolutions to Be Submitted to Convention.

Proposed by Local Union 1410, Boston, Mass.

WHEREAS, The industry of our country is controlled by a class of capitalists; and,

WHEREAS, This same class also controls our political institutions for the purpose of making laws and enforcing the same in order to strengthen their position and to weaken ours; and,

WHEREAS, The workers are misled, deceived and controlled by the lying and unscrupulous politicians in the employ of the capitalists; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. be so amended as to not only permit of discussions of such questions of political nature as pertains to the welfare of our class but also to urge upon local unions the necessity of instructing their members in matters of this kind.

* * *

Local Union 327, Cincinnati, O.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, one of the grandest organizations of the world, composed of members in various branches as per Section 61 and 62, of General Constitution, having a board of seven members known as the G. F. B., who pass judgment on all matters that may be brought before them. The U. B. being an organization with a membership of 170,000, of which 45,000 are known as mill men, the latter should at least have one representative on said Board, as the conditions of the carpenter trade have changed to such an extent, making it wise to consider the proposition. It will have a grand effect and further the welfare of this organization.

* * *

Local Union 850, Leadville, Colo.

WHEREAS, There is a widespread feeling that the funeral benefit of fifty (\$50) dollars allowed a semi-beneficial member, as per Section 98 of General Constitution, is entirely inadequate to decent interment of a brother; and,

WHEREAS, It is a manifest injustice to discriminate in our membership upon disability benefits, as per Section 98 of General Constitution, as accidents overtake the old and young

alike, and the loss of an arm or leg is as serious and disastrous to an old as to a young man; therefore, be it
...*Resolved*, That Section 98 of General Constitution be expunged and that there be no further discrimination among the members of our U. B. on funeral and disability benefits.

**Beantragte Veränderungen
und Zujäge zur General-
Constitution.**

District Council, Birmingham, Ala.
Sect. 34: Der letzte Satz dieser Section sei gestrichen und durch nachfolgende neue Section ersetzt:

Sect. 34 (a). Die Mitglieder des G. E. B. sollen während der Zeit in welcher dieser Körper nicht in Sitzung ist, als Organisations-, Abgeordnete und Vorleiter fungieren und der G. B. soll deren Reiserprogramm so einrichten, daß sie während ihrer Amtsdauer sämtliches Terrain des Districts den sie vertreten berühren können.

Local Union 815, Haywards, Cal.

Neue Section: Einem Mitglied, welches das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hat und in seiner Local-Union gutgehend ist, soll es erlaubt sein für nicht weniger denn zwei Drittel des üblichen Union-Lohnes zu arbeiten, und ein Mitglied, welches das fünfundsünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hat, soll berechtigt sein für den höchsten erlangbaren Lohn zu arbeiten; vorausgesetzt, daß es anderweitig die Gewerksregeln und die Constitution der U. B. beobachtet und einhält.

Neue Section: Jemand eine, als Mitglied der U. B. qualifizierte Person, welche das fünfzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hat, soll gegen Entrichtung von 1 Dollar Eintrittsgebühr und einem monatlichen Beiträge von 25 Cents, zur Aufnahme, jedoch weder zu Sterbe- noch Unfall-Benefit, berechtigt sein und bei Ausstehen den Hälfte-Betrag der Eintritts-Entrichtung beziehen.

Local Union 228, Pittsboro, Va.

Sect. 98. Ein, zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied (siehe Sect. 65) soll bei einer Mitgliedschaft von sechs Monaten zu (50) Dollar Sterbe-Benefit, und bei einer Mitgliedschaft von einem Jahre und darüber zu hundert (100) Dollars Sterbe-Benefit, zahlbar aus der General-Kasse, berechtigt sein; vorausgesetzt, das Mitglied war zur Zeit seines Abens gutgehend. Wenn drei Monate im Rückstande soll es, drei Monate lang, nach Entrichtung sämtlicher Rückstände, aller Benefits verlustig sein. Es soll nicht zu den in Sectionen 94, 95 und 96 spezifizierten Benefits berechtigt sein.

Neue Section: Die Beamten aller Local-Unions sollen mittelst Stimmzettel erwählt werden und ist eine Majorität aller abgegebenen Stimmen zur Wahl erforderlich. Ihre Amtsdauer soll ein Jahr betragen.

Neue Section: Ein Mitglied, welches Contractor zu werden wünscht, soll sämtliche seiner Rückstände begleichen und um eine Abgangskarte einkommen. Sollte es aber Mitglied zu bleiben wünschen, so soll es in den Versammlungen weder zu beratender noch zu entscheidender Stimme berechtigt sein.

Local Union 892, Shawnee, D. T.

Sect. 70—(Zusatz). Jemand ein Mitglied der U. B. soll berechtigt sein, während eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung, in der Localität in der es Mitglied ist, Arbeit kontraktlich zu übernehmen.

Local Union 232, San Jose, Cal.

Sect. 17. Die Worte, "Carpenter-Gehilfe" seien gestrichen und durch die Worte, "fähiger Arbeiter, gemäß Sect. 61" ersetzt.

Sect. 64. Nach den Worten, "Lehrlinge über 18 Jahre," sei beigefügt, "und nicht über 22."

Sect. 133. Im Falle eines vom G. E. B. sanctionirten Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung wo finanzielle Hilfeleistung notwendig ist, soll den Beteiligten eine Unterstützung von 1 Doll. per Kopf und per (Fortsetzung auf der 5te Seite.)

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

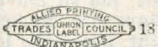
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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1904.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters
Considered as a Business
Institution.

(By JOHN WILLIAMS, Ex-Gen. Pres.)

EVERY organization formed, every corporation organized and every business institution is brought into existence for a certain specific purpose, which is, to the founders thereof, well defined, not only in outline but in every detail. If this were not so, ruin rather than success would sum up the history of each one. The ultimate success of every society or business undertaking depends upon the nature of the principles underlying their organization and existence and the extent to which these principles are permitted to shape or control their course or policy.

It seems somewhat superfluous, when addressing the readers of THE CARPENTER, to make any reference to the principles which underly the organization of the United Brotherhood. But, perchance there may be among the large and continually augmented army of newcomers in our ranks, many who have thus far given but little if any special thought to the subject. Therefore, a few words along this line at this point will not be amiss and certainly cannot do any harm even to the old-timers.

The United Brotherhood is founded on the principle that all men following a given trade or occupation should by common impulse join hands or pool interests for the purpose of protecting and elevating their trade and to improve their condition in every conceivable respect; to create a bond of unity and co-operation that will effectively establish their independence and give added dignity and value to their calling. The degradation of the followers of a given craft and their organization into a union restricted in its membership to those who are proficient in the art and mysteries of their particular calling, was the inevitable evolution of the general or mixed organizations of the toilers which were so common some years ago. The diversity of interests of the various trades made it an imperative

duty to group each class and provide for their independent existence. Under precisely these conditions the United Brotherhood was instituted. It was organized with a clearly defined purpose. Its policy since its birth has been to embrace within its ranks all men who are qualified to join under the rules prescribed by its constitution. In striving for this end, there has been from time to time a re-arrangement or re-adjustment of details to meet new conditions; but, the objective has never been lost sight of and our Brotherhood proposes to work incessantly for the uplifting of Carpenters, and the inclusion in our fold of every man who is employed at any branch of woodworking which is now or ever has been an essential part of the trade of a Carpenter or Joiner.

The history of the United Brotherhood, covering as it does a period of twenty-three years, is an intensely interesting subject, but altogether too extensive to permit discussion thereof within the limits of this article. It is our purpose to consider the organization of the United Brotherhood from one standpoint only.

The writer has come to look upon the United Brotherhood as a vast business institution. Sentiment, which was a potential factor in the determination of my attitude toward it, has given way to a colder calculation of its virtues—to a more practical measuring of its value, and, I must say that the contemplation from this viewpoint has caused the Brotherhood to take a firmer hold than ever on my allegiance and affection.

The BUSINESS that brought the United Brotherhood into existence was the needs of our craft throughout this broad land. The methods employed to interest prospective members were and are precisely the same as are employed to-day in the organization of manufacturing, business or mining companies. The appeal was directed to our self-interest. We were told that it would pay to join the ranks—to become stockholders in the organization—that dividends would come in the shape of increased wages, shorter hours, relief in time of distress, mental advancement, etc., etc. In the beginning it was uphill work but success finally came and the institution was placed upon a working basis.

In glancing over the history of our organization we see that, like every other "business," it has had its "ups" and "downs." Its fortunes were at a low ebb ten years ago, and continued so for a period covering several years. It really seemed for a time as though dry-rot had set in, that the struggle for life had to be made against an internal evil. The convention held in New York City six years ago deserves the credit of having set in motion the process of self-cleansing, from which after an uncertain and anxious period, the United Brotherhood emerged strong and healthy, endowed with a vigor that has proved resistless in the onward march of its forces. The marvellous growth of the last four years is not an accident nor is it the result of natural causes; it is rather the result of an intelligent leadership, a constant study of events and instant action to take advantage of circumstances, all having for its purpose the building up of the United Brother-

hood. How does the writer know this? Not from personal knowledge regarding these matters. Conclusions are drawn from the facts presented from month to month in our official journal. This paper is read most carefully, especially the portions showing our numerical strength, financial condition and expenditures. These are the concrete facts which depict very clearly our standing as a "business institution." Our strength at the present time should be compared with our condition in former years in order that we may gain a clear idea of the true value of the methods applied to our affairs by our general officers.

Eight years ago at the Cleveland convention, the then General Secretary-Treasurer reported 440 local unions with 29,691 members, and a total of \$12,276.41 in the treasury. This gave an average of less than 68 members to each local union with a per capita of less than 42 cents per member in the general fund of the organization. In 1898 there were 428 unions reported, with a membership of 31,503 and a balance in the treasury of \$18,738.21. This shows an increase of 1,817 in membership in two years and an increase of 18 cents per capita per member in the treasury. Two years later, in 1900, a great growth in membership is recorded, the report showing a total of 679 unions, with a membership of 68,463 and a fund of \$30,268.69. While the ranks were filling the treasury became relatively weaker, showing a loss in two years of 16 cents per capita. We now come to the year 1902. The report presented at Atlanta showing an amazing growth. From 679 in 1900 the number of local unions had increased to 1,193—an increase of 75 per cent. The membership went from 68,463 in 1900 to 122,568 in 1902, an increase of about 80 per cent. During the same period the treasury rose from \$30,268.69 in 1900 to \$113,358.25 in 1902, an increase of 274 per cent, providing a per capita of 92 cents per member as against 44 cents in 1900. Now, two years later, it is safe to say that at this time our membership exceeds 160,000 and that the treasury contains over \$185,000. Assuming that these estimates are correct, we have an increase of over 30 per cent. in membership and of over 60 per cent. in our funds in the last two years. A careful perusal of the statistical and financial statements of our general officers will show that since 1900 the cost of maintenance, including administration and extension, has gradually increased; but so, also, have our resources; for in spite of the added burdens, the general treasury has more than held its own.

Through the extension of the organization, in the formation of new unions and the building up of existent ones, added responsibilities are assumed and from time to time the administrators of our affairs are confronted with new and perplexing problems, the solving of which demands the highest order of trade union statesmanship. A clear and comprehensive perception of the true line of duty is essential and the successful leaders of our noble Brotherhood in the past three years have proven their possession of such, and their fitness to manage its affairs is unquestionable. With abundant deliberation, swift decision, commendable prudence and

great patience they have led our forces to great achievements for the cause of the toilers.

Our General Office is, in a sense, a "clearing house" through which the claims against the organization are adjusted and paid. It is the centre of activity from whence the true business life of our movement radiates. It is the seat of authority; from within its portals the great army of skilled craftsmen in our ranks are carefully watched and their interests jealously guarded.

Who has failed to notice the close attention given to the business affairs of the United Brotherhood under Huber, Duffy and Neale? Is there not abundant proof in the columns of THE CARPENTER that the General President, as commanding officer of the force of organizers, is not only alert but also successful in the disposition of his forces? The number of new charters granted each month carries conviction. Is there complaint of inattention to official duty on the part of General Secretary Frank Duffy or General Treasurer Thomas Neale? Is there anything to indicate that the official conduct of our general officers is receiving any thought or attention? Have we not read in THE CARPENTER letters of commendation addressed to the General Office referring to the promptitude with which the claims for benefits were adjusted? So far as the writer has been able to gather, these constitutional administrators of our affairs are fulfilling the requirements of their official positions in every respect. Under their wise and careful leadership the United Brotherhood is meeting and discharging every obligation promptly. This is in accordance with an invaluable business principle and practice; it establishes the credit of the United Brotherhood, placing it in the highest class. In a word, the United Brotherhood to-day is second to none of the great trade unions, and as an organization of skilled mechanics is greater than any other in the world. The volume of its "business" is still growing and as its responsibilities grow so also does its financial standing improve. We want this to continue. We want our grand Brotherhood to embrace within its fold every wood worker who is skilled in handling edged tools. There can arise no danger from top-heaviness so long as our affairs are handled as at present.

What does a manufacturing corporation do when the management is very successful and large dividends are paid to the stockholders? Do they at their annual meeting, change the personnel of the board of directors? Do they turn out the old manager who has been so successful? Is a change in men and methods ordered? No! But they do seek to discover means of improving the output, they devise ways to assist the manager to produce even greater results. They add to the plant, buy new and improved machinery and in countless ways they hold up the hands of those who are striving to give them returns for the money invested in the business.

This is precisely what our immense organization should do. In the conventions, where the general policies are mapped out, the delegates should be controlled absolutely and entirely by business considerations when se-

lecting the men who are to manage our business affairs. Isms and personalities should never for one moment dominate the action of a single representative. The supreme test to be applied to any candidate for office should be personal integrity, fidelity to trade union principles and capabilities of the highest order to discharge the duties of the position to be filled.

The United Brotherhood is a great business institution with over 160,000 stockholders, each one having a property interest in its funds being vitally concerned about its future. The meeting of stockholders will soon be held. They can not all be present, but they CAN and SHOULD be represented. At this meeting future policies will be determined, business managers (officers) will be elected. My fellow member, this interests you just as much as it interests me. Have you thought about it? If not, why not?

The writer has no personal interest in any candidate nor in any one of the present incumbents. My desire is for the continued growth and prosperity of the United Brotherhood. We look into the future in the light of the past. The experience we have gained as an organization should enable us to arrive at proper conclusions in regard to the personnel of the coming administration. The questions to be answered by the next convention are these: Have the present officers of the United Brotherhood administered its affairs faithfully and well? Has their administration been a success? If so, could it have been more so? From this distance the writer presumes to pass judgment, exercising the right of a member in good standing and offering no apology to anyone.

I believe the present staff of general officers has performed its full duty well and with great fidelity and satisfaction. I also believe that the administration of these officers has been an unqualified success. I doubt if it could be more so under other guiding hands.

On the strength of what is presented herein and on account of many other reasons, chief among which is the invaluable experience gained during the last few years, I deem Messrs. Huber, Duffy and Neale the logical candidates to succeed themselves, and I trust that the convention will serve the United Brotherhood in their selection to again administer its affairs and thereby prove that in its great legislative gathering the United Brotherhood is a great business institution.

Beantragte Veränderungen und Zusätze zur General-Constitution.

(Fortsetzung von der 4ten Seite.)

Tag, Feiertage ausgeschlossen, verabsolgt werden. Sollten die finanziellen Mittel der V. B. nicht hinreichen um den Anforderungen eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung Genüge leisten zu können, so soll das G. C. B. ermächtigt sein, zur Aufbringung der nötigen Gelder, eine allgemeine Steuer auszusprechen. Für die ersten zwei Wochen soll keine Strike-Unterstützung gewährt werden. Alle Mitglieder sollen zu Unterstützung berechtigt sein, doch muß ein, mit seinen Beiträgen rückständiges Mitglied aus der Unterstützungssumme seine vollständigen Rückstände an die Kasse begleichen.

Sekt. 183. Keinem Shop oder Fabrik, der, oder die, die achtstündige Arbeitszeit, oder den in der betreffenden Lokalität üblichen Minimal-Lohn nicht eingeführt hat, soll das Union-Label gewährt werden. In keinem Falle darf der Minimal-

Lohn für Arbeiter die an der Bank oder an einer Maschine arbeiten, weniger denn 30 Cents per Stunde betragen und der Shop oder die Fabrik muß ausschließlich Mitglieder der V. B. beschäftigen, wie in Sekt. 61 spezifiziert.

Sekt. 183 (j) — (neue Sektion.) Keinem Mitglieder der V. B. soll es erlaubt sein, Material zu handhaben oder aufzustellen, welches in einem Nicht-Union-Shop oder Fabrik einer Lokalität hergestellt wurde, in welcher die Mehrzahl der Shops oder Fabriken organisiert sind.

Distrikt-Council, Memphis, Tenn.

Neue Sektion: Ueber alle Fragen, welche sich auf eine Veränderung in der Lohnrate oder der Arbeitszeit beziehen, muß durch Namensaufruf abgestimmt werden und kein Mitglied, welches der betreffenden Lokal-Union nicht sechs (6) Monate angehört, soll in solchen Fragen stimmberechtigt sein.

Lokal-Union 936, Wilmerding, Pa.

Sekt. 69. Kein Mitglied der V. B. soll Sub-Contrakte, noch für einen Baumeister oder Baumaterialien-Fabrikanten oder Contractor, Stützarbeit übernehmen. Die Verletzung dieser Sektion soll mit einer Geldstrafe von nicht weniger als \$10.00, mit Ausschluß aus der V. B., oder beidem, geahndet werden.

(Das Wort „Theil-Contrakte“ (lump-ing) in Sekt. 61, in deren jetziger Fassung ist überflüssig und ein oberflächlicher Begriff. Das Wort „Hauseigentümer“ ist irreführend und leitet der Vergebung kleinerer Arbeiten oder Contrakte, die sonst von Union-Mitgliedern verrichtet werden würden, an Nicht-Unionmitglieder Vorschub. In vielen Lokalitäten besitzen Mitglieder ihr eigenes Baumaterial und diese würden Union-Leute unter Union-Bedingungen beschäftigen wenn ihnen dies, unter ihrer Oberaufsicht, gestattet wäre.)

Sekt. 117. Jemand ein Mitglied, welches in einem Distrikt arbeitet, aus dem es täglich heimkehrt, soll nicht gehalten sein eine Freikarte zu erlangen, soll aber den Gewerksregeln des Distriktes in dem es arbeitet unterstellt sein.

(In obigem Amendement zu Sekt. 117 sind die Worte: „oder welches von einem Arbeitgeber seines eigenen Distriktes temporär in einen anderen Wirkungskreis geschickt wird“, ausgelassen, da das Wort „temporär“ ein zu weiter Begriff ist. — Man kann dieses Wort dahin auslegen, daß darunter ein Jahr, oder daß zehn Jahre gemeint sind. Es ist nur logisch daß ein Mitglied zur Aufrechterhaltung der Interessen des Distriktes in dem es arbeitet, beitragen soll.)

Sekt. 122. Ein Mitglied, welches an einem Orte in Arbeit tritt wo ein Ausstand existiert, verfällt in eine Strafe von nicht weniger als \$25.00 oder soll ausgeschlossen werden, oder beides. Das Straf-geld ist an den D. C. oder V. U. zu entrichten, in dessen oder deren Wirkungskreis das Vergehen stattfand. Der Name eines solchen Mitgliedes ist seiner V. U. mitzuteilen. Dasselbe soll das Mitglied in ihren Büchern mit dem Strafbetrage belasten und diese Sektion ausführen, widrigenfalls sie aus der V. B. ausgestoßen werden soll.

(Wir haben hier die Worte „Arbeit sucht“ und die Worte „imGange ist“, ausgelassen, und dafür das Wort „existiert“ gesetzt. Die Worte die wir hier ausgelassen, sind irreführend. Der Zweck unserer Gesetze sollte so einleuchtend und einfach in denselben dargestellt sein, daß sie weder Mißverständnis noch falsche Auslegung zulassen.)

Sekt. 133. Ausstands- oder Aussperrungs-Unterstützung soll nur in solchem Betrage oder Maßstabe an die Mitglieder ausgezahlt werden, wie dies die General-Kasse erlaubt, und soll solche Unterstützung nicht vor Schluß der zweiten Woche eines Ausstandes oder einer Aussperrung, von dem Beginn der zweiten Woche an gerechnet, ausbezahlt werden. Sollte die General-Kasse nicht in der Lage sein eine Unterstützung zu gewähren, wie sie den Anforderungen eines Ausstandes entspricht, so soll das G. C. B., nachdem ihm eine genaue Liste aller am Ausstande beteiligten Mitglieder zugestellt wurde, allen beschäftigten Mitgliedern des Distriktes, in dem der Ausstand stattfindet, eine genügende Steuer auferlegen, die jedoch die Summe von \$1.00 nicht übersteigen darf. Diese Steuer soll in wöch-

entlichen Raten von einer V. U. des betreffenden Distriktes erhoben und dem Gen. Schatzmeister zur Verwendung gemäß Sekt. 134 der General-Constitution, zugewandt werden. Ein Mitglied, welches die Arbeit da aufnimmt, wo ein Ausstand erklärt wurde, oder anderweitig die Civil-Gesetze oder die Gesetze der V. B. verletzt, soll nicht zu Benefit berechtigt sein. Alle Mitglieder sollen zu Unterstützung berechtigt sein, vorausgesetzt, daß Mitglieder, die mit ihren Beiträgen im Rückstande sind, aus der ersten Unterstützungssumme sämtliche ihrer Rückstände begleichen.

Lokal-Union 16, Springfield, Ill.

Neue Sektion: Die Lokal-Unions sind ermächtigt ihren Mitgliedern wegen Nicht-Betheiligung an Verordnungen eine Geldstrafe aufzuerlegen, deren Gesamt-Ertrag, wenn die V. U. so beschließt, der Familie des verstorbenen Mitgliedes zugewiesen werden soll.

Sekt. 79. Die Worte, nach G. C. B., „aber in keinem Falle soll eine solche Appellation als Straf-Aufschub gelten, ausgenommen in Fällen wo eine Geldstrafe auferlegt wird“, seien gestrichen.

Wir bezwecken durch diese Streichung einer möglichen Ungerechtigkeit, die einem Mitgliede widerfahren kann, vorzubeugen. Die Wirkung des zu streichenden Satzes kann so weit gehen, daß ein bestrafte Mitglied gezwungen ist den Ort zu verlassen oder mit Nicht-Mitgliedern zusammen zu arbeiten. Wir halten dafür, daß so lange eine Möglichkeit der Umföhung des Straf-Urtheils vorhanden ist, dem Mitglied Gelegenheit gegeben werden sollte unter Union-Bedingungen zu arbeiten.

Lokal-Union 78, Troy, N. Y.

Sekt. 14. Die erste Zeile sei gestrichen und durch die Worte, „die General-Beamten“ ersetzt und diese Sektion soll also lauten:

Sekt. 14. Die General-Beamten sollen verpflichtet sein der Convention beizuwohnen u. s. w., laut Constitution.

Sekt. 31. Das G. C. B. soll aus seinen Mitgliedern seinen eigenen Vorstehenden und Sekretär erwählen und regelmäßig, vierteljährlich, oder wenn es außerdem notwendig ist, Versammlungen abhalten, in welchen die General-Beamten beratende und entscheidende Stimme haben sollen, u. s. w., laut Constitution.

Sekt. 34. Der Satz: „In keinem Falle soll ein Mitglied des G. C. B. als bezahlter Organisator fungieren,“ sei gestrichen.

Lokal-Union 300, Austin, Tex.

Sekt. 71. — Zusatz. Kein Mitglied kann einer gemischten, aus Carpenters und Angehörigen anderer Bauwerke zusammen gesetzten Union angehören, deren Zweck es ist, sich in die Angelegenheiten der V. B. einzumischen.

Sekt. 113. — Zusatz. Ein Mitglied, welches den Wirkungskreis seiner V. U. verläßt, muß von dem F. C. eine Freikarte verlangen, womit er der Mitgliedschaft in der V. U., welche die Karte ausstellt, gänzlich entsagt. Die Freikarte muß der, dem Orte an welchem das Mitglied beschäftigt ist, nächstbefindlichen Lokal-Union eingereicht werden.

Lokal-Union 698, Newport, Ky.

Neue Sektion: Der G. C. soll nicht später als am 15ten des, dem Beginne des Quartals vorausgehenden Monats, eine vierteljährliche Arbeitskarte ausgeben und die nötige Anzahl dem F. C. einer jeden Lokal-Union der V. B. zu-senden. Diese Karte soll den Inhaber zum Arbeiten, an irgend einer, von der Union kontrollierten Arbeit berechtigen und das betreffende Mitglied soll nicht gehalten sein seine Mitgliedschaft auf eine andere Lokal-Union zu übertragen, ausgenommen wenn seine Lokal-Union noch nicht sechs Monate lang besteht, und solche Mitglieder ausgenommen, welche der V. B. noch nicht sechs Monate lang angehören und in einem anderen Distrikt in Arbeit treten. Solche Mitglieder sollen an den D. C. oder wo ein solcher nicht besteht, an die V. U. monatlich die Summe von 50 Cents so lange entrichten bis sie sechs Monate lang gutgehende Mitglieder der V. B. sind.

Neue Sektion: Der G. C. soll die Arbeitskarten zu 5 Cents per Stück an die Lokal-Unions abgeben, doch sollen letztere unter keinen Umständen von ihren Mitgliedern Zahlung für eine Arbeitskarte verlangen.

Lokal-Union 131, Seattle, Wash.

Neue Sektion: Ausstände, welche durch zwischen Gewerks-Vereinigungen bestehende Streitigkeiten, hervorgerufen werden, sollen vom G. C. B. nicht gutgeheißen werden und dieselben sollen nicht zur finanziellen Unterstützung seitens der Gen.-Offize berechtigt sein.

Die Kasse der V. B. wurde seiner Zeit um die Summe von \$47,000 im Interesse der New Yorker Lokal-Unions geschöpft und dies während einem Ausstande, in welchem es sich größtentheils um Streitigkeiten zwischen Erfindern und einer anderen Gewerksorganisation, aber nicht um Löhne oder Arbeitsstunden handelte. Wir sind der Ansicht, daß solche Ausstände mißbilligt und erschwert werden sollten, weil sie uns in den Augen des Publikums in ein schlechtes Licht setzen, Mitglieder aus unseren Reihen herausdrängen und Nicht-Mitglieder vom Beitritt abschrecken.

Lokal-Union 515, Colorado Springs, Col.

Neue Sektion: Ein Mitglied, welches das 60ste Lebensjahr überschritten hat und 20 Jahr lang gutgehendes Mitglied der V. B. war, soll zu einer Pension von vier (4) Dollars per Woche, so lange es Mitglied bleibt, berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 55 soll lauten: Jede Lokal-Union soll für jedes zu vollem oder theilweisem Benefit berechtigten Mitgliede monatlich die Summe von 25 Cents an den G. C. entrichten.

Resolutionen.

Lokal-Union 1410, Boston, Mass.

In Erwägung: Daß die Industrie dieses Landes von der kapitalistischen Klasse kontrolliert wird; und

In Erwägung: Daß diese Klasse auch alle unsere politischen Institutionen kontrolliert und sich dieselbe zu dem Zwecke nutzbar macht, um Gesetze in ihrem Interesse zu erlangen und in Anwendung zu bringen, um dadurch ihre eigene Machtstellung zu erhöhen und die Position der arbeitenden Klasse zu schwächen; und

In Erwägung: Daß die Arbeiter von lügnereien, gewissenlosen Politikern, die im Dienste der Kapitalisten stehen, irregeführt, betrogen und an der Nase herumgeführt werden; sei

Beschlossen: Daß die Gen.-Conf. der V. B. so amendirt werde, daß dieselbe nicht nur Diskussionen über Fragen politischer Natur, die mit dem Wohl und Wehe der Arbeiter enge zusammen hängen, zuläßt, sondern auch den Lokal-Unions die Nothwendigkeit an's Herz legt, über solche Fragen unter ihren Mitgliedern Klarheit zu verbreiten.

Lokal-Union 327, Cincinnati, O.

Die V. B., welche aus Holzarbeitern der verschiedenen Fächer zusammengefaßt ist, (Siehe Sektionen 61 und 62 der Gen.-Constitution) wird von einem aus 7 Mitgliedern bestehenden Exekutiv-Board geleitet. Die Gesamt-Mitgliederzahl der V. B. beträgt 170,000, und da hiervon 45,000 Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeiter (millhands) sind und sich die Arbeits-Verhältnisse des Carpenter-Gewerkes beträchtlich verschoben haben, sollten die Shop- und Fabrik-Arbeiter ein Mitglied als Vertreter in diesem Board haben. Die Annahme dieses Vorschlags würde dem Gedeihen unserer Brüderlichkeit sehr förderlich sein.

Lokal-Union 850, Leadville, Col.

In Erwägung: Daß eine unter unserer Mitgliedschaft weit verbreitete Ansicht vorherrscht, daß die zu theilweisem Benefit berechtigten Mitglieder im Sterbefalle gewährte Summe von 50 Dollars unzureichend ist, um denselben eine anständige Beerdigung zu sichern; und

In Erwägung: Daß es eine schreiende Ungerechtigkeit ist, bezüglich Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefit, wie in Sekt. 98, zwischen älteren und jüngeren Mitgliedern einen Unterschied zu machen, da alte wie junge Mitglieder von Todes- oder Unfallsfällen ereilt werden können, beßhalb sei

Beschlossen: Sekt. 98 sei gestrichen und es soll fernerhin bei Todesfällen oder Unfällen kein Unterschied zwischen den Mitgliedern unserer V. B. mehr gemacht werden.



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending July 31, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$234.60	122	\$36.60	245	14.80
2	103.80	123	16.80	246	31.60
3	66.80	124	26.00	247	.10
4	148.80	125	59.60	248	5.00
5	95.00	126	20.80	250	5.80
6	548.20	127	16.80	251	12.80
7	277.60	128	5.50	253	5.40
8	97.10	129	39.20	255	31.40
9	197.80	131	151.40	256	9.60
10	115.90	132	69.90	257	194.20
11	79.70	133	19.80	258	26.60
12	59.80	134	220.80	259	11.00
13	31.80	135	26.40	261	3.00
14	23.20	136	40.80	262	54.40
15	96.00	137	23.60	263	26.40
16	18.50	138	24.60	264	10.60
17	20.70	139	45.10	265	28.65
18	128.80	140	8.40	266	37.80
19	30.20	141	35.80	268	3.00
20	327.20	142	153.80	269	58.25
21	31.60	143	11.60	270	11.80
22	54.20	144	13.60	271	10.40
23	38.80	145	18.80	272	13.80
24	81.20	146	48.20	273	32.20
25	59.80	147	46.60	274	30.40
26	19.60	148	33.90	275	14.80
27	122.20	149	8.20	276	51.40
28	4.40	150	11.20	277	4.60
29	60.50	151	47.40	278	21.20
30	56.60	152	9.60	279	10.00
31	151.90	153	14.80	280	14.00
32	27.40	154	13.60	281	90.80
33	17.00	155	38.20	282	23.25
34	34.40	156	6.70	283	10.45
35	19.60	157	5.80	285	4.20
36	29.70	159	9.00	286	15.80
37	5.00	160	2.40	287	27.40
38	16.00	161	26.80	288	43.60
39	21.00	162	16.00	289	28.20
40	78.80	163	34.80	290	12.80
41	17.80	164	19.00	291	43.00
42	57.20	165	71.00	292	27.40
43	20.80	166	20.60	293	12.65
44	123.00	167	56.00	294	2.80
45	3.40	168	22.00	295	9.40
46	10.80	169	57.90	296	18.50
47	89.00	170	19.20	297	29.20
48	55.00	171	109.60	298	43.80
49	39.80	172	19.20	299	52.80
50	35.50	173	23.60	300	22.20
51	57.60	174	33.20	301	28.80
52	204.75	175	2.40	302	25.80
53	16.60	176	24.00	303	47.30
54	10.80	177	18.40	304	31.60
55	193.60	178	174.00	305	23.20
56	27.45	179	6.70	306	252.60
57	14.60	180	66.00	307	11.00
58	69.80	181	51.20	308	30.40
59	151.00	182	5.00	309	16.90
60	29.10	183	36.20	310	29.00
61	26.00	184	14.20	311	3.00
62	33.20	185	26.15	312	50.60
63	14.40	186	23.80	313	29.60
64	40.40	187	179.40	314	22.20
65	8.00	188	20.40	315	13.80
66	13.80	189	6.00	316	6.60
67	12.20	190	21.40	317	23.20
68	67.05	191	30.00	318	50.60
69	366.00	192	8.80	319	5.00
70	16.30	193	40.50	320	15.00
71	36.10	194	20.90	321	60.80
72	76.40	195	46.50	322	5.20
73	35.00	196	48.60	323	65.80
74	41.40	197	86.00	324	28.00
75	58.20	198	25.20	325	7.00
76	90.00	199	69.60	326	14.60
77	14.60	200	31.00	327	23.00
78	20.60	201	3.40	328	98.40
79	21.60	202	38.20	329	14.20
80	18.80	203	47.60	330	17.80
81	13.90	204	17.00	331	75.70
82	21.60	205	10.00	332	11.60
83	171.20	206	34.20	333	4.80
84	16.30	207	32.60	334	3.30
85	6.00	208	162.20	335	48.80
86	57.40	209	11.80	336	28.98
87	22.40	210	10.80	337	42.50
88	24.30	211	13.60	338	4.60
89	45.40	212	14.00	339	7.40
90	5.00	213	16.00	340	10.60
91	22.80	214	32.25	341	6.90
92	48.80	215	32.60	342	11.20
93	30.00	216	9.80	343	64.40
94	105.60	217	2.00	344	8.80
95	12.80	218	10.90	345	14.40
96	14.60	219	13.40	346	8.90
97	2.00	220	13.20	347	3.40
98	14.80	221	9.00	348	68.00
99	20.80	222	30.60	349	11.40
100	36.60	223	24.80	350	14.80
101	7.20	224	23.00	351	38.60
102	70.80	225	21.20	352	49.80
103	12.00	226	39.40	353	16.00
104	4.00	227	16.40	354	83.60
105	52.20	228	19.60	355	37.30
106	56.20	229	20.40	356	18.80
107	17.40	230	17.90	357	24.80
108	60.00	231	14.60	358	14.40
109	63.40	232	22.00	359	2.60
110	80.20	233	24.60	360	23.40
111	34.20	234	25.00	361	8.60
112	3.20	235	44.40	362	21.00
113	32.80	236	41.20	363	13.80
114	46.00	237	48.20	364	22.60
115	9.40	238	5.40	365	62.80
116	9.40	239	12.20	366	113.80

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
379	\$12.20	541	\$43.40	703	\$14.00	876	\$4.70	1050	\$2.00	1231	\$19.20	1423	\$4.60	1599	\$5.40
380	11.00	542	8.60	704	3.00	877	37.70	1051	68.80	1232	16.00	1424	4.40	1600	2.60
382	27.40	543	4.00	705	18.20	878	22.80	1052	1.00	1233	4.40	1426	10.20	1601	6.40
383	11.40	544	13.60	706	16.25	880	17.00	1053	17.60	1234	9.00	1427	9.20	1602	4.00
384	20.40	545	18.40	707	69.40	881	12.20	1054	2.00	1235	17.70	1429	3.40	1603	9.00
385	10.00	547	4.80	708	11.70	882	6.00	1055	43.40	1236	1.20	1430	19.00	1604	3.00
386	40.60	548	30.80	709	3.20	883	22.00	1056	5.80	1237	5.20	1431	7.00	1605	31.50
387	43.55	549	5.80	710	17.00	884	48.00	1057	2.00	1240	9.80	1432	12.70	1606	2.20
388	33.80	550	64.20	712	31.40	885	13.05	1058	9.00	1241	20.20	1433	9.20	1607	9.00
389	20.60	551	16.00	713	18.40	886	2.00	1059	7.40	1242	11.10	1434	15.00	1608	6.60
390	67.40	552	12.40	714	13.40	887	19.80	1060	3.00	1243	11.50	1435	4.20	1609	6.00
391	33.20	553	9.80	715	71.00	889	14.80	1061	14.40	1244	21.20	1436	15.00	1610	3.80
392	19.20	554	28.05	716	41.20	890	12.00	1062	28.85	1245	5.00	1437	4.80	1611	8.40
393	24.35	555	8.40	717	29.60	891	48.20	1063	8.80	1246	47.80	1438	3.40	1612	7.00
394	32.10	556	21.95	718	10.40	892	1.00	1064	3.40	1247	2.60	1439	1.60	1613	5.60
395	9.80	557	16.00	719	11.20	893	5.00	1065	11.20	1249	4.80	1440	10.60	1614	6.30
396	14.40	558	4.80	720	15.10	894	15.20	1066	2.80	1250	6.80	1441	6.80	1615	4.80
397	2.00	559	20.20	721	2.40	895	11.00	1069	16.60	1252	9.00	1443	22.80	1616	9.40
398	16.00	560	4.80	722	28.60	896	4.80	1070	8.40	1253	8.00	1445	7.80	1617	4.20
400	4.25	561	13.60	723	31.80	897	22.00	1071	3.60	1254	10.10	1448	2.80	1618	9.40
401	22.90	562	3.00	726	31.50	898	8.20	1072	39.95	1255	16.20	1449	5.60	1619	4.00
402	23.80	563	53.20	727	8.25	900	26.20	1074	31.60	1256	6.20	1448	12.40	1691	8.40
403	14.80	564	32.00	728	7.60	901	15.80	1075	13.60	1257	6.40	1449	2.20	1693	5.40
404	13.00	565	9.80	729	3.80	903	22.00	1076	14.30	1258	18.20	1450	12.20	1697	5.40
405	10.80	566	4.20	730	59.80	904	14.20	1077	20.80	1259	5.60	1453	16.40	1698	7.00
406	4.80	567	26.60	731	6.60	905	9.60	1078	6.00	1260	14.00	1454	10.00	1699	37.60
407	21.80	568	.50	732	5.20	907	35.30	1079	25.20	1261	11.20	1456	14.80	1701	12.40
408	68.20	569	5.40	733	4.40	910	9.50	1080	20.70	1262	4.80	1457	1.80	1702	22.60
409	18.80	571	24.80	734	11.40	911	18.20	1081	10.10	1264	5.40	1458	5.80	1703	11.80
410	9.40	572	11.40	735	8.20	912	16.80	1082	71.00	1265	8.00	1459	2.20	1704	10.00
412	12.70	573	6.40	736	17.00	914	25.50	1083	9.20	1266	9.20	1460	5.60	1705	10.00
413	28.40	574	16.00	738	4.40	916	23.80	1085	33.35	1267	6.45	1461	4.50	1706	22.35
414	9.80	575	56.80	739	5.65	917	17.60	1086	8.80	1268	8.20	1462	9.00	1707	9.40
415	2.00	576	5.00	740	15.20	918	4.80	1087	4.40	1269	5.40	1464	11.60	1708	6.00
416	70.80	578	160.30	741	4.80	919	27.20	1088	5.40	1270	3.00	1465	15.00	1709	19.20
417	5.60	580	11.80	742	22.40	920	20.60	1089	10.20	1271	32.10	1466	7.40	1710	7.50
418	2.60	581	16.20	743	33.60	921	22.60	1090	29.20	1272	15.00	1467	7.00	1711	8.00
419	61.30	582	6.80	744	6.10	922	8.00	1091	32.75	1273	11.80	1469	9.80	1712	5.40
420	4.40	583	8.60	745	10.80	924	20.00	1092	4.40	1274	5.40	1470	4.00	1713	7.50
421	4.60	585	29.90	746	26.80	925	8.00	1093	33.60	1276	3.20	1471	8.20	1714	3.60
422	90.60	586	44.40	747	29.30	926	16.20	1094	19.70	1278	8.00	1472	8.60	1715	7.60
423	118.40	587	17.00	748	7.60	927	18.60	1095	6.00	1279	58.50	1473	30.70	1716	17.00
424	8.60	588	9.60	751	22.70	930	8.35	1096	12.80	1283	2.00	1475	3.40	1717	10.60
425	8.20	589	7.40	752	4.80	931	31.00	1097	4.00	1284	6.80	1476	.10	1718	2.80
426	153.00	590	14.70	753	3.80	932	12.20	1099	4.60	1286	6.20	1477	8.00	1719	2.80
427	46.20	591	10.00	754	4.60	933	3.80	1100	71.30	1287	11.60	1478	2.40	1720	25.85
428	9.60	592	22.60	755	27.00	934	4.60	1101	3.40	1288	4.00	1479	.75	1721	2.20
431	25.20	594	11.40	756	12.40	935	13.05	1102	4.00	1289	16.60	1481	3.40	1722	5.20
432	27.90	595	3.40	757	8.60	936	26.80	1103	45.40	1290	6.10	1482	12.60	1723	6.60
433	27.40	596	4.60	759	20.00	938	14.90	1104	10.00	1291	5.80	1483	8.80	1724	2.20
434	43.80	597	10.60	760	8.90	939	8.90	1105	32.00	1292	2.00	1484	4.60	1725	7.20
436	14.60	598	4.80	761	13.80	940	10.80	1107	11.20	1296	7.20	1485	9.60	1726	7.20
437	44.30	599	18.80	762	25.00	941	16.00	1108	53.30	1297	24.85	1486	7.00	1727	14.80
438	40.50	600	18.80	763	23.00	942	13.20	1109	7.20	1298	5.00	1487	10.90	1728	5.40
439	18.20	601	1.00	764	7.40	944	9.60	1110	13.40	1299	6.60	1488	2.25	1729	4.20
440	83.75	602	16.20	765	3.60	945	9.80	1111	12.40	1300	14.00	1489	4.80	1730	5.80
441	38.50	603	33.60	766	42.20	946	5.05	1112	4.80	1301	8.20	1491	11.40	1731	13.40
443	22.40	604	12.20	767	16.20	947	7.00	1113	3.60	1302	3.00	1492	4.00	1732	16.20
444	43.60	605	14.40	768	19.40	948	13.70	1115	10.00	1304	3.00	1494	4.40	1733	5.70
445	3.60	607	18.40	769	56.20	949	4.20	1116	2.80	1305	32.60	1495	2.00	1734	2.40
447	12.40	608	5.60	770	12.00	951	10.60	1117	3.40	1306	4.00	1496	20.40	1735	13.20
448	33.80	609	3.20	771	13.40	952	13.20	1118	3.00	1309	2.00	1497	12.30	1736	3.00
449	31.40	610	15.20	772	18.80	953	14.50	1119	5.80	1310	5.20	1498	23.40	1737	15.80
450	21.40	611	6.60	773	25.80	954	23.20	1120	6.60	1311	2.80	1499	5.40	1738	3.40
451	19.20	612	19.20	774	68.70	955	12.00	1121	6.80	1313	10.00	1500	4.20	1739	18.60
452	5.00	613	27.25	775	10.20	957	12.40	1122	12.65	1314	40.60	1501	4.80	1740	6.20
453	62.25	614	4.60	777	4.80	958	19.40	1123	16.50	1315	21.50	1502	18.60	1741	24.00
454	24.80	616	12.60	778	12.20	960	6.80	1124	15.20	1316	5.20	1503	3.60	1742	6.20
455	8.80	618	2.60	779	2.60	961	14.00	1126	27.00	1317	9.20	1504	9.70	1743	1.20
456	8.80	619	.60	780	16.80	962	11.60	1127	22.80	1318	3.40	1505	12.40	1744	4.20
457	248.60	620	11.00	781	18.20	963	6.20	1128	10.00	1319	16.40	1506	23.40	1745	10.40
458	8.40	622	20.50	784	4.80	964	19.60	1129	13.00	1321	8.00	1507	2.80	1746	10.20
459	54.20	623	4.80	785	6.20	965	33.00	1130	6.80	1322	3.85	1508	4.00	1747	27.25
461	8.80	624	54.80	786	8.80	966	11.00	1133	4.40	1323	1.10	1509	26.20	1748	1.75
464	42.20	625	59.60	788	2.80	968	2.80	1134	1.60	1325	54.30	1510	10.10	1749	5.20
465	35.60	626	64.40	789	10.20	969	2.00	1135	7.00	1326	3.20	1511	7.40	1750	5.20
467	33.40	627	19.60	790	13.40	970	12.20	1138	4.00	1327	10.55	1512	6.60	1751	6.00
468	34.20	628	18.85	791	4.80	971	10.00	1140	13.20	1329	11.00	1513	9.60	1752	3.60
469	18.40	629	14.60	792	59.30	972	14.40	1141	3.20	1330	10.80	1514	11.00	1753	7.20
470	58.00	630	4.60	793	6.80	973	4.60	1143	15.20	1331	14.60	1517	28.60	1754	10.55
471	46.00	631	7.00	794	12.60	974	3.60	1144	2.60	1332	5.80	1518	6.20	1755	5.60
472	11.20	632	309.80	795	3.90	975	6.00	1145	15.40	1335	6.60	1519	8.20	1756	7.40
473	36.60	633	33.60	796	7.20	976	40.45	1146	28.40	1336	12.60	1520			

Jersey City, N. J.	800.00
Pittston, Pa.	250.00
North Shore D. C., Mass.	500.00
Waterbury, Conn.	500.00

G. E. B. Meeting—

Alney, Jos., on acct.	100.00
Post, D. A., on acct.	85.00
Ogletree, Jas. F., on acct.	125.00
Sullivan, T. J., on acct.	100.00
Workman, W., on acct.	75.00
Meyer, Hy., on acct.	75.00
Wellman, Chas., on acct.	125.00

Deputies, Org., Investigating, Etc.—

Guerin, T. M., N. Y. and Conn.	153.80
Connolly, R. E. L., Ala.	157.05
Macfarlane, W. B., N. Y.	157.01
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas	219.20
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and Conn.	219.56
Michler, W. D., Missouri	138.50
Kent, S. J., Ark., Mo. and Neb.	229.58
Shields, W. J., N. H.	173.00
Biggins, Wm., Md. and Pa.	124.75
Byrne, W. J., N. Y. and Pa.	139.54
Cunningham, S. G., Ill.	216.09
Quinn, A. A., New Jersey	175.30
Cameron, T. A., Mich.	159.73
Loos, Wm., Ill. and Ohio	190.75
Decker, H. C., Indiana	134.75
Smith, W. F., Balt., Md.	134.99
Bailey, W. H., Ore. and Wash.	126.07
Wood, W. T., N. Y.	114.70
Deyl, W. A., Canada	135.20
Northup, Alex., Canada	77.50
White, D. R., Iowa	261.98
Cook, H. L., Cincinnati, O.	123.75
Hughes, M. C., K. City, Kan.	120.00
Arcand, N., Canada	160.30
Gnela, Mike, Louisville, Ky.	117.95
Ferns, Thos., N. Y.	111.50
Bargess, W. H., Ala. and Ga.	183.28
Speyer, Chas., N. Y., Pa. and Md.	100.00
Post, D. A., Pa.	135.47
Ogletree, J. P., N. Orleans, La.	100.50
Sullivan, T. J., Mass.	9.50
Farley, Dave, Ill.	151.52
Cowper, J. D., Indiana	45.50
Meyer, Hy., Leadville, Col.	8.50
Randall, H. N., Gadsden, Ala.	17.95
Madlehner, John, Pa.	14.40

General Office—

Salary and clerk hire	1,579.68
Postage and stamped envelopes	131.58
Telegrams	179.81
Rent (for July)	116.00
Rent P. O. Box 520	4.00
Telephone	12.50
Sundries	47.22

Official Journal—

Printing and mailing	1,888.03
Special writings	12.50

Supplies for Locals—

Books, Constitutions, etc.	431.47
Pins and badges	334.65
Seals and daters	21.60
Expressage	68.40

Miscellaneous—

Huber, W. D., trav. exp.	30.25
Duffy, E., trav. exp.	119.54
Neale, Thos., trav. exp.	28.55
Tax to A. F. of L. for June	770.00
Expert accountants' services	120.00

\$39,067.95

Claims Paid in July, 1904.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
2087	Calvin P. Skadden	453	\$ 200.00
2088	Mrs. J. M. Devin	478	50.00
2089	C. N. Hatfield	483	200.00
2090	Mrs. E. G. Conner	578	50.00
2091	John Reid	586	200.00
2092	Mrs. I. E. Ballard	884	50.00
2093	Julius H. Linke	992	200.00
2094	Theo. R. Logan	1526	100.00
2095	Mrs. E. M. Davis	98	50.00
2096	Heinrich Merkl	309	200.00
2097	Mrs. Nico. Iverson	1074	50.00
2098	John Best	22	50.00
2099	F. Jankowiak	32	200.00
2100	Benjamin Mason	52	50.00
2101	Edw. P. Clauson	235	50.00
2102	Mrs. R. Leimbach	237	50.00
2103	Frank J. Lesh	288	200.00
2104	Mrs. M. L. Garra-brant	325	50.00
2105	Mrs. A. L. Atwood	438	50.00

2106 Ben Garmer	496	50.00
2107 Mrs. C. H. McLean	746	50.00
2108 Wm. J. Farrell	774	200.00
2109 Edw. Demanche	1021	100.00
2110 Wm. Maxwell	1036	200.00

2111 Mrs. M. M. Alexan-

der 1103 50.00

2112 L. M. White 1120 100.00

2113 Mrs. H. B. Doyle 1140 50.00

2114 Wm. H. Anderson 1592 50.00

2115 Mrs. A. M. Leddy 632 50.00

2116 Mrs. C. Masters 1589 25.00

2117 Ed. H. Pickles 83 200.00

2118 Mrs. M. Gajewski 393 50.00

2119 A. K. P. Blethen 550 50.00

2120 J. B. Willie 658 50.00

2121 Mrs. M. Higginson 1082 50.00

2122 W. H. Calderwood 1682 200.00

2123 Tom Delokery 1161 200.00

2124 Mrs. Louisa Blum 47 50.00

2125 Noah J. Orr 328 200.00

2126 Joseph Fisher 633 50.00

2127 H. C. Helton 62 200.00

2128 Louis Carlson 62 200.00

2129 Wm. Rice 349 200.00

2130 Henry Deiermann 5 200.00

2131 Mrs. Betsey Oisen 12 50.00

2132 E. R. Lakin 16 200.00

2133 John Hayes 51 200.00

2134 D. L. Raynor 115 200.00

2135 Geo. W. James (dis-

ability) 257 400.00

2136 F. D. Vrooman 601 200.00

2137 Mrs. Marie Jardin 707 50.00

2138 F. W. Bryant 769 100.00

2139 Jas. E. Doore 780 50.00

2140 Mrs. J. Hunton 985 25.00

2141 Mrs. K. R. Stewart 1542 50.00

2142 Frank Irbingier 1598 200.00

2143 C. J. Carlson (part-

bal.) 131 25.00

2144 Louis C. Long 50 200.00

2145 Mrs. F. H. Ream 587 50.00

2146 Fred Sturn 5 200.00

2147 Chas. Andersohn 10 200.00

2148 H. M. Higgins 114 100.00

2149 David McConnell 850 200.00

2150 Mrs. M. E. Schafer 3 50.00

2151 Mrs. L. A. Beatty 8 50.00

2152 Mrs. Lizzie Muller 12 50.00

2153 Patrick Joyce 142 200.00

2154 Jacob Freisen 171 200.00

2155 John Moore 190 200.00

2156 Mrs. E. G. Shipley 202 50.00

2157 John White 340 200.00

2158 F. S. Hastings 771 200.00

2159 Wm. J. Robinson 904 200.00

2160 J. H. Howe (dis-

ability) 829 300.00

2161 John W. Hudson 8 200.00

2162 J. F. Taylor 8 200.00

2163 Wm. H. Johnson 280 200.00

2164 Earl Burgess 387 136.00

2165 Mrs. M. Jacques 408 50.00

2166 David Lawrence 444 50.00

2167 Nicholas Dudas 464 200.00

2168 Ed. L. Lawrence 980 200.00

2169 Wm. A. Bennett 1034 200.00

2170 G. F. Jones 1079 200.00

2171 Mrs. M. A. Holmes 22 50.00

2172 Elmer Anderson 31 200.00

2173 J. W. Cuthbert 73 200.00

2174 Ed. J. Russell 73 50.00

2175 J. F. Murphy 87 200.00

2176 O. N. Thompson 281 200.00

2177 Martin Johnson 320 50.00

2178 Mrs. Rosa Mattes 375 50.00

2179 John Hattig 375 200.00

2180 Mrs. Anna Paul 513 50.00

2181 Thos. J. Wallace 584 200.00

2182 David W. Boyle 667 200.00

2183 H. H. Rehear 690 200.00

2184 Mrs. A. C. Prehn 1329 50.00

2185 Henry B. Wilkins 1508 200.00

2186 Geo. G. Rames 52 200.00

2187 Mrs. N. Scollan 167 50.00

2188 F. Schweitzer 375 200.00

2189 Geo. I. Desmore 394 200.00

2190 Mrs. M. S. Gazelle 483 50.00

2191 A. L. Chesley 1041 50.00

2192 Wm. A. Merritt 7 200.00

2193 Geo. Hoopes 8 200.00

2194 J. B. Bourgette 21 200.00

2195 John Smith 180 50.00

2196 E. J. Sheahan 180 50.00

2197 Daniel Fogerty 274 200.00

2198 H. W. Schweider 554 200.00

2199 Miller Beatty 773 200.00

2200 Christ. Selker 849 50.00

2201 Fred. D. Bruce 989 200.00

2202 Anton Young 1596 50.00

2203 R. F. Warner 73 200.00

2204 Mrs. M. J. Gramps 98 50.00

2205 Mrs. M. Stolberg 181 50.00

2206 Fred C. Mathers 260 200.00

2207 H. G. Downings 668 200.00

2208 Mrs. M. E. Brady 1126 50.00



ALABAMA.

454 Bessemer	A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 574; Wm. Doyle, F. S., Alabama ave. and 12th st.
Birmingham	Secretary of District Council, W. E. Davis, 2023 1/2 1st ave.
75 "	W. R. Blivens, R. S., East Lake; C. T. Boone, F. S., Room 37 Wilson Bldg.
722 "	G. L. Cox, R. S., 2800 10th ave., N.; Thos. Willard, Jr., F. S., Hotel Hillman.
1510 "	G. W. Lester, R. S., 1010 H ave., North; B. Andrus, F. S., 1108 N. 14th st.
1781 "	Col. L. D. Carr, R. S., 1508 4th ave., N.; A. J. Johnson, F. S., 518 14th, N.
372 Brighton	W. T. Rickman, R. S.; C. L. Farley, F. S., Box 4.
1316 Demopolis	(Col.) E. J. Brown, R. S.; James Allen, F. S., Gen. Del.
1389 Dothan	Henry Deal, R. S., Box 68; G. H. Gilford, F. S., Box 51.
296 Ensley	H. F. Davis, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1, Birmingham; A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.
1120 Florence	W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363; W. T. McFadden, F. S., 1118 Sweetwater, S.
666 Wylam	G. W. Futrell, R. S.; W. M. Busgan, F. S.
670 Blocton	W. L. Hobson, R. S.; James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239, West Blocton, Ala.
Gadsden	Secretary of District Council, J. W. Nelson.
271 "	C. H. Hendon, R. S., 1343 Canaler ave.; W. R. Scarborough, F. S., 1329 Hill ave.
1398 "	S. L. Swan, R. S., 526 Letson alley; J. M. Swan, F. S., 526 Letson alley.
312 Montgomery	J. T. Musslewhite, R. S. and F. S., 11 Rulien St., Highland Park.
353 "	S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 33 Minot ave.; C. H. Thorn, F. S., 31 Minot ave.
Mobile	Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn St.
89 "	J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale, C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 754 Charleston st.
1053 "	E. L. Williams, R. S., 4 Herndon ave.; W. T. Fetterly, F. S., 553 S. Jefferson.
92 "	(Col.) George Williams, R. S., 122 Davidson st.; Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy st.
1118 "	W. J. Alfred, R. S., 7 Pine st.; E. S. Fenley, F. S., 704 Monroe st.
1543 New Decatur	J. T. Pendley, R. S.; J. A. Bencler, F. S.
410 Selma	(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.; E. D. Dunlap, F. S., 102 Craig st.
1616 "	J. T. Perry, R. S., 327 Alabama st.; Jas. D. Johnson, F. S., 650 Washington st.
1007 Sheffield	John B. Pippin, R. S., Box 106; R. C. Gannoway, F. S., Box 13.
71 Tuscaloosa	J. M. Wilson, R. S., 1412 Greensboro ave.; J. A. Mansfield, F. S., 1533 25th ave.
1780 Union Town	Joe Lacy, R. S.; G. B. Washington, F. S., Box 53.

ARIZONA.

1631 Douglas	C. H. Odam, Box R.; J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box R.
1416 Prescott	R. S. Marshall, R. S., 206 N. Summit; L. S. Pelton, F. S., Prescott House.
1723 Phoenix	T. P. Coughlin, F. S.
857 Tucson	R. R. McGragany, R. S.; R. S. Comacho, F. S., Box 396.
1751 Black Rock	G. W. Blankenbeckler, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.
1581 De Queen	J. C. Schmerker, R. S.; Joe Eck, F. S.
1232 Fort Smith	O. E. Hampton, R. S., 315 Catholic ave.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 905 S. 13th.
1617 Greenwood	F. G. Nelms, R. S.; A. W. Hannah, F. S.
1740 Hartford	J. T. Boone, R. S. Gwynn, Ark.; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.
891 Hot Springs	Forest Long, R. S., 717 5th st.; Oliver N. Bray, F. S., Box 253.
1621 Huntington	John Bach, R. S.; Geo. Mahaney, F. S.
595 Jonesboro	F. Clark, R. S.; E. E. Treadgill, F. S.
690 Little Rock	T. A. McGuire, R. S., 608 E. 14th st.; L. H. Burnham, F. S., 3d and Rock, West Little Rock.
1356 "	Fred Chapin, R. S., 1213 Water st.; C. Myers, F. S., 106 Shiler ave.
1777 "	(Mill) H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Mortimore, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.

ARKANSAS.

1751 Black Rock	G. W. Blankenbeckler, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.
1581 De Queen	J. C. Schmerker, R. S.; Joe Eck, F. S.
1232 Fort Smith	O. E. Hampton, R. S., 315 Catholic ave.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 905 S. 13th.
1617 Greenwood	F. G. Nelms, R. S.; A. W. Hannah, F. S.
1740 Hartford	J. T. Boone, R. S. Gwynn, Ark.; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.
891 Hot Springs	Forest Long, R. S., 717 5th st.; Oliver N. Bray, F. S., Box 253.
1621 Huntington	John Bach, R. S.; Geo. Mahaney, F. S.
595 Jonesboro	F. Clark, R. S.; E. E. Treadgill, F. S.
690 Little Rock	T. A. McGuire, R. S., 608 E. 14th st.; L. H. Burnham, F. S., 3d and Rock, West Little Rock.
1356 "	Fred Chapin, R. S., 1213 Water st.; C. Myers, F. S., 106 Shiler ave.
1777 "	(Mill) H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Mortimore, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.

816 Mansfield	O. F. Beltis, R. S.; Ira Brock, F. S.
1627 Mena	R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.
212 Paragould	E. V. Holtfield, R. S., Box 145; C. C. Grogan, F. S., 514 E. 5th; J. C. Evans, F. S., 1009 S. Plum st.
675 "	(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff; G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th ave.
1302 Spadra	A. V. Cline, R. S.; J. L. Garrett, F. S.
373 Van Buren	A. M. Keller, R. S., Jefferson st.; C. E. Leigh, Jr., F. S.
1132 Walnut Ridge	E. Herman, R. S.; V. L. Page, F. S.

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda County—Secretary District Council, Robert West, 1115 19th st., Oakland.	
194	" — P. J. Moffett, R. S., 2233 Clinton ave.; G. Kneppler, F. S., 702 Santa Clara ave.
1487	Chico—Hugh Keeler, R. S., Box 276; A. A. Johnson, F. S., Box 276.
815	Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.; T. Allen, F. S.
36	Oakland—Archie Wilson, R. S., 665 15th st.; C. E. Maker, F. S., 1119 Filbert st.
550	" — (Mill) J. G. Lewis R. S., Diamond P. O., Cal.; Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1616 Harmond st., Berkeley, Cal.
1667	" — D. A. Shannon, R. S., 812 Oak st.; H. A. Stange, F. S., 519 20th st.
743	Bakersfield—B. F. Coburn, R. S., 630 P st.; Geo. Hudson, F. S.
1158	Berkely—J. W. Striker, R. S., Shattuch and Vine sts., Berkely; Jno. Niede, F. S., Stock Yards, Alameda Co., Cal.
642	East Yard Richmond—L. E. Rollins, R. S., Point Richmond; W. L. Thompson, F. S., Pt. Richmond.
1040	Eureka—B. C. Wing, R. S., 1223 B st.; Jno. C. Walling, F. S., 717 Trinity st.
701	Fresno—Rob't A. Walker, R. S., 1130 Q st.; J. C. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard.
1496	Fresno—(Mill) B. S. Holden, R. S., 372 Clark st.; J. E. Long, F. S., 273 Calaveras ave.
1475	Fruitvale—J. H. Bold, R. S., Gen. Del.; M. G. Kinne, F. S., Box 154.
354	Gilroy—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97; George W. Seay, F. S., Box 435.
1043	Hanford—A. Gustafson, F. S. and R. S., 316 E. Avey st.
1080	Livermore—George W. Meyers, F. S., Pleasanton, Cal.
710	Long Beach—A. D. Kane, R. S., 824 W. 2nd st.; L. D. Dawley, F. S., 705 W. 2nd st.
1641	Lodi—E. J. Williams, R. S.; S. S. Pettit, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, W. H. Cummings, R. S., 1527 N. Main st.	
332	" — A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.; T. J. Goodwin, F. S., 1707 N. Hampshire st.
426	" — E. F. Taylor, R. S., 2809 Alhura st.; C. M. Stamm, F. S., P. O. Box 689.
1347	" — J. J. Thurman, R. S., Garwanza P. O., Los Angeles; L. Frank, F. S., Garwanza, Cal.
1279	" (Mill) J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.; F. G. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita ave.
844	Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4; Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 23.
1761	Loyalton—A. C. Forsyth, R. S.; J. L. Kelley, F. S.
1534	Martinez—J. J. Hannaberry, R. S.
1486	Marysville—C. F. Swift, R. S. and F. S., 915 F st.
828	Menlo Park—Wm. H. Weeden, R. S.; H. W. Lampkin, F. S.
1451	Monterey—J. F. Murphy, R. S.; F. A. Lang, F. S.
1376	Oroville—F. C. Danforth, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
668	Palo Alto—T. K. Thompson, R. S., 431 Channing ave.; F. B. Chase, F. S., Box 115.
769	Pasadena—C. H. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.; G. C. Keyes, F. S., 34 E. Colorado st.
806	Pacific Grove—Geo. Towle, R. S.; J. S. Hall, F. S.
1414	Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th st.; John L. Luke, F. S.
981	Petaluma—C. Grosjean, R. S., 678 Keokuk st.; Jas. Parks, F. S., 666 Western ave.
1343	Redlands—C. V. Reeves, R. S.; J. P. Weaver, F. S., 317 Stuart ave.
235	Riverside—H. G. Tracie, R. S., 173 E. 4th st.; M. J. Burkett, F. S., 451 E. 12th.
586	Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J st.; C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
1618	" — (Mill) C. C. Volles, R. S., 513½ J st.; M. L. Thern, F. S., 1716 S st.
925	Salinas—J. A. Pugh, R. S.; A. J. Abbott, F. S.
944	San Bernardino—C. R. Bollen, R. S., 1551 W. 3d st.; D. K. Frankhouser, F. S., 870 5th st.
810	San Diego—H. Emanuel Fletcher, R. S., 139 National ave.; E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 447 9th st.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, F. M. Pendergast, 915½ Market st.	
22	" — W. E. Smith, R. S., 335 27th st.; N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.

- 95 " —J. Campis, R. S., 718 Green-
wich st.; John V. Enes, F. S.,
1502 O'Farrell st.
304 " —(Ger.) A. Volsinkler, R. S.,
25 Angelica st.; W. Zilge, F. S.,
405 Elsworth.
422 " —(Mill) Henry I. Miles, R. S.,
29 1/2 Park Grove ave.; J.
Becker, F. S., 2545 Bryant st.
423 " —E. J. Daley, R. S., 2405 18th
st.; J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331
Duncan st.
483 " —Chas. L. Apperson, R. S.,
915 1/2 Market st.; Guy Lath-
rop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market.
616 " —(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S.,
1701 Geary st.; E. B. Dwyer,
R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 " —(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S.,
1358 Market st.; Oakland; C.
A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 " —M. L. Gregg, R. S., 915 1/2
Market st.; Frank Stradling,
F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
1710 Sausalito—Eugene G. J. La Rose, R. S.,
S.; Gus Backstine, F. S.
316 San Jose—H. J. Cornthwaite, R. S.,
387 N. 9th st.; W. Reinhold,
F. S., 8th Empire.
262 San Jose—(Mill) A. M. Smith, R. S.,
464 Bird ave.; J. M. Taylor,
F. S., Santa Clara, Cal., Box
615.
162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.; L.
R. Huyck, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—C. E. Pierce, R. S.; J. R.
Howerton, F. S.
35 San Rafael—W. W. Miller, R. S., 121
Ross st.; Wm. Marshall, F. S.,
Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—R. S. Sumner, R. S., 301
Garnsey st.; F. O. Calkins,
F. S., 434 E. 3d st.
1062 Santa Barbara—O. M. Barnes, R. S.,
Box 44; W. S. Coleman, F. S.,
319 W. Oregate.
829 Santa Cruz—Chas. F. Brower, R. S.,
Sea Bright, Cal.; A. D. Ben-
jamin, F. S., 280 Bever st.
1400 Santa Monica—Jos. Doran, R. S.; M.
J. Musser, F. S.
751 Santa Rosa—Geo. Wolfe, R. S., Box
321; F. E. Seymour, F. S.,
Box 321.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036
E. Church st.; J. D. Finney,
F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1205 Toulumne—Chas. F. Drayer, R. S.,
Carters P. O.; Len Follett,
F. S.
180 Vallejo—A. A. Stiles, R. S., 202 Ken-
tucky st.; L. C. Pray, F. S.,
110 Maine st.
1484 Visalia—E. A. Jones, R. S.; Carmen
Wynn, F. S.
771 Watsonville—J. G. Palmer, R. S., 155
W. 3d st.; R. E. Woodworth,
F. S.

CANADA.

- 1788 Amherst, N. S.—L. J. Poirier, R. S.;
S. J. Hunt, F. S.
553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fenner, R. S.,
Box 222; Waterloo, Ont., Can.;
Peter Jacobs, F. S., Box 329.
1204 Brandon, Man.—W. G. King, R. S.,
Box 463; P. John Morgan, F. S.,
Box 22.
498 Brantford, Ont.—W. Buchan, R. S.,
245 Brock st.; Chas. Wilmont,
F. S., Box 596.
799 Brockville, Ont.—F. Clow, R. S.; W.
A. Fitzsimmons, F. S., Box
404.
1779 Calgary, N. W. T.—R. Stagg, R. S.,
Box 718; Leo Dowler, F. S.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alexis Currie,
R. S., Box 89; H. Corcoran,
F. S., Box 203.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—C. McLarty, F. S.
1782 Coleman, Alta., N. W. T.—I. Nathan,
R. S. and F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—J. V. Buffey, R. S.
and F. S., Box 659.
1241 Cranbrook, B. C.—Harry Tumbridge,
R. S.; A. L. Graham, F. S.
1325 Edmonton, N. W. T.—A. B. Jones, R. S.,
S.; J. A. Kinney, F. S., Box
125.
1012 Frank, Alta.—R. W. Johnson, R. S.,
Box 18; J. McDonald, F. S.,
Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1498 Fort Williams, Ont.—Roderick Mc-
Leod, R. S., Brodie st.; W.
Passingham, F. S.
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jas. Schofield, R. S., Con-
cession st.; H. Taylor, F. S.,
McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—Henry McBeth, R. S.,
Box 21; Simon Cameron,
F. S., Main st.
1744 Grama Mere, Que.—Narcisse Deloge, R. S.,
S.; Alfred Laberge, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. S.,
Box 121; K. McKenzie, F. S.,
Box 121.
563 Guelph, Ont.—Chas. J. C. Sinclair, R. S.,
S.; Woolwich st.; Geo. A. Scrog-
gie, F. S., 105 London Road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flannagan,
R. S., 44 Gottingen st.; Fred
E. Hull, F. S., 67 Maynard st.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Edgar Cummings, R. S.,
S.; 71 East ave.; N. W. J.
Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
1421 Hull, P. Q.—A. O. Proulx, R. S., Point
Gatineau; Art. Dufresne, F. S.,
S.; 81 Du Lac.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S.,
26 Quebec; W. J. Veale, F. S.,
Frontenac st.
1144 Lacombe, Alberta—Stewart Cruick-
shank, R. S.; C. W. Mobley,
F. S.
1061 Medicine Hat, Assa., Can.—P. E. Bon-
nell, R. S.; W. E. Hutson,
F. S.
817 Midland, Ont.—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d
J. L. Beaudoin, F. S., Queen
street.
Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council,
Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a St.
Elizabeth st.

- 134 " —(Fr.) H. P. Couillard, R. S.,
50 Avenue Guilbault, Long-
ueuil, Can.; J. Bayard, F. S.,
523 Sanguinet st.
1127 " —(Mill) O. Larriere, R. S.,
1501 St. Denis; J. F. Milot,
F. S., a 702 Sanguinet st.
1244 " —James Fraser, R. S., 71
Laurier ave., St. Henry; John
Baker, F. S., 246 Coursoi st.
1783 Moose Jaw, Assa.—A. W. Wells, R. S.,
S.; J. E. Corrigan, F. S.
524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, R. S.
and F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Wm. Hodgkiss,
R. S.; Helut Green, F. S.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S.,
Box 750; R. Ritchie, F. S.,
Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bamburg, R. S.
and F. S., Box 198.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—Wm. Carver, R. S.,
Humberstone P. O.; Chas.
W. Pares, F. S., Port Col-
bourne, Ont.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu,
R. S., 447 Du Roi; J. O. Du-
gal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
1784 Regina, N. W. T.—W. E. Fox, R. S.;
Jos. Boyle, F. S.
1674 Red Deer, Alberta—E. A. Graham, R. S.,
S.; E. T. Matchett, F. S.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S.,
Cromwell st.; Robert Irvine,
F. S., 321 Wellington st.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—J. R. Johnson, R. S.,
S.; Sault Ste. Marie, West;
W. J. Jeffery, F. S., Sault Ste.
Marie, West, Box 147.
1681 Sherbrooke, Pro. Que.—B. Lambert, R. S.,
S.; J. C. Trembley, F. S.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Alphonse Forget, R. S.,
Box 527; Henry Brule, F. S.,
Box 527.
1109 Strathcona Alberta, N. W. T.—D. G.
Bisset, R. S., Box 143; W.
Bates, F. S.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Odulf
Pillon, R. S.; V. Francour, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S.,
Box 193; Thomas Mesler,
F. S., 202 Church st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S.
and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—W. L. Fraser, R. S.,
28 Paddock st.; W. A. John-
son, F. S., 50 High st.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuel-
len, R. S., 94 Champlain st.;
A. Menard, F. S., Grant st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—Wm. Stark, R. S.,
Box 254; C. J. Cummings, F. S.,
Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—J. D. Fraser, R. S.,
Box 446; G. W. Barrett, F. S.,
Sydney, C. B.
1793 Three Rivers, Que.—P. Parent, R. S.,
108 St. Oliver st.; Lucian
Marineau, F. S., 99 Rue Roy-
ale.
1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front;
F. G. Grisdale, F. S.
27 Toronto, Ont.—Frank T. Short, R. S.,
43 Gloucester st.; D. D. Mc-
Neill, F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
1408 Toronto, Ont.—A. J. McLellan,
R. S., 342 Delaware ave.; W.
G. Hammitt, F. S., 226 Con-
cord ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S.,
Pleasant st.; J. D. McKay, F. S.,
Brunswick st.
1736 Valleyfield, Que.—Andri Hilbert, R. S.,
Rue Alexandre; Norcie
Ligault, F. S., Rue Sautolre.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—W. H. Higgins, R. S.,
S.; 432 Princess; Geo. Green-
well, F. S., 2016 3d ave.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyou, R. S.
and F. S., Box 37.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Jackson, R. S.;
Wm. Spencer, F. S.
1409 Wetaskinwin, Alberta—Wm. Wendt,
R. S.; J. M. Lane, F. S.,
Banff, Alta.
689 Windsor, Ont.—J. G. Chandler, R. S.,
C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st.,
Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—R. Merrick, R. S.,
357 William Ave.; E. J. Dyer, F. S.,
Box 121.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Leflar, R. S., 29
Bay st.; A. Stephenson, F. S.,
Wilson st.

COLORADO.

- 264 Boulder—Geo. E. Dickey, R. S., 2136
Bluff; E. W. Hockaday, F. S.,
325 Walnut.
489 Canon City—W. S. Evans, R. S., Gen.
Del.; E. E. McKinnon, F. S.,
814 Rudd ave.
417 Colorado City—G. F. Norton, R. S.,
Box 21; E. Martin, F. S., Box
761.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S.,
1211 N. Weber; D. R. Blood,
F. S., 17 W. Fountain.
547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Gallante, R. S.,
Box 574; Adolph Houck, F. S.,
S.; 308 Colorado ave.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S.
Lafayette st.; D. M. Woods,
F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
475 Florence—A. P. Johnson, R. S., 531
W. Main st.; J. H. Charman,
F. S., 520 Pikes Peak ave.
1340 Fort Collins—E. A. King, R. S., 305
Whedbee st.; W. S. Young,
F. S.
1396 Golden—E. W. Bingser, R. S.; Chas.
Woldridge, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—W. Herman, R. S.;
S. R. Johnson, F. S.
850 Leadville—Alfred Pomeroy, R. S., 217
W. 5th st.; Peter Erikson, F. S.,
Box 242.
1394 Longmont—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228;
G. R. Copeland, F. S.
681 Loveland—Jas. K. Adams, R. S., Box
115; D. D. Allmand, F. S., R.
F. D. No. 4.

- 1640 Paonia—C. O. Lee, R. S.; J. W.
Cline, F. S.
362 Pueblo—N. P. Bishoff, R. S., 50 Blk.
U.; Willet Wait, F. S., Box
493.
832 Salida—A. Sever, R. S., Box 202; Geo.
X. White, F. S., Gen. Del.
1257 Silverton—Wm. Schuppan, R. S., Box
279; J. H. Campbell, F. S.
267 Telluride—Fred Cushman, R. S.; A.
B. Coupin, F. S.
1173 Trinidad—Julian Erion, R. S., 1215
Arizona ave.; C. E. Carter,
F. S., 135 E 1st st.
584 Victor—F. A. Liebe, R. S., Box 61;
C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

- 995 Branford—Hugh McGown, R. S.; E.
K. Hosley, F. S., Box 191.
115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S.,
179 Golden Hill st.; Wm.
Whalan, F. S., 1002 Grand st.
952 Bristol—C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Sum-
mer st.
927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12
Crane st.; G. E. Mabie, F. S.,
28 Osborne st.
623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box
239; Van R. Andrews, F. S.,
Box 116.
127 Derby—F. F. Dommernuth, R. S.,
Shelton, Conn., Box 951; A.
S. Bond, F. S., Shelton, Conn.
647 Fairfield—H. A. Lyman, R. S., Box
224, Southport, Conn.; Fred
Marburg, F. S.
196 Greenwich—A. G. Cameron, R. S., 45
Greenwich ave.; John Locke,
F. S., 57 Sherwood pl.
43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34
Cedar; G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21
May st.
920 Meriden—W. G. Wilson, R. S., 66
Sherman ave.; Geo. J. Stan-
ley, F. S., 405 Broad st.
1512 Middletown—Samuel R. Lewis, R. S.,
12 Catherine st.; Henry Wal-
ters, F. S.
804 Naugatuck—Thomas F. Maiber, R. S.;
James Reilly, F. S.
97 New Britain—Chas. E. Stockwell, R. S.,
Box 747; Geo. F. Simons,
F. S., Box 747.
1672 " —(Mill) Wm. M. Nissen, R. S.,
89 Glen st.; John Hiltbold, F. S.,
S.; 153 Greenwood st.
New Haven—Secretary District Coun-
cil—C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 38
Ivy st.
79 " —C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 38 Ivy
st.; D. F. Early, F. S., Box
396.
611 " —(Mill) T. F. Bany, R. S., 420
3d ave., West Haven; Levi
Moulier, F. S., 86 4th ave.,
West Haven.
133 New London—Walter Wolverton, R. S.,
S.; 25 10th st.; Mortimer S.
Darrow, F. S., 55 Ocean st.
1172 " —Frank Burdick, R. S., S. N.
Main st.; Den. E. Gallagher,
F. S., 48 Crystal ave.
1005 New Milford—Jas. G. Mealla, R. S.,
Box 714; E. Howland, F. S.,
Wellsville ave.
137 Norwich—W. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52;
F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293
Central ave.
746 Norwalk—Samuel O. Kemp, R. S., 9
Isaacs st.; Wm. A. Kellogg,
F. S., Box 74.
818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Me-
chanics st.; Wm. Sherman, F. S.,
Church st.
1119 Ridgefield—Edgar Davis, R. S., F. J.
Walker, F. S., R. D. No. 6.
757 South Manchester—Claude E. Truax,
R. S., 3 Spring st.; J. McCarty,
F. S., 78 Olcott st.
210 Stamford—Frederick Wood, R. S., 104
Maple ave.; J. W. Flynn, F. S.,
S.; Hanrahan ave.
234 Thompsonville—Michael Fitzgerald, R. S.,
S.; Box 528; Thos. McCarrol,
F. S., Box 166.
216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 132
Migeon ave.; Wm. Eichner, F. S.,
S.; Box 281.
1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S.,
G. P. Wilson, F. S.
1626 Wallingford—Chas. Loucks, R. S., 56
Fair st.; R. Clark, F. S., 755
E. Center st.
260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S.,
69 W. Liberty st.; N. J. En-
gelke, F. S., 36 Park pl.
825 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399
Pleasant st.; Geo. Taft, F. S.,
155 Main st.
583 Winsted—Bert Jarvis, R. S., 89 Hill-
side ave.; Maurice Reidy, F. S.,
S.; 224 Main st.

DELAWARE.

- Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council,
D. P. Henry, 332 E 7th st.
626 " —Samuel Steel, R. S., Elsmar,
Del.; Millard F. Ritchie, F. S.,
S.; 832 Madison st.
1526 " —(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 721
10th st.; G. Merrett, 225 W.
17th st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council,
E. B. Byrne, Dyer's Mill, 13th
and C st., N. W.
190 " —C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th
st., N. E.; Louis Luebeckert,
F. S., 1614 12th st., N. E.
884 " —Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 116
Taylor st., Anacostia; Chas.
Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor
st., Anacostia.
1103 " —(Mill) E. B. Byrne, Dyers
Mill, 13 and C sts., N. W.; L.
C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Con-
cord, Brookland, D. C.
1651 " —Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A
st., N. E.; W. F. Wilkinson,
F. S., 312 9th st., S. E.

FLORIDA.

- 1221 Bartow—T. J. Davis, R. S., Box 553;
W. O. Fussell, F. S.
1746 Braidenton—R. Kretschmar, R. S.,
Box 124; Frank L. Price, F. S.,
S.
1725 Daytona—W. G. Hobbs, R. S., Box
120; H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S.,
S.; Box 120.
1767 " —(Col.) G. Giger, R. S.; I. S.
McBride, F. S.
1741 Fernandina—Calvin Belton, R. S.,
Box 501; I. F. Jones, F. S.,
Box 501.
1360 Gainesville—J. I. Blake, R. S., 1106
Alachua ave.; A. B. Blalock,
F. S.
566 Hastings—G. J. North, R. S.; John
L. Cram, F. S.
Jacksonville—Secretary Dist. Council,
W. J. Wilson, Box 155.
224 " —(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, R. S.,
1621 Johnson st.; S. T. Mi-
nus, F. S., Box 90.
605 " —J. M. Cremer, R. S., 9th and
Hubbard sts.; A. C. MacNeill,
F. S., 509 W. Adams.
627 " —J. W. Harrell, R. S., 541
Charles st.; J. H. Balster, F. S.,
S.; 1516 Florida ave.
1521 " —L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myr-
tle ave.
1686 " —Jas. W. Welcher, R. S., 1048
W. Ashley st.; H. Powell, F. S.,
S.; Cleveland and Florida ave.
655 Key West—Morris Cochran, R. S.,
White st.; N. P. Nelson, F. S.,
S.; 404 Williams st.
1137 " —(Col.) C. C. McKinney, R. S.;
A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Vir-
ginia st.
1359 Kissimmee—H. R. Overstreet, R. S.;
W. L. Paulk, F. S.
1776 Lakeland—J. R. Turrentine, Jr., R. S.,
J. R. Turrentine, F. S.
993 Miami—W. F. Crofts, R. S., Box 475.
R. M. Quigg, F. S., 616 ave. D.
732 Ocala—R. W. Prioleaux, R. S., 128 S.
Magnolia st.; S. J. Thomas, F. S.,
S.; Box 811.
1270 " —E. E. Converse, R. S., care
Grace's Mill; W. M. Phillips,
F. S., Gen. Del.
1765 Orlando—M. E. Pugh, R. S. and F. S.,
S.; Box 72.
1488 Ormond—A. H. McNally, R. S.; Chas.
McNally, F. S.
1685 Palatka—B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S.,
S.; Box 170.
74 Pensacola—Geo. W. Marble, R. S., 730
Stoddard ave.; John D. Ren-
dall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
107 " —(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S.,
W. A. Watts, F. S., 208 N.
Rens. st.
1585 Plant City—R. S. Adams, R. S.; W.
H. Tyner, F. S.
864 St. Augustine—W. L. Lopez, R. S.,
Gen. Del.; Porter B. Camp-
bell, 19 Joiner st.
1666 " —(Col.) H. C. Clark, R. S., 88
Lincoln st.; H. M. Story, F. S.,
S.; New st.
531 St. Petersburg—Sam Eskridge, R. S.,
Box 74; W. A. Roberts, F. S.,
Box 63.
420 Tampa—(Col.) E. R. Rolf, R. S., 215
LaSalle st.; J. J. Hendry, F. S.,
S.; 1103 3d ave.
396 " —Harry Sutton, R. S., 1110 2d
ave.; Chas. Hughes, F. S.,
Box 309.
1458 Tarpon Springs—Victor Castaing, R. S.,
S.; Box 14; E. E. Hammell,
F. S., Box 118.
819 West Palm Beach—J. P. Fitz, R. S.;
M. F. Blitch, F. S.
GEORGIA.
1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, R. S. and F. S.,
General Delivery.
Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council,
Thos. J. Black, 93 Stonewall
street.
317 " —(Cars) Harry Morgan, R. S.,
117 McAfee st.; S. H. Lyons,
F. S.
329 " —Eben Watkins, R. S., 62 Hous-
ton st.; J. W. Barrett, F. S.,
S.; 25 Rankin st.
439 " —S. H. Livingstone, R. S., 109
Powers st.; T. H. J. Miller, F. S.,
S.; 16 Venable st.
283 Augusta—T. W. McCorkle, R. S., 1362
Estes st.; N. J. Downs, F. S.,
S.; 1467 Glover st.
1228 " —J. R. Knox, R. S., 922 Tal-
cott st.; D. E. Stegus, F. S.,
S.; 1240 Hopkins st.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. B. Harrington,
R. S., 311 N. Lee st.; Lee
Still, F. S., 428 N. Stonewall
ave.
865 " —V. J. Jones, R. S., 822 E.
St.; Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120
S. Amherst st.
1683 Columbus—A. S. Howard, R. S., 2208
2d ave.; J. H. Wood, F. S.,
S.; Phoenix City, Ala.
1620 Fitzgerald—W. W. Pickins, R. S.;
Jerome Smith, F. S.
918 Griffin—J. W. Reid, R. S., Griffin, Ga.;
S. G. Tingle, F. S.
793 Gainesville—F. McLeroy, R. S., New
Holland, Ga.; W. C. Hamilton,
F. S., New Holland, Ga.
Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B.
Breedlove, 110 Cabaniss ave.
144 " —E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross
G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
326 " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S.,
and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
654 " —W. F. Muecke, R. S., 756 Wal-
nut st.; W. H. Davis, F. S.,
S.; 211 Clinton st.
1390 Newnan—Harry Edge, R. S.; T. E.
McCollough, F. S.
411 Rome—J. L. Trammel, R. S., 911
Broad st.; T. P. Mann, F. S.,
S.; 1196 S. Broad.
1455 " —J. F. McLeod, R. S., De Soto
ave.; C. C. McKenzie, F. S.,
W. Howard st.

- 1749 *Rossville*—Geo. Miller, R. S., 435 1/2 Market st., Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. G. Tipton, F. S., 707 James ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Savannah—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Cabaniss, 114 33d st., East.
 256 " —W. W. Smith, R. S., Box 251; J. L. Burroughs, F. S., Box 251.
 318 " —(Col.) Geo. F. Clark, R. S., 411 W. Huntingdon st.; C. W. Swinton, F. S., 1417 E. Broad street.
 1750 " —Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.; A. N. Graham, F. S., 138 W. Broad.
 261 *Valdosta*—W. G. Lastinger, R. S., 709 N. Ashley; C. C. Winslaff, F. S., 311 Ashley st.
 277 *Washington*—K. M. Mickins, R. S.; Davie Heard, F. S.
 1323 *Waycross*—H. M. Campbell, R. S.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

- 745 *Honolulu*—Fred Lackwitz, R. S., Box 611; S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
 1772 *Hilo*—W. R. A. Kayser, R. S. and F. S.

IDAHO.

- 1691 *Coeur D'Alene*—F. C. Smith, R. S., Box 29; W. A. Andrews, F. S., Box 278.
 1420 *Idaho Falls*—R. C. Van Blaricom, R. S. and F. S., Box 1482.
 398 *Lewiston*—J. W. Stevens, R. S., Box 176, Clarkston, Wash.; C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
 335 *Boise City*—T. S. Small, R. S., 844 State st.; C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
 1605 *Moscow*—D. C. Barrett, R. S. and F. S., Main st.
 1615 *Sand Point*—Frank Courtway, R. S., Henry L. Mountjoy, F. S.
 220 *Wallace*—H. K. Helbstad, F. S.
 1042 *Weiser*—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53; A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS.

- 377 *Alton*—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.; Chas. E. Grace, F. S., Washington st., Box 181.
 788 *Anna*—G. A. Hill, R. S.; S. A. Ferguson, F. S., Box 357.
 1184 *Auburn*—W. P. Elliott, R. S. and F. S., Box 145.
 916 *Aurora*—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield ave.; Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
 1248 *Batavia*—A. J. Grunland, R. S., 163 Blaine st.; W. S. Thornburg, F. S., Geneva.
 741 *Beardstown*—S. N. Coy, R. S.; Frank C. Niess, F. S.
 433 *Bellefonte*—(Mil.) Ernest Rodenmyer, R. S., 511 S. Alend st.; Herm. Lutz, F. S., 120 Portland ave.
 975 *Benton*—M. C. Carr, R. S., Box 345; B. J. Smith, F. S.
 1769 *Benld*—E. Ferguson, R. S.; Ray Hackney, F. S.
 63 *Bloomington*—W. S. Green, R. S., 508 W. Mill st.; J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 S. Center st.
 1675 *Breese*—Herman Eilers, R. S.; August Middeke, F. S.
 894 *Cairo*—J. H. Jones, R. S., 312 33d st.; J. O. Baldwin, F. S., 1806 Commercial ave.
 1530 " —(Col.) James Jones, R. S.; E. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
 293 *Canton*—S. E. Snider, R. S., 53 N. ave. B.; H. M. Mercer, F. S., 30 W. Pine st.
 841 *Carbondale*—H. H. Hall, R. S.; T. J. Vineyard, F. S.
 452 *Carrier Mills*—E. T. Davis, R. S., Box 63; J. O. Davis, F. S., Box 63.
 737 *Carlinville*—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331; Shobal Boatman, F. S.
 1091 *Carlyle*—J. H. Yunker, R. S., Box 63; G. E. Yunker, F. S., Box 226.
 588 *Cartersville*—L. C. Holland, R. S.; R. J. Peterson, F. S.
 367 *Centralia*—L. M. Snyder, R. S., 809 Cemetery ave.; J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
 41 *Champaign*—Elmer Hankins, R. S., Gen. Del.; J. J. Shook, F. S., Gen. Del.
 518 *Charleston*—E. T. Chowning, R. S., Cor. 4th and Van Buren sts.; G. M. Cook, F. S., 1151 6th st.
 1362 *Chester*—Wm. Bartels, R. S.; H. E. Brinkman, F. S.
Chicago—Secretary of Dist. Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 5th ave.
 1 " —John H. Robinson, R. S., 943 W. Superior st.; W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bk.
 10 " —D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Place; J. H. Stevens, F. S., 3856 State St.
 13 " —Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.; T. J. Lelivelt, F. S., 1710 Filmore st.
 21 " —(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arlington pl.; P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
 54 " —(Pol.) Frank Lukas, R. S., 1208 Sawyer st.; Vaclav Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st ave.
 58 " —Geo. Lakey, R. S., 2026 Maple ave.; Evanston, Ill.; Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley ave.
 62 " —G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.; A. Wistrom, F. S., 6150 Aberdeen.
 70 " —Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th; P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.

- 80 " —S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave.; Henry Bowmaster, F. S., 101 Dixon st.
 141 " —Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.; J. Murray, F. S., 7110 S. Champlain ave.
 181 " —Wm. Hambach, 1441 N. 43d ave.; Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian ave.
 199 " —W. W. McGary, R. S., 9322 Palmer ave.; J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave.
 242 " —(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.; John Oppelt, F. S., 5124 Ashland ave.
 416 " —Wm. M. Millar, R. S., 773 W. 12th st.; C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn ave.
 419 " —(Ger.) Chas. Buettner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.; Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
 434 " —(Fr.) Geo. Boudmant, R. S., 11808 Wallace st.; E. E. Gratton, F. S., 122d and Parnell ave.
 504 " —(Jewish) A. Levintan, R. S., 203 Maxwell; F. Davis, F. S., 206 W. 12th st.
 521 " —(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 942 Carman ave.; Gust Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division.
 1367 " —(Mil.) Joe Horsch, R. S., 30 Bissell st.; Herm. Ostland, F. S., 173 Elm st.
 1597 " —H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.; Ed. Holford, F. S., 5004 S. Center ave.
 272 *Chicago Heights*—J. Semmelhaack, R. S., 1432 Green st.; Dan P. Bergen, F. S., 70 W. Hickory st.
 869 *Chillicothe*—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.; W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1411 *Christopher*—Marty Jones, R. S.; J. W. Walker, F. S.
 1418 *Clinton*—J. T. Hale, R. S., 516 S. East st.; J. H. Ryan, F. S., 313 N. Elm st.
 1544 *Coal City*—Oliver Palmer, R. S.; Andrew De Van, F. S.
 204 *Coffeen*—J. T. Green, R. S.; W. A. May, F. S.
 295 *Collinsville*—Albert Schroeppel, R. S., Box 148; M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
 1191 *Coulterville*—T. S. McMaster, R. S.; Elmer Garvin, F. S., Box 23.
 269 *Danville*—L. A. Krael, R. S., 22 Virginia ave.; C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Fremont st.
 742 *Decatur*—E. D. F. Hopson, R. S., 208 W. Wood.
 965 *DeKalb*—Roy Spicer, R. S., 510 S. 7th st.; John Halsne, F. S., John st.
 1121 *De Soto*—D. M. West, R. S., Box 115; N. S. King, F. S., Box 55.
 928 *Divernon*—W. B. Dyson, R. S.; J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 *Dixon*—J. L. Anderson, R. S., 507 Spruce st.; R. Mcmasters, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 510 *Duquoin*—H. C. Thornsberry, R. S., Box 81; J. E. Williams, F. S., Box 541.
 1439 *Dwight*—Andrew Nelson, R. S., 320 W. Chippewa; J. D. Empe, F. S., 210 E. James.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A. Marr, 135 1/2 Clare ave.
 169 " —Geo. Schlosser, R. S., 709-A, N. 25th st.; Rolla Watson, F. S., French Village, Ill.
 697 " —(Stairs and Mill) E. Scheary, R. S., Gertrude place; Albert Bange, F. S., 1206 Cleveland.
 903 " —Chas. Bunge, R. S., 1514 Belmont ave.; D. Grine, F. S., 619 Renshaw pl.
 1639 " —Johnny Baier, R. S., 1834 Parson ave.; Chas. Hendricks, F. S., 642 1/2 Collinsville ave.
 378 *Edwardsville*—Edw. Hobson, R. S.; J. W. Wilkins, F. S.
 1771 *Eldorado*—D. L. McClaine, R. S., 72 S. Union; Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent.
 1507 *Elmhurst*—(Ger.) Henry Moller, R. S.; John Keck, F. S.
 1335 *Flora*—W. M. Crown, R. S.; John McHenry, F. S.
 1193 *Frankfort*—Geo. Childers, R. S.; Geo. Johnson, F. S.
 480 *Freeburg*—C. L. Ross, R. S.; Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 *Freeport*—S. O. Fogel, R. S., Mary st.; Leroy Lattig, F. S., 78 American st.
 1611 *Friendsville*—Rolla Keen, R. S.; James Pool, F. S.
 1449 *Galatia*—J. C. Mathes, R. S. and F. S.
 1087 *Galena*—Phil. Fetz, R. S., Box 93; W. F. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High.
 360 *Galesburg*—Frank Munson, R. S., 563 Hawkinson ave.; Sam Davidson, F. S., 144 N. Chamber st.
 1290 *Geneseo*—J. F. Hughes, R. S., Box 293.
 1234 *Girard*—C. E. Boston, R. S., Box 15; F. J. Hoover, F. S.
 1467 *Georgetown*—Art Hayworth, R. S.; George Hill, F. S.
 753 *Greenup*—Thos. Wickiser, R. S.; J. T. Smith, F. S.
 870 *Granville*—H. E. Brown, R. S.; Geo. Scott, F. S.
 1267 *Grayville*—A. S. Driggers, R. S., Box 144; Wm. J. Bodishbaugh, F. S., Box 503.
 669 *Harrisburg*—Walter Boatright, R. S.; Wm. Lane, F. S.
 805 *Havana*—L. F. Grigsby, R. S., Box 492; James Johnson, F. S., Box 295.
 581 *Herrin*—H. R. Dial, R. S., Box 452; A. E. Spence, F. S., Gen. Del.
 461 *Highwood*—Alvin B. Hill, R. S., Highland Park, Ill.; Jos. Severson, F. S., Box 83.

- 1466 *Hoopeston*—Chas. Fultz, R. S., 851 Seminary ave.; J. W. De Weese, F. S.
 904 *Jacksonville*—J. M. Black, R. S., 705 E. Chambers st.; Geo. James, F. S., 731 N. Main st.
 174 *Joliet*—E. B. Ellis, R. S., 1511 N. N. Nicholson st.; A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
 1029 *Johnston City*—S. A. Hyre, R. S.; H. O. Felts, F. S.
 496 *Kankakee*—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave.; T. Mueller, F. S., 60 West ave.
 154 *Kewanee*—Olof Engman, Jr., R. S., 308 S. Walnut st.; Chas. Winquist, F. S., 118 Houle st.
 1066 *Kinmundy*—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 250 *Lake Forest*—John Scheppers, R. S.; Lambert Bax, F. S.
 336 *LaSalle*—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th st.; W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
 568 *Lincoln*—T. J. Lynch, R. S., 210 Willard ave.; F. Dalzell, F. S., Dehner Flats.
 505 *Litchfield*—Bert Seymour, F. S., Walnut st.
 1688 *Lowder*—Geo. Jones, R. S.; O. D. Reynolds, F. S.
 1561 *Macomb*—J. C. Wettengell, R. S., 227 W. Chase st.; Frank Moon, F. S., 325 W. Fiske st.
 1623 *McCormick*—G. L. Jenkins, R. S., Delwood, Ill.; E. Reagan, F. S.
 633 *Madison*—Peter Kelley, R. S., Box 496, Granite, Ill.; W. S. Ogilbee, F. S., Box 229.
 1684 *Makanda*—Frank Hopkins, R. S.; T. J. Cover, F. S.
 508 *Marion*—P. J. Swan, R. S.; Frank Woodside, F. S., Box 441.
 789 *Marissa*—Wm. Petrashek, R. S.; Fred Jensen, F. S.
 1037 *Marseilles*—M. S. Young, R. S., Box 128; J. M. Gallagher, F. S., Box 102.
 765 *Mascoutah*—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43; Edm'd Heerd, F. S., Box 43.
 347 *Mattoon*—Wm. LaClair, R. S., 2605 Marshall ave.; W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
 1256 *Mendota*—Wm. Sacket, R. S., 212 Meridian st.; J. B. Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
 803 *Metropolis*—R. B. Littell, R. S.; B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
 241 *Moline*—Austin Hussey, R. S., 1428 23d ave.; Chas. Landquist, F. S., 153 1/2 str.
 1265 *Monmouth*—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322 W. 4th ave.; Jake Faust, F. S., 322 W. 7th ave.
 1161 *Morris*—F. T. McLaughlin, R. S., Box 1188; N. J. Mosher, F. S.
 1188 *Mt. Carmel*—W. H. Roby, R. S.; J. E. Hensley, F. S., Box 504.
 280 *Mt. Olive*—Fred Garrels, R. S., Box 68; K. Beyer, F. S.
 999 *Mt. Vernon*—T. A. Donnell, R. S., Box 202; Henry Hancock, F. S., 421 S. 13th st.
 604 *Murphyboro*—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st.; Geo. W. Swafford, F. S., 812 Illinois ave.
 1559 *New Athens*—Chas. Becker, R. S., Box 154; Henry Geiger, F. S., Box 184.
 671 *New Baden*—Julius Hummel, R. S. and F. S., Box 53.
 582 *Odin*—C. Vandercok, R. S. and F. S.
 1192 *Oglesby*—Geo. Brown, R. S., Box 117; Robert Pryde, F. S.
 1478 *Olney*—Rolla Dean, R. S.; Jno. N. Shephard, Box 502.
 661 *Ottawa*—G. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell; J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 De Leon st.
 1211 *Palmira*—Fred O. Crum, R. S.; John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
 648 *Pana*—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory st.; W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
 1334 *Paris*—A. E. Hodge, R. S., 311 Parish st.; John Hunter, F. S., 123 E. Wood st.
 644 *Pekin*—Cornelius Rust, R. S., 820 Charlotte st.; Wm. Weiss, F. S., 820 Henrietta st.
 183 *Peoria*—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 216 Main st.; J. H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
 733 *Percy*—W. K. Lickiss, R. S.; W. C. Fisk, F. S.
 195 *Peru*—Louis Shandensack, R. S., 2223 Main st.; Fred D. Smith, F. S., 1615 10th st.
 1056 *Pinckneyville*—J. W. Logan, R. S.; J. Funk, F. S.
 1786 *Pittsfield*—Wm. Johnson, R. S.; J. W. Conrad, F. S., Box 375.
 728 *Pontiac*—Wm. H. Ong, R. S., E. Howard st.; L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
 1525 *Princeton*—Clarence Johnson, R. S., 120 N. Randolph st.; F. A. Johnson, F. S., 425 N. 1st st.
 189 *Quincy*—Nic. Hafner, R. S., 407 S. 4th st.; F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
 1763 *Robinson*—R. P. Anderson, R. S., Box 633; W. P. Smith, F. S.
 974 *Rochele*—E. B. Sweeney, R. S.; B. R. Longwell, F. S.
 792 *Rockford*—Wm. Staben, R. S., 514 Chestnut st.; Chas. Lindquist, F. S., Baker pl.
 166 *Rock Island*—Carl Schmacht, R. S., 1011 N. 9th st.; A. Johnson, F. S., 917 11th ave.
 798 *Salem*—H. D. Evans, R. S., Box 313; J. T. Tully, F. S., Box 166.
 1564 *Savanna*—W. R. Billings, R. S.; H. O. Atkins, F. S.
 1299 *Seatonville*—John Thompson, R. S., Ladd, Ill., Box 57; John A. Reed, F. S.
 1755 *Sorento*—J. M. Enloe, R. S.; J. F. Mathis, F. S.

- 1083 *St. Charles*—Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526; Peter Roy, F. S., Box 202.
 479 *Sparta*—R. L. Cuthbertson, R. S., Box 209; John Shaffer, F. S.
 16 *Springfield*—John McGee, R. S., 122 E. Washington; J. R. Holmes, F. S., 120 W. Capital.
 631 *Spring Valley*—Thos. Moir, Jr., Box 118; D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
 156 *Staunton*—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458; John Bell, F. S.
 695 *Sterling*—E. E. McGee, R. S.; M. B. Quick, F. S.
 495 *Streator*—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 613 Tyler st.; Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1002 S. Blomington.
 826 *Sycamore*—F. B. Relyea, R. S., Box 629; Andrew Palmer, F. S.
 1250 *Tamaroa*—Sam Harris, R. S.; W. H. Johnston, F. S.
 748 *Taylorville*—E. Davis, R. S., 513 E. Vine st.; O. Sinson, F. S., Box 603.
 1515 *Thebes*—J. P. Watson, R. S.; C. H. David, F. S.
 1715 *Thompsonville*—S. M. Carter, R. S.; J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
 807 *Toluca*—Frank McCoy, R. S., Box 8; S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
 1026 *Urbana*—H. Y. Shaffer, R. S., 407 W. Cal. st.; Jake Schmitt, F. S., 703 W. University ave.
 1338 *Utica*—G. H. Schmidig, R. S., Box 320; F. A. Wilkins, F. S.
 1163 *Virden*—Erwin Near, R. S.; Cecil L. Rogers, F. S.
 448 *Waukegan*—W. G. Campbell, R. S., 130 Jefferson ave.; R. S. Grice, F. S., 18th st. and So. Park ave., North Chicago, Ill.
 1704 *Wenona*—B. R. Laughlin.
 1768 *West Chicago*—J. P. Deutsch, R. S.; Alois Dollf, F. S.
 1527 *Wheaton*—E. S. Jayne, R. S., 204 Wheaton ave.; John Stolze, F. S., 210 S. Cross st.
 938 *Willisville*—Henry Brandhorst, R. S.; J. Fisher, F. S.
 1764 *Ziegler*—J. M. Bowling, R. S.; Chas. Reed, F. S., Mulkeytown.

INDIANA.

- 477 *Alexandria*—F. B. Thompson, R. S., R. R. 23; Clarence Noble, F. S.
 352 *Anderson*—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 W. 1st st.; W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
 1380 *Bedford*—Archie Dalton, R. S., 1511 W. 19th st.; L. B. Emery, F. S., W. 12th st.
 1712 *Bicknell*—Jack Clark, R. S.; H. S. Johnson, F. S.
 1308 *Bluffton*—C. M. Heninger, R. S., 327 S. Central ave.; J. N. Schriber, F. S., 1021 F st.
 694 *Boonville*—John J. Rinkel, R. S.; Chas. Hudson, F. S.
 431 *Brazil*—H. L. Ringa, R. S., Box 143; O. M. Hunt, F. S., 615 E. Pinkley st.
 1454 *Buell*—John W. Pope, F. S., Cass, Ind.
 1377 *Carlisle*—Jake Wilson, R. S.; W. H. Sutherland, F. S.
 1349 *Clay City*—Percy Hochstetler, F. S., Martz, Ind.
 488 *Clinton*—Wyllie Evans, R. S.; Geo. Baugh, F. S.
 1682 *Coalmont*—D. S. Beadle, R. S.; Solomon Inman, F. S.
 1155 *Columbus*—C. B. Lackey, R. S.; A. B. Moreton, F. S., E. Columbus.
 1355 *Crawfordsville*—Geo. Harland, R. S., 463 Gibson st.; Clarence Newell, F. S., 607 Milligan.
 1454 *Danville*—O. E. Nichols, R. S., Box 243; H. W. Roberts, F. S., Box 411.
 946 *Decatur*—W. E. Moon, R. S.; Ross Mallonee, F. S., 225 7th st.
 998 *Dugger*—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25; Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
 565 *Elkhart*—E. Z. Stalter, R. S., 508 Milwaukee ave.; H. F. Enders, F. S., 900 Elkhart ave.
 1734 " —(R. R.) J. E. Parritt, R. S., 131 Pratt st.; Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
 652 *Elwood*—W. C. Beyersdorfer, R. S., 201 N. 5th st.; J. G. Fields, F. S., Room 2, Adams Bk.
 90 *Evansville*—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1700 W. Franklin st.; S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
 1758 *Formersburg*—J. H. Branson, R. S.; Frank Frakes, F. S.
 1465 *Frankfort*—C. A. James, R. S., 1015 E. Ohio st.; Henry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
 1402 *Franklin*—G. C. Niccum, R. S., 382 N. Yande; W. A. Jenkins, F. S., 981 W. Jefferson st.
 232 *Fi. Wayne*—C. Briemon, R. S., 1030 Grant ave.; C. Nelson, F. S., 714 E. Jefferson.
 160 *Gas City*—James Shultz, R. S.; I. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 *Goshen*—J. H. Fletcher, R. S.; M. C. Uery, F. S., 108 Olive st.
 1430 *Greensburg*—F. L. Thomas, R. S., 492 W. Walnut st.; John S. McKinney, F. S., 613 W. Washington st.
Hammond—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
 599 " —U. Spafford, R. S., 422 Stanton st.; M. Hower, F. S., 20 W. Doty st.
 1110 *East Chicago*—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Box 70; Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 222.
 1317 *Indiana Harbor*—Isaac Herman, R. S., Box 244; J. A. Porter, F. S., Box 324.
 213 *Hartford City*—Lee Farr, R. S., 107 W. Water st.; J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin.

1229 Huntington—John Nix, R. S., 93 Oak st.; John Payne, F. S., 53 Mayne st.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. H. Taylor, 2824 N. Missouri st.
 90 " —(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, R. S., 908 Sanders st.; Paul Schludecker, F. S., 1501 Kennington st.
 281 " —James Jordan, R. S., 116 N. East st.; J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
 349 " —(Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.; W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
 1093 " —R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby st.; P. H. Ringold, F. S., 1042 Tecumseh ave.
 1490 " —(Mill) J. B. Crapp, R. S., 243 1/2 Virginia ave.; Frank Zeigler, F. S., 1647 Fenneman.
 909 Jasonville—W. W. Dunham, R. S.; Frank G. Shepherd, F. S.
 533 Jeffersonville—Earl Phillips, R. S., Ohio Falls, Ind.; Louis Miller, F. S.
 1342 Kingman—G. W. Spencer, R. S. and F. S.
 734 Kokomo—H. O. Moore, R. S., 171 E. Walnut st.; Henry Hoover, F. S., 58 E. High st.
 215 Lafayette—S. W. Crosslyn, R. S., N. 9th st.; Levi Shiveley, F. S., 611 S. 21st st.
 1485 Laporte—J. W. Moyer, R. S., 1412 State st.; John Bowman, F. S., Woodward st.
 1538 Lebanon—Brace Taylor, R. S., 319 East st., south; E. Tindler, F. S., 1016 Hamilton.
 1557 Lewis—F. W. Algers, R. S.; Jas. E. Peters, F. S.
 487 Linton—E. L. Merrill, R. S., Box 614; H. H. Rodman, F. S., Box 241.
 808 Logansport—H. A. DeFord, R. S.; W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
 1692 Loogootee—Louis J. Walker, R. S.; J. E. Grannan, F. S.
 365 Marion—C. W. Hayden, R. S., 3526 S. Felton st.; Jos. S. Myers, F. S., 329 E. Walnut.
 1238 Michigan City—Walter Harris, R. S.; A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Franklin st.
 1200 Midland—A. Casad, R. S.; L. H. Dixon, F. S.
 1470 Mishawaka—F. E. Sage, R. S., 528 W. Joseph st.; L. E. Hiner, F. S., 310 W. Grove st.
 1753 Mt. Vernon—Ray G. Parker, R. S.; John Fiedler, F. S.
 592 Muncie—S. F. Pipin, R. S., Box 474; D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 S. Gharkey.
 436 New Albany—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W. Spring st.; G. W. Lemmon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
 1196 Oakland City—George C. Christman, R. S.; Geo. R. Thurman, F. S., Box 273.
 932 Peru—Jas. F. Snideman, R. S., 571 E. 4th st.; J. M. Roller, F. S., 7 W. River st.
 1076 Petersburg—L. E. Woolsey, R. S.; Erastus Johnson, F. S.
 1537 Plainville—A. Corlett, R. S.; Sam Scott, F. S.
 935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, R. S.; S. Hart; Crawford Stormont, F. S., 609 E. Spruce st.
 912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, R. S., 417 S. 9th st.; John Tieman, F. S., 81 Liberty ave.
 1275 Sandborn—J. C. Lukford, R. S., Box 151; E. D. Russell, F. S.
 1071 Seymour—E. E. Abbott, R. S., 306 W. Brown st.; Jacob F. Spear, F. S.
 1435 Shelbyville—Edwin I. Bowen, R. S., 221 S. West st.; M. Cheser, F. S., 88 Montgomery st.
 1106 Shelbyville—Wm. V. Riggs, R. S.; O. L. Hill, F. S.
 413 South Bend—Burt Gilman, R. S., 806 Vistula ave.; L. W. Carpenter, F. S., 1019 E. LaSalle.
 1304 Spencer—Wm. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
 706 Sullivan—Charlie Beasley, R. S.; N. D. Martin, F. S., Box 504.
 205 Terre Haute—S. C. Manan, R. S., 1660 N. 12 1/2 st.; A. E. Saltsman, F. S., 1626 N. 6 1/2 st.
 358 Tipton—Linn Collee, R. S.; Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
 1357 Valparaiso—Edmund L. James, R. S., 39 N. Valparaiso st.; John A. Longshore, F. S., 503 Institute st.
 658 Vincennes—U. G. Case, R. S., 209 Volmer st.; J. S. Rush, F. S., 816 1st st.
 812 " —G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1116 N. 1st st.; T. J. Herst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
 Wabash—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
 598 " —Jonas Gilbert, R. S.; Wm. Jones, F. S., 102 Erie st.
 1076 Washington—A. P. Hawkins, R. S., E. Walnut st.; Chas. D. O'Brien, F. S., E. Walnut st.
 1038 Winslow—O. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52; G. P. Busch, F. S., Box 105.
 1036 Whiting—Richard Krouse, R. S.; Stillman Meek, F. S.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

1752 Ada—R. Fleming, R. S., Box 165; M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
 1028 Ardmore—A. H. White, R. S., Box 16; D. N. Ferguson, F. S., Box 16.
 1659 Bartlesville—Harry Cowell, R. S., Box 403; C. L. Foulk, F. S.
 658 Chickasha—L. V. Long, R. S., Box 891; W. A. Walford, F. S., Box 688.
 1590 Coalgate—James Stephenson, R. S.; Box 340; Joe Knight, F. S., Box 340.

1199 Durant—L. F. Heartly, R. S. and F. S., Box 731.
 1092—Haileyville—A. L. Doolittle, R. S.; C. W. Lester, F. S., Box 94.
 1483 Hartshorne—J. W. Wall, R. S., Box 213; J. H. Dasnell, F. S.
 896 Holdenville—J. M. Page, R. S.; C. J. Walker, F. S.
 1417 Hugo—J. P. Story, R. S.; C. P. Johnson, F. S., Box 121.
 1716 Krebs—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256; J. H. Higdon, F. S.
 1524 McCurtain—Frank Keith, R. S., Box 86; C. H. Glenn, F. S. Chant, I. T.
 1072 Muskogee—J. H. Klick, R. S., Box 452; L. P. Stine, F. S., Box 64.
 1452 Okmulgee—W. S. Moore, R. S., Box 147; T. D. Gregory, F. S., Box 74.
 1293 Sulphur—C. A. Florer, R. S.; J. R. Richardson, F. S., P. O. Box 24.
 986 South McAlester—J. H. Freeman, R. S., Box 177; H. J. Rodgers, F. S., Box 64.
 1629 Tishomingo—J. D. Fryer, R. S. and F. S., Box 260.
 1178 Wagoner—E. L. Jones, R. S.
 1573 " —W. R. Hope, R. S.; E. T. Campbell, F. S.
 1276 Wilburton—E. Miles, R. S.; Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.

IOWA.

315 Boone—Phillon Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.; Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Louis J. Miller, R. S., 1005 Central ave.; S. Jno. Messmer, F. S., 908 Elm st.
 308 Cedar Rapids—H. J. Smith, R. S., Box 131; C. E. Payne, F. S., Box 131.
 597 Centerville—M. B. Pennington, R. S., 408 E. Franklin st.; A. C. Yount, F. S., 502 S. 16th st.
 1523 Chariton—T. S. Frazier, R. S.; W. R. Stafford, F. S.
 772 Clinton—Wm. J. Murphy, R. S., 419 2d ave.; M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—J. W. Birdie, R. S., Box 187; Ed. A. Cox, F. S.
 364 Council Bluffs—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714 Perin ave.; H. L. Ward, F. S., 2012 5th ave.
 634 Creston—Jno. Knight, R. S., 704 N. Sycamore st.; G. A. Stickland, F. S., 507 Park st.
 Davenport—Sec. Dist. Council, Hy. Grothe, 821 4th ave., Rock Island, Ill.
 554 " —Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Oneida st.; Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
 1272 " —W. T. Gallaher, R. S., 1518 Gain st.; W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
 106 Des Moines—L. G. Bennett, F. S., 1508 26th st.
 425 " —(Mill) F. A. Youngquist, R. S., 523 E. S. 4th st.; A. H. Burkeman, F. S., East Des Moines.
 1699 " —Frank N. Merriam, R. S., 920 E. Beaman st.; C. J. Wermermark, F. S., 1431 Fremont st.
 678 Dubuque—W. F. Miller, R. S., 835 Rhomburg ave.; M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
 1289 " —Fred Gautert, R. S., 1937 Washington; R. A. Dieterich, F. S., 2781 Jackson st.
 1579 Eldora—W. F. Pool, R. S.; Edgar Houghton, F. S.
 284 Fort Dodge—S. E. Berry, R. S., 614 N. 12th st.; Wm. Leahy, F. S., 615 S. 15th st.
 1648 Fort Madison—A. S. Gaylord, R. S., 533 6th st.; Joe S. Ewing, F. S., 707 Park st.
 514 Hiteaman—Chas. Sonastrun, R. S.; Lucius Oaks, F. S., Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 210 N. Linn st.; Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—J. Rosser, R. S., 129 N. 7th; H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
 1644 Knoxville—G. W. Frazier, R. S.; H. A. Tucker, F. S.
 397 Le Claire—C. B. Stacy, R. S.; E. E. Knopp, F. S.
 1171 Marion—J. E. Seymour, R. S.; S. M. Wiley, F. S., Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—T. J. Stewart, R. S., 808 W. Church st.; F. L. Nicholson, F. S., R. F. D. No. 2.
 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson.
 1069 Muscatine—Joe J. Reindl, R. S., 205 W. 5th st.; R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe st.
 1790 " —(Mill) J. W. Yeater, R. S., 411 Lowe st.; Lee W. Lang, F. S., 700 W. 8th st.
 1213 Mystic—D. M. Van Dike, R. S., Box 612; B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 579.
 1116 Newton—A. H. Wright, R. S.; W. Sparks, F. S.
 1508 Ocluein City—J. E. Donlin, R. S., 115 S. Frederick st.; N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., 507 1st ave., S.
 1034 Oskaloosa—P. R. Swayze, R. S., 410 S. 1st st.; J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D st.
 767 Ottumwa—C. E. Bishop, R. S., R. R. No. 1; L. L. Lightner, F. S., Labor Hall.
 879 Red Oak—W. E. Elwood, R. S.; J. A. Elwood, F. S., 111 S. 3d.
 948 Sioux City—Byron Bradish, R. S., 312 Paronla st.; W. C. Weisenese, F. S., 210 Bluff st.
 615 Washington—W. H. Minick, R. S.; J. Warren, F. S.

KANSAS.

923 Atchison—J. W. Jonas, R. S., 510 N. 8th st.; Jno. W. Smith, F. S., 1027 Walnut st.
 253 Argentine—Frank M. Curry, R. S., 1105 Ruby ave.; M. Murphy, F. S., 930 Powell ave.
 1724 Arkansas City—Frank Garrett, R. S., 306 S. 4th st.; O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
 552 Armourdale—Jas. J. Rogers, 2010 Jefferson.
 1482 Caney—W. D. Garr, R. S.; J. T. McKee, F. S., Box 444.
 1205 Chanute—R. Perkins, R. S., 102 N. Forest; John Weber, F. S., 1012 S. Grant.
 1404 Cherryvale—Robt. Woolridge, F. S., E. 6th st.
 1212 Coffeyville—F. L. Ruthrauff, R. S., 406 E. 11th st.; J. C. Ecret, F. S., 1109 Elm st.
 1224 Emporia—H. A. Spencer, R. S., 120 Union st.; H. H. Robinson, F. S., 616 E. 6th ave.
 942 Fort Scott—E. B. Ragesdale, R. S., 518 Hill st.; A. E. Hogan, F. S., 524 Hill st.
 876 Frontenac—L. W. Ledford, R. S.; H. J. Snell, F. S., Box 257.
 609 Hiawatha—Homer Hirth, R. S.; Wm. Hogue, F. S.
 285 Humbolt—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.; Philo Lyons, F. S.
 1587 Hutchinson—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th st.
 1198 Independence—Harry Hart, R. S., 708 W. Main; Rolla Rose, F. S., Gen. Del.
 123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, R. S., 505 S. 2d st.; J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 213 South st.
 138 Kansas City—S. E. Pelly, R. S., 218 S. 7th st.; T. L. Pollock, F. S., 1029 Splitlog ave.
 1285 " —W. Q. Freeman, R. S., 1043 Ella ave.
 1068 La Harpe—W. E. Judkins, R. S., Box 403; R. C. Miller, F. S., Box 403.
 458 Lawrence—A. M. Curry, R. S., 922 N. Y. st.; S. P. Byrd, F. S., 275 Lincoln st.
 499 Leavenworth—F. M. Stucker, R. S., 516 Lynn st.; G. McCaully, F. S., 217 1/2 N. 5th st.
 1010 Mulberry—W. F. Collins, R. S.; Chas. M. Gunn, F. S.
 1730 Neodesha—J. M. Garrett, R. S.; S. A. Hostetter, F. S.
 1556 Ottawa—J. B. Loux, R. S., 719 S. Mulberry st.; C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust.
 1022 Parsons—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont ave.; H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
 561 Pittsburg—J. J. Wilson, R. S., 311 S. Locust st.; Geo. F. Holt, F. S., Box 131.
 1571 Salina—Bennie Williams, R. S., Box 337; T. E. Davis, F. S.
 1001 Scammon—A. E. Lewis, R. S.; Jules Caumiaux, F. S.
 1445 Topeka—J. W. De Graff, 210 E. 7th st.
 1546 Weir—H. P. Adams, R. S., Box 383; Jas. Carrington, F. S., Box 314.
 1220—Wellington—L. W. Robinson, R. S., 413 S. J. st.; L. Mosby, F. S., 409 N. Blaine st.
 146 West Mineral—E. I. Runk, R. S.; A. B. Wilson, F. S.
 Wichita—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. E. Prine, 219 So. Topeka ave.
 201 " —W. E. Youngmeyer, R. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.; Chas. Rochelle, F. S., 203 Milwood ave.
 1183 Winfield—J. F. Richardson, R. S., 800 E. 4th st.; Philip Frankenkfeld, F. S., 424 W. 9th st.

KENTUCKY.

472 Ashland—E. H. Butler, R. S., 315 24th st.; W. E. Zortman, F. S., 637 E. Carter.
 725 Bowling Green—R. Durston, R. S., Fair and Woodford sts.; Frank J. Gottwalles, F. S., Gen. Del.
 1542 Catlettsburg—C. C. Davis, R. S., Kenova, W. Va.; A. McKinzie, F. S., Normal Ky.
 641 Central City—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 98; C. T. Noffsinger, F. S.
 1589 Corbin—Wilson Masters, R. S.; J. Eagle, F. S.
 712 Covington—G. E. Bullock, R. S., 54 Pike st.; Irvin Kite, F. S., 262 Western ave.
 785 " —H. B. Kampsen, R. S., 262 W. 13th st.; J. Mantz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
 1189 Dayton—C. B. Glaze, R. S., 607 Dayton ave.; Jas. Anschutz, F. S., 405 Dayton ave.
 851 Henderson—J. W. Hager, R. S., 527 S. Alvasia st.; W. A. Grigsby, F. S., 321 Jefferson.
 442 Hopkinsville—W. H. Hester, R. S., 202 W. 19th st.; E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th st.
 1650 Lexington—C. P. Hawkins, R. S., 417 N. Upper st.; Albert Miller, Jr., F. S., 419 S. Upper st.
 1218 Ludlow—J. F. Morgan, R. S.; Jas. T. Guleser, F. S.
 Louisville—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Voit, 1842 Reutlinger ave.
 103 " —C. G. Huffman, R. S., 1721 Bayles ave.; Henry Voit, F. S., 1842 Reutlinger ave.
 214 " —(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, R. S., 915 E. Chestnut; John Mueller, F. S., 701 26th st.
 1369 " —H. E. Powell, R. S., 706 E. Madison; Aug. Schultz, F. S., 310 First st.
 1506 Madisonville—C. N. Critser, R. S.; J. W. Settle, F. S., Box 278.

1039 Marion—C. J. Burget, R. S.; W. E. Potter, F. S.
 698 Newport—Andy Wald, R. S., 730 Saratoga st.; J. Sexton, F. S., 834 Patterson st.
 809 Owensboro—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th; W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
 559 Paducah—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark; Robt. S. Menifee, F. S., 1739 Harrison st.
 1352 Princeton—Joe Thompson, R. S.; Jno. A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
 1705 Sebree—C. L. Elwin, F. S.
 1017 Sturgis—P. B. Graham, R. S.; R. B. Williams, F. S.

LOUISIANA.

973 Alexandria—O. C. Unbehagen, R. S., S. Elliott and 14th st.; S. W. Henarie, F. S., 120 Washington st.
 1147 Baton Rouge—Geo. A. Purnell, R. S., 405 Union st.; J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.
 1225 " —Joe Sanchez, R. S., Gen. Del.; E. F. Jones, F. S., 1223 Fla. st.
 1726 " —B. C. Murell, R. S., Box 85; C. A. Nygaard, F. S., 615 St. Charles.
 1495 Breau Bridge—Henry Richard, R. S.; V. A. Berset, F. S.
 1791 Covington—Geo. H. Mehrhoff, R. S.; W. Glockner, F. S.
 874 Jennings—S. A. Keef, R. S.; T. J. Woodworth, F. S., Box 64.
 1718 Jeanerette—Robert Robin, R. S.; M. Valentine, F. S.
 113 La Fayette—John Wolf, R. S.; P. Cockran, F. S.
 1057 Lake Charles—Geo. W. Armstrong, R. S., Box 550; L. R. Hiscok, F. S., Box 46.
 868 Monroe—J. H. Smith, R. S., Box 388; Walter Masling, F. S., Box 388.
 758 " —(Col.) William Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.; Jas. Hodge, F. S., Box 520.
 1494 Natchitoches—J. P. Prudhomme, R. S.; E. J. Harkins, F. S.
 1251 New Iberia—L. H. Huggens, R. S.; Charles Shaffer, F. S.
 76 New Orleans—C. A. McCalm, R. S., 623 Scott st.; Chas. A. Thiery, F. S., 3305 Chipewa st.
 1577 " —A. Fehsenfeld, R. S., 6124 Laurel st.; W. Hathaway, F. S., 2513 Decatur st.
 Shreveport—Secretary Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 " —R. D. Jones, R. S., Box 261; C. L. Worsham, F. S., Box 261.
 764 " —J. R. Stuckey, R. S., 422 Jordan st.; D. D. Swindle, F. S., care T. E. Stephenson Lumber Yard.

MAINE.

914 Augusta—Ira H. Foster, R. S., 26 Hight st.; John F. Spaulding, F. S., 46 Quimby.
 1663 Bath—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont; W. A. Hoyle, F. S., 1303 Washington.
 621 Bangor—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st.; Brewer, Me.; W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
 459 Bar Harbor—Henry Smith, R. S., 18 Forest st.; N. Chaney, F. S., Eden st.
 1259 Gardner—M. F. Marrow, R. S., 5 F. st.; Randolph, Me.; G. W. McMaster, F. S.
 407 Lewiston—A. M. Flagg, R. S., 94 Spring st.; Auburn; C. M. Page, F. S., 586 Main st.
 517 Portland—F. L. Foote, R. S., 157 Franklin st.; A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
 1474 " —(Mill) H. B. Carr, F. S., 15 North st.
 1031 Madison—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.; Geo. Lane, F. S.
 1707 Millinocket—Wm. Hurlihy, R. S.; E. E. Wyman, F. S.
 787 Skowhegan—Jno. B. Taylor, R. S.; Geo. Soule, F. S.
 348 Waterville—F. L. Bonnford, R. S., 4 Winter st.; L. R. Kitchen, F. S., Oakland st.

MARYLAND.

1126 Annapolis—Mark I. Smith, R. S., 15 Franklin st.; N. H. Spicknall, F. S., 26 Randall st.
 Baltimore—Sec. Dist. Council, Wm. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 29 " —G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith; Wm. Keenan, F. S., 704 Aisquith.
 44 " —(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813 N. Gay st.; H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford ave.
 345 " —Wm. Green, R. S., 1716 Jackson st.; Wm. H. Milligan, F. S., 530 E. Clement st.
 990 " —Geo. W. Danner, R. S., 2418 E. Lafayette ave.; G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
 1182 " —(Cabinet Makers) W. Morowski, R. S., 1707 Aliceannol.
 1315 " —Eugene Sullivan, R. S., 1715 Lorman st.; Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
 1358 " —Frank Schirmer, R. S., 112 S. Castle st.; H. Ripple, Jr., F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
 1598 " —Jos. K. Schelling, R. S., 1726 Carlisle pl.; G. H. Korb, F. S., Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore st.
 1722 " —(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.; W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyl ave.
 1024 Cumberland—Wm. Lowdermilk, R. S., 388 N. Center st.; J. D. Ranck, F. S., 13 Cecilia st.

- 1702 Frederick—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
 1661 Frostburg—Clifton Geis, R. S.; Wm. Preston, F. S.
 1378 Hagerstown—Roy C. Lowman, R. S., 166 N. Franklin st.; Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
 1351 Havre de Grace—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 395 Adams—Wm. Haskins, R. S.; Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Summer st.
 1298 Andover—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm st.
 1059 Athol—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A; C. H. Dodd, F. S., 79 Fish st.
 1307 Attleboro—A. B. Lewis, R. S., 34½ Emory st.; A. J. McKinnon, F. S., 84 Pleasant.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 10 Davis ave., Brookline.
 33 "—(Boston) A. M. Sinclair, R. S., 641 8th st., South Boston; D. H. Deegon, F. S., 77 Romsey st., Dorchester.
 67 "—(Roxbury) Dawson Cole, R. S., 531 6th st., South Boston; J. McLaughlin, F. S., 215 Boylston st., Jamaica Plains.
 218 "—(East Boston) W. N. Thornton, R. S., 429 Chelsea st., East Boston; C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st., East Boston.
 386 "—(Dorchester) J. A. Stewart, R. S., 1 Branch st., Quincy; J. Lent, F. S., 19 Linden st., South Boston.
 438 "—(Brookline) Ed. H. Marks, R. S., 419 Main st., Chsn. Dist., Boston; James Keefe, F. S., 116 Chestnut st., Brookline.
 441 "—(Cambridge) L. L. Sanborn, R. S., 76 Yorktown st., W. Somerville; A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st., Cambridge.
 443 "—(Chelsea) Harry Williams, R. S., 56 Marlboro st., Chelsea; P. J. Smyth, F. S., 20 Orange st., Chelsea.
 625 "—(Malden) Frank Simpson, R. S., 235 Washington st., Malden; Albert Boulter, F. S., 37 Linden ave., Malden.
 629 "—(Somerville) C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy st., Somerville; W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st., Somerville.
 777 "—(Medford) A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave., Medford; M. J. Manning, F. S., 27 Cherry st., Medford.
 780 "—(Everett) Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 12 Davis st., Revere; W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard ave., Everett.
 821 "—(Winthrop) Samuel Irwin, R. S., Bayside ave., Winthrop; G. Livenston, F. S., 31½ Hermon, Winthrop.
 846 "—(Revere) L. G. Layton, R. S., 98 Eustis st., Revere; Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson, Revere.
 889 "—(Allston) Frank C. Whitney, R. S., 72 Spring st., Brighton; A. Sabine, F. S., 28 Allston st., Allston.
 938 "—(W. Roxbury) Wm. D. Entremont, R. S., 2 S. Walter st., W. Roxbury; Fred Trethaway, F. S., 27 Fresno st., Roxbury.
 954 "—(Boston) W. Frumkin, R. S., 45 Minot; I. Conwiler, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
 959 "—(Mattapan) H. McHugo, F. S., Mattapan.
 1096 "—(Boston) (Floor Layers) John A. McKensie, R. S., 136 K st., South Boston; A. H. Bowers, F. S., 79 Farquahr st., Roslindale.
 1271 "—(Boston) H. B. Sanderson, R. S., 17 Yarmouth st.; Frank Dunnan, F. S., 46 Falmouth st.
 1393 "—(E. Boston) Jas. Kelley, F. S., 11 More st., W. Somerville.
 1410 "—(Boston) W. D. Irving, R. S., 4 Auburn sq., Charleston; Ira E. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset.
 1573 "—(Boston) G. E. Haskins, R. S., Wallaston; Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge.
 1653 "—(N. Cambridge) T. S. Babineau, R. S., 16 Dudley st., N. Cambridge; C. A. White, F. S., 54 Gorain st., Somerville.
 1197 Saugus—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus; Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1550 Braintree—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree; W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
 1046 Bridgewater—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.; E. J. Richmond, F. S., Bedford st.
 624 Brockton—W. Hanson, R. S., 46 Farrington st.; F. W. Smith, F. S., 76 Turner st.
 1754 Canton—Clarence J. Davis, R. S., Box 35; Led Leonard, F. S.
 858 Clinton—John M. Robinson, R. S., So. Lancaster, Mass.; G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
 1123 Cohasset—Aug. Burgess, R. S., Box 581; Louis J. Morris, F. S., Box 214.
 1593 Concord—G. W. Orse, R. S.; E. Johnson, F. S.
 1372 Easthampton—Fred S. Knott, R. S., 24 Ward ave.; Jos. F. Forster, R. S., Mt. Tom ave.

- 223 Fall River—Ernest Bridge, R. S., 575 Mt. Hope ave.; Isaia Dion, F. S., 45 Bliss st.
 1305 "—(Fr.) Joseph Vezina, R. S., 30 Arizona st.; F. X. Blanchette, F. S., 107 Palmer st.
 778 Fitchburg—Fred White, R. S., 192 Water st.; John P. Connelly, F. S., S Congress.
 860 Framingham—W. F. Drake, R. S., Box 923, So. Framingham, Mass.; E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
 370 Gardner—(Mill) Peter Brouillet, R. S., 21 Robillard st.; Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
 910 Gloucester—B. Sangster, R. S., 27½ Exchange st.; Neal McMillan, F. S., 8 Pew ct.
 1045 Great Barrington—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.; C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
 782 Greenfield—Fred P. Underwood, R. S., 20 School st.
 1292 Hamilton—D. T. Horne, R. S., Wenham Depot; F. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Depot.
 82 Haverhill—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren st.; P. D. Cass, F. S., 22 Franklin st.
 424 Hingham—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Box 135, Hingham Centre, Mass.; H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
 Holyoke—Secretary District Council, Ed. P. Griffin, 447 High st.
 390 "—J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.; A. Lafleur, F. S., 632 East H.
 658 "—M. D. Sullivan, R. S., 654 High st.; Jacob Krueter, F. S., 5 Avon st.
 1350 "—M. D. Flaherty, R. S., 641 High st.; J. M. Crelay, F. S., 83 Jackson st.
 400 Hudson—A. Glasson, R. S.; Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., 182 Wash. st.
 1645 Hull—Jas. L. Walsh, F. S., Albion, Mass.
 111 Lawrence—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., cor. Hobson and Orchard; J. Labelle, F. S., 15 Lake st.
 551 "—(Fr.) Theodore Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.; Irene Theroux, F. S., 19 Ohio ave.
 1566 "—(Ger.) Carl Oehlschlegel, R. S., 243 Prospect st.; A. F. Engstrand, F. S., 100 E. Haverhill st.
 1427 Lee—Chas. A. Markham, R. S.; Harry R. Bell, F. S., Box 56, Stockbridge.
 370 Lenox—Leon Schmidt, R. S., Box 139; Patrick H. Cannavan, F. S.
 794 Leominster—D. W. Shalles, R. S., 68 Church st.; F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
 49 Lowell—Donald McFadden, R. S., 53 Willow st.; David M. Sennett, F. S., 11 Burlington ave.
 1610 "—(Fr.) E. Joyal, R. S., 20 3d st.; Albert Marcotte, F. S., 795 Lakeview ave.
 688 Lynn—Geo. T. Nichols, R. S., 66 Cedar st.; L. G. Newman, F. S., Sagamore Hotel.
 1041 "—J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill ave.; M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st., W. Lynn.
 1654 Mansfield—H. F. Dearborn, R. S., E. Mansfield, R. F. D.; E. C. Coding, F. S.
 962 Marblehead—Richard Phillips, R. S., 40 Prospect st.; R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
 988 Marlboro—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., 47 Newton st.; Wilfred Bonin, F. S., 261 Church st.
 Middlesex—Secretary District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 Melrose—Fred R. Logan, R. S., Everett st., Stoneham; C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
 1463 Stonham—G. W. McGoun, R. S., Stoneham; Wallace Graham, F. S., 42 Spring st.
 831 Arlington—James Cramond, R. S., 280 Massachusetts ave.; J. V. Hatfield, F. S., 9 Crescent Hill ave.
 885 Woburn—S. J. Bezanson, R. S., Hart place; E. B. Northrup, F. S., 5 Vernon st.
 991 Winchester—John N. Polley, R. S., 6 Highland ave.; H. A. Hatch, F. S., Eaton st.
 762 Quincy—N. A. Johnson, R. S., 32 Garfield st.; George Gauthier, F. S.
 1531 Rockland—S. A. Wood, R. S., Box 315; S. F. Bonney, F. S., Box 719.
 862 Wakefield—Wm. E. Packard, R. S., 140 Pleasant st.; W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
 867 Milford—John Holmes, R. S., Front st. extension; J. P. Hynes, F. S., Highland st.
 847 Natick—Asa Leavitt, R. S., 61 W. Central st.; F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
 693 Needham—F. N. Smith, R. S.; Washburn Adams, F. S., Kimball st.
 New Bedford—Secretary District Council, B. A. Briggs, 37 Campbell st.
 1021 "—F. M. Choquette, R. S., 195 N. 2d st.; Jos. Maher, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
 1287 "—Geo. A. Luce, R. S., 29 Willis st.; C. H. Grinnell, F. S., 382 Cedar st.
 989 Newburyport—F. H. Davis, R. S., 14 Dalton st.; G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. Dist. Council, H. R. Roblee, 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale, Mass.
 275 "—Chas. S. Hanson, R. S., 72 Chasbank road; C. Buckley, F. S., 10 Middle st.

- 1600 "—(Mill) F. M. Files, R. S., 67 Belmont st., Cambridge; J. J. McRae, F. S., 171 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 680 Newton Centre—R. L. Rottler, R. S., Bower st.; L. H. Groth, F. S., Langley road.
 708 West Newton—A. W. Strum, R. S., 35 Robinhood, Auburndale; A. M. Strum, F. S., 31 Sharon ave., Auburndale.
 Norfolk County—Sec'y of Dist. Council, Chas. E. Yeaton, 5 Thatcher st., Hyde Park.
 892 Dedham—A. W. Radcliff, R. S., East st.; M. J. Campbell, F. S., 5 Partridge st., West Roxbury.
 802 Hyde Park—J. F. Leighton, R. S., 202 E. River st.; J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Park ave.
 193 North Adams—S. H. Crum, R. S., 261 Ashland st.; J. J. Agan, F. S., 62 Chase ave.
 351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., Box 24, Mt. William, Mass.; J. E. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
 784 North Easton—Clarence Mason, R. S., and F. S., Box 61.
 North Shore—Sec'y Dist. Council, F. J. Haley, 13 Trask st., Danvers, Mass.
 South Shore—Secretary District Council, Fred L. Corthell, Hingham Centre, Mass.
 878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale; A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
 950 Danvers—E. B. Hobbs, R. S., 25 Hampshire st.; G. B. McRae, F. S., 13 Wenham st.
 924 Manchester—Fred H. Mosher, R. S., Box 510; Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 483.
 888 Salem—E. A. Southard, R. S., 31 Hazel st.; Wm. W. Moore, F. S., 55 St. Peter.
 1210 "—Joseph Gagnon, R. S., 26 E. Gardner st.; Jean B. Pelletier, F. S., 7 Pingree st.
 866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.; S. M. Chase, F. S., 50 Prospect ave.
 444 Pittsfield—John B. Mickle, R. S., 14 Crescent st.; Andrew Waldron, F. S., 657 North st.
 1167 Scituate—W. G. McDonald, R. S., Box 65; C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
 861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.; Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell Court.
 Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
 96 "—(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.; J. M. Hervieux, F. S., Box 404.
 177 "—Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.; W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
 1105 "—(Mill) A. L. Houghton, R. S., 238 Pine st.; E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
 685 Chicopee—Geo. Dion, R. S., 425 Front st.; Frank Blanchard, F. S., 7 Park st.
 1063 Stoughton—Zed Leonard, R. S., Canton, Mass., Box 4; Fred Fowler, F. S.
 1035 Taunton—F. B. Barber, R. S., 38 Wales st.; J. A. Stewart, F. S., 178 School st.
 1479 Walpole—Nelson Boulter, F. S., East Walpole.
 540 Waltham—S. Starritt, R. S., 98 Alder st.; Joseph Dieks, F. S., 11 Howard ave.
 1227 "—Thos. Y. King, R. S., 7 Walnut st.; B. D. Taylor, F. S., Howard st.
 1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, R. S. and F. S., 30 Prospect st.
 823 Webster—Geo. Carreau, R. S., 58 Granite st.; Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
 222 Westfield—H. R. Stiles, R. S., Dartmouth st.; A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
 1459 Westboro—Joseph McNeil, R. S., Warren st.; Geo. W. Brown, F. S., West st.
 979 Williamstown—Jas. Hasfred, R. S., Box 279; Harrison White, F. S., Box 25.
 1018 Whitman—Fred L. Gill, R. S.; E. A. Vaughan, F. S.
 Worcester—Secretary of Dist. Council, W. H. Knight, 1 Benson ave.
 23 "—John J. Reidy, R. S., 638 Cambridge; Patrick Dempsey, F. S., 91 Green st.
 408 "—(Fr.) Arthur Beaudry, R. S., 25 Lodi st.; F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington.
 720 "—(Swedish) J. E. Johnson, R. S., 197 Belmont st.; John Bergquist, F. S., 9 Everard st.
 877 "—(Mill) A. J. Sanguinet, R. S., 40 Fairmont ave.; R. L. Walker, F. S., 10 Farnum st.

MICHIGAN.

- 984 Adrian—W. A. Smith, R. S., 57 Clinton; A. Curtis, F. S., 113 State st.
 512 Ann Arbor—G. Helber, R. S., 337 S. Ashley st.; Chas. Hardy, F. S., 211 W. Wash.
 871 Battle Creek—Newman A. Buck, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3; Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 115 S. ave.
 116 Bay City—York C. Rusing, R. S., 1519 3d st.; E. G. Gates, F. S., 218 N. Birney.
 898 Benton Harbor—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.; L. D. Sheffield, F. S.
 1170 Big Rapids—W. J. Deatrich, R. S.; I. W. Mercer, F. S.
 1695 "—(Mill) J. H. Wample, R. S.; E. C. Ely, F. S.

- 1344 Boyne—J. W. Hane, R. S.; W. J. Allen, F. S.
 535 Cadillac—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 836 Farrar; Chas. E. Peterson, F. S., 222 River.
 797 Charlevoix—W. E. Parmelee, R. S.; Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
 1540 Charlotte—M. H. Copper, R. S., 310 Johnson st.; Warren Trace, F. S., 536 Forest st.
 1095 "—Chebogan—John McKnight, R. S.; Eugene Wansora, F. S., Box 392.
 1020 Delray—Chas. Seeloff, R. S., Box 372; John A. Bellisle, F. S.
 Detroit—Sec'y of Dist. Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.; Frank McMahon, R. S., 294 Wabash ave.; Thos. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
 303 "—Chas. Wassmuss, R. S., 964 Bellevue ave.; O. Friedland, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
 1545 "—(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
 1572 "—(Car Builders) Ernest F. Kossow, R. S., 326 Ash st.; August Marowski, F. S., 1538 Ferry ave.
 1371 Dowagiac—M. M. Armstrong, R. S.; W. E. Murphy, F. S. and F.
 1690 Durand—W. Caldwell, R. S., Box 415.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex, R. S. and F. S.
 1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzen, R. S., 1022 4th; Axel Lawrence, F. S., 1221 Thomas st.
 643 Flint—H. L. Holmes, R. S., 519 Margaret st.; R. H. Porter, F. S., 515 5th ave., W.
 1637 Gladwin—Charles Deye, R. S., Box 33; Geo. R. Smith, F. S.
 335 Grand Rapids—Eugene May, R. S., 51 Crescent Place; J. T. Murphy, F. S., 133 Clancy.
 1330 "—(Interior Finishers) M. Timmerman, R. S., 257 Hamilton st.; S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 Terrace ave.
 1336 "—(Cab. Makers) Otto Simon, R. S., 29 Gold st.; Theo. Pearson, F. S., 199 St. Clair st.
 1696 "—John Vas, R. S., 60 Sycamore st.; W. J. Webber, F. S., 490 S. Ionia.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
 1254 Harbor Springs—Ed. Powers, R. S.; Joseph Coulter, F. S.
 1412 Holland—J. Bommers, F. S., 197 W. 17th st.
 1122 Houghton—Geo. Marcotte, R. S.; J. W. Disney, F. S., Box 221.
 1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.; B. E. Westfall, F. S., Box 221.
 1655 Ishpeming—August Hystten, R. S.; National Mine P. O.; John Erickson, F. S., 628 E. Ridge.
 651 Jackson—M. S. Lutz, R. S., 219 N. Gorham st.; J. H. White, F. S., 470 Williams st.
 297 Kalamazoo—B. A. Wood, R. S., 301 W. Walnut st.; H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
 1008 Lansing—H. F. Crann, R. S., 214 Grand st., S.; G. O. Weight, F. S.
 1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S., R. F. D.; Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
 796 Manistique—Wm. Mix, R. S.; Jay Baker, F. S.
 958 Marquette—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.; John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
 341 Marine City—Alb. Klenner, R. S., Box 861; Louis F. Rivard, F. S., Box 285.
 1164 Midland—Delos Jones, R. S., Box 286; John Evans, F. S., Box 245.
 674 Mt. Clemens—Anthony Leach, R. S., 66 N. Front st.; Wm. Marten, F. S., 132 Market st.
 173 Munising—Jos. Prato, R. S., Box 149; A. L. Johnson, F. S., Box 58.
 100 Muskegon—Geo. Dausey, R. S., Allen st.; Samuel Knodlund, F. S., 315 Terrace.
 1077 Oscosco—Wm. Stevens, R. S., 1001 N. Water st.; Geo. Kerby, F. S., 647 N. Hickory st.
 791 Petoskey—Henry C. Smith, R. S., 302 Kalamazoo; F. W. Finch, F. S., 607 Kalamazoo st.
 1032 Pontiac—John C. Fox, R. S., 340 Auburn ave.; B. J. Alumph, F. S., 345 Oakland ave.
 585 Port Huron—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1520 St. Clair st.; C. E. Seaback, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581 Sheridan ave.; J. B. No. 11.
 334 "—H. Wettlauffer, R. S., 501 N. Hamilton st.; A. Kandal, F. S., 510 N. 13th E. S.
 1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
 46 Sault Ste. Marie—Joseph Wilson, R. S., 502 Easterday ave.; W. H. Quigley, F. S., 403 Easterday ave.
 1080 South Haven—A. O. Dillman, R. S., 323 Cherry st.; W. E. Symonds, F. S., 260 Broadway.
 1551 Three Rivers—I. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French; David Stahl, F. S., 231 4th ave.
 226 Traverse City—Clarence Rickerd, R. S., 619 W. 7th st.; E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
 814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., Center ave.; H. C. Roberts, F. S., 33 Biddle ave.
 1283 Ypsilanti—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.; R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross.

MINNESOTA.

- 1385 *Albert Lea*—John Mears, R. S., S. Pearl st.; P. Hemmingson, F. S., Third st.
- 951 *Brainerd*—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak; Otto Lundberg, F. S., 605 2d ave., N. E.
- Duluth and Superior*—Secretary Dist. Council, S. T. Skrove, 823 56th ave., N. Duluth.
- 361 " —W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th st.; Josiah Wiles, F. S., 2104 W. Superior st.
- 376 *Faribault*—W. S. O'Brien, F. S.
- 1328 *Hibbing*—E. Everett, R. S.; F. W. Me-harry, F. S., Box 547.
- 992 *Mankato*—C. E. Keith, R. S., 324 Cherry st.; E. J. Wilkes, F. S., 419 Lemoore.
- Minneapolis*—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st., S.
- 7 " —D. F. Desmond, R. S., 4732 Upton ave., S.; W. R. Mur-phy, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
- 548 " —(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S.; Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 2818 Grand ave.
- 1568 " —(Cab. Mkr.) E. E. Erickson, R. S., 1822 5th ave., N.; H. Deitz, F. S., 816 Broadway, N. E.
- 980 *Rochester*—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., and F. S., 101 W. Division st.
- 930 *St. Cloud*—T. A. Albrecht, R. S., 1407 4th st., N.; J. E. Con-rad, F. S., 910 10th ave., S.
- 957 *Stillwater*—O. A. Biegling, R. S., 808 W. Oak st.; Gust Sindgren, F. S., 403 W. Owen st.
- 87 *St. Paul*—John Frieson, R. S., 178 Forbes ave.; J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
- 1526 *Two Harbors*—John Westberg, R. S., Box 842; Hans Otterlee, F. S., Box 307.
- 307 *Winona*—John Wilmerding, R. S., 473 W. Howard st.; Chas. Villemonte, F. S., 569 Sioux st.

MISSISSIPPI.

- 1348 *Brook Haven*—P. S. Drury, R. S., W. M. Welch, F. S., Box 208.
- 1475 *Greenville*—W. P. Clark, R. S.; S. A. Bivins, F. S., 130 N. Pop-lar st.
- 1497 " —(Col.) C. A. Jones, R. S.; J. E. Williams, F. S.
- 929 *Greenville*—P. S. Thomas, R. S.; M. L. Stoddard, F. S.
- 824 *Jackson*—E. L. Markel, R. S., 306 S. President; E. Fox, F. S., 416 Galatin st.
- 848 *McComb City*—V. B. Netterville, R. S., J. A. Simmons, F. S.
- 446 *Meridian*—Geo. W. Wheeler, R. S., Box 12; H. T. Hubbard, F. S., Paulding and 46th ave.
- 1366 " —(Col.) W. H. Crawford, R. S., 1324 14th st. and 34th ave.; G. W. Adams, F. S., 1701 17th st. and 18th ave.
- 619 *Natchez*—I. T. Patrick, R. S., 9 Pren-tiss st.; Chas. Vandye, F. S., Clairborne st.
- 1606 " —Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor; Armstead Carter, F. S., 601 S. Canal.
- Vicksburg*—Secretary dist. Council, Julius Terrell, Box 71.
- 970 " —(Col.) S. E. Overton, R. S., 302 Payette st.; George Ruf-in, F. S., Box 189.
- 1047 " —H. T. Crew, R. S., Box 71; Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
- 1697 *Water Valley*—D. W. Ballard, R. S., C. M. Forrest, F. S.
- 1706 *Yazoo City*—W. W. McMurtry, R. S., Box 434; A. Atkinson, F. S., 311 Custer st.
- 1721 " —(Col.) H. W. Franklin, R. S., Calhoun ave.; G. B. Miller, F. S., 4th st.

MISSOURI.

- 1280 *Brevier*—Walter Chitwood, R. S.; W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
- 1303 *California*—J. R. Busch, R. S.; P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 344.
- 1770 *Cape Girardeau*—L. G. Bivins, R. S., 133 S. Pacific; Martin Bier-schwal, F. S., 133 S. Pacific st.
- 563 *Charleston*—T. A. Lovelace, R. S.; Wm. Simpson, F. S.
- 1278 *Columbia*—C. C. Batteston, R. S., 1203 Wilkes Boule.; W. W. Wade, F. S., 1204 Wilkes Boule.
- 1262 *Chillicothe*—W. C. Alexander, R. S., 208 E. 3d st.; Frank Haw-kins, F. S., 1000 Calhoun st.
- 1660 *De Soto*—C. E. Hopson, R. S.; A. W. Neck, F. S., Box 185.
- 1337 *Doe Run*—Frank Samper, R. S.; Lon Self, F. S.
- 1522 *Doniphan*—H. D. Abernathy, R. S.; Arthur Allen, F. S.
- 1424 *Excelsior Springs*—O. H. Hickman, R. S., Box 266; Geo. W. Crav-en, F. S.
- 922 *Farmington*—A. J. Matthews, R. S.; S. P. Counts, F. S., Box 168.
- 1397 *Higbee*—M. J. Embree, R. S.; E. O. Hoden, F. S.
- 607 *Hanibal*—Clay Roland, R. S., Marion House; M. R. Velle, F. S., 218 S. 10th st.
- 1622 *Independence*—S. W. Van Artsdalen, R. S., 1227 W. Sea st.; J. R. Davis, F. S., 1301 N. Liberty.
- 1326 *Jackson*—Sim Penzel, R. S.; George Pedigo, F. S.
- 945 *Jefferson City*—H. P. Upschulte, R. S., 314 W. Main st.; L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Center st.
- 311 *Joplin*—A. F. Smith, R. S., 2226 Wall st.; L. A. Clevenger, F. S., 802 Jackson ave.
- Kansas City*—Secretary District Coun-cil, S. E. Denniston, R. S., 612 W. 13th st.

- 4 " —F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 4337 Woodland ave.; Chas. Well-man, F. S., 4341 Woodland ave.
- 1635 " —M. C. Hughes, 825 Central.
- 1391 " —J. M. Creagar, R. S., 1013 E. 15th st.; W. W. Mattox, F. S., 1644 Summit st.
- 48 *Kirkville*—D. A. Gardner, R. S., 700 Gardner ave.; B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
- 1329 *Kirkwood*—W. A. Cassidy, R. S.; Chas. Doebler, F. S.
- 1294 *Macon*—Thos. McGee, R. S.; W. E. Cunningham, F. S.
- 1177 *Marceline*—J. E. Snider, R. S.; W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
- 934 *Marshall*—Clay Lemmon, R. S., 766 S. Lafayette st.; N. H. Chaffee, F. S., 745 N. Jefferson.
- 963 *Maryville*—E. J. Garrett, R. S., E. 3d st.; Henry L. Foster, F. S., 605 E. 4th st.
- 1434 *Moberly*—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed; L. L. Watkins, F. S., 115 S. Williams.
- 1187 *Nevada*—Birt Frizill, R. S.; H. L. Frizill, F. S., 916 E. Wooters street.
- 1165 *New Madrid*—Wm. Phelon, R. S.; Richard Phelon, F. S.
- 740 *Novinger*—Sam Jones, R. S.; R. D. Frankford, F. S., Box 55.
- 1049 *Poplar Bluff*—J. H. Pipkin, R. S.; I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
- 445 *Rich Hill*—A. T. Meyers, R. S.; S. A. D. Frank, F. S., Box 281.
- 1792 *Sedalia*—J. E. Williams, R. S., 202 W. 5th st.; Chas. H. King, F. S., 410 Hancock ave.
- 875 *Sloans Point*—C. E. Otto, R. S., Youngstown, Mo.; L. C. Bo-zarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
- 978 *Springfield*—A. B. Haskins, R. S., 827 W. Chase st.; T. P. Mann, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1701 *St. Francis*—J. C. Haney, R. S., Flat River, Mo.; G. K. Ashby, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
- St. Joseph*—Secretary Dist. Council, A. F. Coder, Box 422 S. St. Joseph.
- 110 " —H. R. Jones, R. S., 405 S. 6th st.; Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th st.
- 1591 *South St. Joseph*—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box 422; A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph, Sta. "D."
- St. Louis*—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1806 Olive street.
- 5 " —(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S., 3707 Iowa ave.; Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
- 45 " —(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.; Wm. Thoms, F. S., 1944 Benton st.
- 47 " —(Ger.) Paul Dorlag, R. S., 1475 Belt ave.; Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
- 73 " —Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N. Newstead st.; G. J. Swank, F. S., 768 Bayard ave.
- 257 " —Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4035 Easton ave.; G. W. Webb, F. S., 1820 N. Grand ave.
- 578 " —(Stairs) J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster ave.; Aug. Stohlman, F. S., 3017 Indi-ana ave.
- 602 " —(Millwrights) C. C. Ralph, R. S., 2641 Lafayette ave.; W. H. Tudor, F. S., 1414 Carr st.
- 1011 " —Thos. Walsh, R. S., 7918 Penn-sylvania ave.; Wm. Williams, F. S., 408 E. Davis st.
- 1100 " —(Mill) Albert Jensen, R. S., 4376 Gilson; Adolph Rick, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
- 1596 " —(Mill) N. Becker, R. S., 1040 Carroll st.; W. Rossberg, F. S., 1506 Destrehan st.
- 1206 *Trenton*—T. S. Culp, R. S.; W. E. Davis, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 1503 *Webb City*—A. J. Hicklin, R. S., 1026 Aylor st.; Wm. H. Niswonger, F. S., 313 S. Tom.

MONTANA.

- 88 *Anaconda*—F. E. Taylor, R. S., 618 Pine st.; R. F. White, F. S., 621 Ellu st.
- 1778 *Basin*—Ed Poulin, R. S.; O. B. Hol-strand, F. S.
- 1789 *Bozeman*—A. D. Sprague, R. S. and F. S., 624 W. Main.
- 112 *Butte City*—C. A. McGorney, R. S., Box 623; J. E. McNally, F. S., Box 623.
- 1102 *Glendive*—J. C. Ward, R. S.; Ola Woswick, F. S.
- 286 *Great Falls*—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120 7th; Erick Olson, F. S., 315 S. 2d ave.
- 1086 *Havre*—L. McMillan, R. S., Box 135; J. A. Goheen, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 153 *Helena*—Karl P. Conklin, R. S., 115 N. Rodney st.; S. N. Holm-quist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
- 911 *Kalispell*—Geo. W. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave., W.; Peter Shafer, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1085 *Livingston*—Bernard Martin, R. S., Box 1083; Wm. Hardy, F. S.
- 28 *Missoula*—R. A. Fuller, R. S., 1231 Cooper st.; M. O. Nelson, F. S., Box 288.
- 967 *Whitefish*—E. H. Wilkins, R. S.; J. D. Letton, F. S.
- 744 *Red Lodge*—H. D. Logan, R. S., C. G. Reeder, F. S.

NEBRASKA.

- 1286 *Beatrice*—J. I. Overman, R. S., 417 E. Market st.; Bert F. Gur-nev, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
- 1501 *Columbus*—E. C. Worden, R. S.; Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.

- 1433 *Fairbury*—W. W. Waters, R. S., 920 7th st.; C. H. Gudgel, F. S., 210 W. 4th st.
- 1395 *Fremont*—C. W. E. Lundell, R. S., 136 N. K st.; E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N. K st.
- 1386 *Grand Island*—S. K. Conover, R. S., 121 E. 10th st.; Theo. Gar-dner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
- 1055 *Lincoln*—G. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pine st.; E. S. Ascott, F. S., 1234 A.
- 960 *Nebraska City*—R. R. Ricketts, R. S., 6th st. and 7th ave.; W. Lam-bert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
- 427 *Omaha*—R. McKimmon, R. S., 716 S. 40th st.; Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
- 1535 *Schuyler*—J. A. Custer, R. S., Box 237; C. K. Lord, F. S.
- 279 *South Omaha*—John Bjork, R. S., 2513 M; Fred Towne, F. S., 519 N. 20th st.
- 1703 " —E. Schwalenberg, R. S., 2217 U st.; Lars Johnson, F. S., 365 S. 21st st.

NEVADA.

- 1117 *Sparks*—James J. Froppier, R. S.; C. E. Fuller, F. S.
- 971 *Reno*—Burt Donaldson, R. S., Box 179; W. A. Collyer, F. S., Cor. 6th and Sierra.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1505 *Berlin*—A. D. Bedell, R. S.; H. L. Fields, F. S.
- 538 *Concord*—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 8 Princeton st.; J. Arthur Boudreau, F. S., 5 Abbott st.
- 1138 *Dover*—J. L. Perkins, F. S., 85 Port-land st.
- 1222 *Franklin*—G. S. Davenport, R. S., S. Main st.; Ernest D. Drake, F. S., 10 Anderson ave.
- 931 *Manchester*—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Merrimack st.; W. A. Sleeper, F. S., 263 Massabesic st.
- 579 *Nashua*—Wh. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gil-more; A. W. Tye, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
- 921 *Portsmouth*—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 61 South; B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wibird st.

NEW JERSEY.

- 1002 *Arlington*—Thos. H. Rock, R. S., 12 Duke st.; Kearney, N. J.; R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart ave.
- 432 *Atlantic City*—J. G. Farson, R. S., 35 N. Ga. ave.; N. K. Pritchitt, F. S., 25 N. Florida.
- 1619 " —(Mill Workers) Wm. F. Pfaff, R. S., Box 340; P. B. Brad-ley, F. S., 2428 Trenwith Ter-race.
- 811 *Atlantic Highlands*—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208; M. Southall, F. S., Leonardo, N. J.
- 1067 *Belleville*—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nut-ley, N. J.; Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union ave.
- Bergen Co.*—Secretary District Coun-t. A. Du Bois, Englewood, N. J.
- 1443 *Englewood*—Judge Foster, R. S., Highwood; Geo. Blowers, F. S., Leonia, N. J.
- 519 *E. Rutherford*—Warren Jochem, R. S., 163 Boiling Spring ave.; Alfred Kintz, F. S., Riverside ave., Rutherford, N. J.
- 265 *Hackensack*—E. Westervelt, R. S., 34 Meyer st.; C. A. Kanz, F. S., 24 Warren st.
- 1091 *Ridgewood*—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
- 880 *Bernardsville*—Geo. H. Haley, R. S.
- 121 *Bridgeton*—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.; H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East ave.
- 1489 *Burlington*—W. H. Kerr, R. S.; John H. Shull, F. S., 214 W. Un-ion.
- Camden*—Secretary District Council, Jas. H. Reeve, 424 Washing-ton st.
- 20 " —G. H. Chamberlin, R. S., 415 Vine st.; Jos. H. Reeves, F. S., 426 Washington st.
- 1532 " —Howard Wolverton, R. S., 2406 Federal st.; T. P. Dick-inson, F. S., 626 Spruce.
- 1179 *Cliffside*—Geo. Serfess, R. S., Hud-son Height; J. H. Raas, F. S., Cliffside Park.
- 1150 *Deckertown*—W. H. Buchanan, R. S., Box 308; J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
- 594 *Dover*—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy; Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
- 941 *East Orange*—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.; Frank Wood, F. S., 189 West st.
- 1785 *Fort Lee*—Geo. Lahm, F. S.
- 1253 *Gladstone*—Smith Kagan, R. S., Pea-pack, N. J.; Geo. Simmons, F. S., Peapack, N. J.
- 1656 *Gloucester*—R. Shellhamer, R. S., 228 Mercer st.; Frank Hewitt, F. S., 302 Jersey ave.
- 57 *Irvington*—James Walsh, R. S., 81 Cumming st.; J. Harvey Mac-lean, F. S., 256 Cottage st.
- 1728 *Lakewood*—Chas. Comstock, R. S.; C. A. Conklin, F. S., Box 277.
- 612 *Union Hill*—(Ger.) Geo. Bents, R. S., 76 Columbia ave., West Hobo-ken; Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
- 391 *Hoboken*—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th st.; D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
- 467 " —(Ger.) Wm. Struven, R. S., 606 Palisade ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.; J. Koch, F. S., 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
- 299 *West Hoboken*—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815 Monastery st.; Wm. Law-rence, F. S., 18 Hamblet Pl.

- Hudson County*—Secretary Dist. Coun-cil, Geo. Devine, 99 Magnolia ave., Jersey City.
- 139 *Jersey City*—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck ave.; G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communipaw ave.
- 118 " —(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 413 York st., Jersey City;
- 157 " —Jos. Shaw, F. S., 348 Grove st.; (Stairs) Jas. Bodine, R. S., 153 St. Pauls ave.; Lewis F. Soffel, F. S., 37 Vroom st.
- 282 " —(Framers) H. H. Tompkins, R. S., 399 Hoboken ave.; Wm. Ilafman, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
- 482 " —Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 247 Beacon ave.; J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
- 564 " —Wm. Thompson, R. S., 282 New York ave.; Karl Neirs, F. S., 240 Hancock ave.
- 1455 " —(Cars) S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls ave.; M. Devaney, 421 Tonnele ave., Jersey City Heights.
- 383 *Bayonne*—S. Darashepsky, R. S., 63 W. 24th st.; Morris Feldman, F. S., 64 W. 19th st.
- 486 " —W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th; C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th st.
- 1374 *Keyport*—Geo. P. Young, R. S.; Sam-uel Stryker, F. S.
- 1058 *Madison*—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Greenwood ave.; J. F. Keat-ing, F. S., 28 Main st.
- 305 *Millville*—Albert Zimmerman, R. S., 42 Fulton st.; S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
- Montclair*—Secretary Dist. Council, Morris Lunger, 38 N. 6th Newark.
- 429 " —Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.; H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
- Monmouth County*—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Hulsart, 77 Pil-grim Pathway, Ocean Grove, N. J.
- 750 *Asbury Park*—F. W. Collier, R. S., 77 S. Main st.; Franklin W. Hall, F. S., Box 1015.
- 151 *Long Branch*—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th ave.; Charles Brown, F. S., Station B.
- 1327 *Belmar*—Samuel Studwick, R. S., Harry Pierce, F. S.
- 1405 *Red Bank*—G. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.; G. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace st.
- 638 *Morristown*—A. B. Losey, R. S., 3 Liberty st.; C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
- 1373 " —(Mill) William Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton; Geo. Hersch-man, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.
- Newark*—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. F. Day, 190 High st.
- 119 " —Jos. S. Waldrup, R. S., 113 Hartford st.; S. Cole, F. S., 64 Cutler st.
- 120 " —(Ger.) Max Stuhler, R. S., 71 Kossuth st.; Aug. Lauten-schlager, F. S., 184 Hamburg Place.
- 148 " —H. Henry, R. S., 56 21st st.; Irvington; L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly ave.
- 306 " —W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.; A. L. Beegle, F. S., 122 N. 2d st.
- 723 " —(Ger.) Gus Guth, R. S., 478 S. 11th st.; John Schrade, F. S., 303 S. 11th st.
- 1209 " —(Mill) J. L. Koll, F. S., Box 104.
- 1613 " —(Italian) Leo Mitzael, R. S., 298 Morris ave.; Bucalo Grol-amo, F. S., 58 Madison st.
- 1297 *New Brunswick*—John W. Helm, R. S., 294 Suydam st.; Moses Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop ave.
- 1124 *Newton*—Wm. Glearner, R. S., 16 Ash-ford st.; C. W. Saunders, F. S., 58 Halstead st.
- 349 *Orange*—Ed. Henry, R. S., 62 Me-chanic st.; M. Morlock, F. S., 30 Jefferson st.
- Paterson*—Secretary Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 113 11th ave.
- 325 " —Geo. Walters, R. S., 130 E. Halsman st.; Sam Garra-brant, F. S., 195 Temple st.
- 1036 " —Sigfred Beck, R. S., 427 Toto-wa ave.; Chas. Blewett, F. S., F. S., 113 11th ave.
- 490 *Passaic*—P. P. Redington, R. S., 159 8th st.; J. Van Well, F. S., Lodi.
- 1157 " —H. Steinman, R. S., 85 Hope ave.; H. Richmond, F. S., 20 2d st.
- 65 *Perth Amboy*—Jas. L. Donahue, R. S., 9 Maple st.; W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
- 399 *Phillipsburg*—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183 Lewis st.; L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
- 842 *Pleasantville*—Benj. F. Risley, R. S., Box 261; H. Wier, F. S.
- 1156 *Point Pleasant*—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., W. Pt. Pleasant, N. J.; A. S. Farr, F. S.
- 781 *Princeton*—Wm. L. Reed, R. S.; A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nas-sau.
- 1091 *Ridgewood*—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
- 542 *Salem*—B. F. Darlington, R. S., 43 7th st.; Wesley Sheppard, F. S., 8 Griffith.
- 455 *Somerville*—C. Brockaw, R. S., Rari-ton; T. S. Mitchell, F. S.
- 1392 *South Amboy*—Pearl Stone, R. S., South River; Carl Davis, F. S., South River.
- 1113 *Springfield*—F. E. Meisel, R. S.; W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
- 961 *Summit*—J. J. Murry, R. S., Box 193; John J. Osland, F. S.

- 31 *Trenton*—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler st.; J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox, 23 Downie st.
 167 *Elizabeth*—J. T. Cosgrove, R. S., 843 Elizabeth ave.; Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Place.
 687 "—(Ger.) Wm. Maier, R. S., 810 Center st.; John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
 330 *New Orange*—W. P. Ferrel, 222 Lafayette st., Roselle, N. J.; W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., East, Roselle Park.
 155 *Plainfield*—David Bodine, R. S., Almond Place, N. Plainfield; W. H. Langer, F. S., 147 Front street.
 537 *Rohway*—A. P. Harrison, R. S., Seminary ave.; Wm. R. Way, F. S., Whittier st.
 320 *Westfield*—E. J. Wilcox, R. S., 120 S. Elmer st.; Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
 620 *Vineland*—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Boulevard st.; G. P. Albertson, F. S., 513 Park ave.

NEW MEXICO.

- 1159 *Alamogordo*—N. R. Christman, R. S., Box 245; J. S. Morris, F. S., Box 245.
 1319 *Albuquerque*—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 996 Copper ave.; James J. Votaw, F. S., 114½ N. 2d.
 30 *Artesia*—D. Martin, R. S. and F. S., Box 74.
 645 *Las Vegas*—J. L. Shepherd, R. S., 616 Main st.; F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. ave.
 1700 *Raton*—Tom Morrow, R. S., Box 425.
 511 *Roswell*—W. T. Davis, R. S., Box 217; S. W. Brame, F. S., Box 705.

NEW YORK.

- 1054 *Addison*—E. L. Albee, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
 274 *Albany*—F. C. Ludlum, R. S., 31 West st.; L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
 659 *Albany*—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 516 Washington ave.; J. Lather, F. S., 217½ Sherman.
 1446 "—(Mill) Howard H. Pangborn, R. S., 41 Sherman; F. De Vore, F. S., 491 N. Pearl st.
 270 *Alexandria Bay*—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
 6 *Amsterdam*—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Minville st.; A. L. Broeffle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
 453 *Auburn*—H. J. Painter, R. S., 19 Elm st.; M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin ave.
 614 *Baldwinsville*—S. J. Lonergan, R. S., 29 Canton st.; Lefray Vosburgh, F. S., Tappan st.
 1321 *Ballston Spa*—Geo. Bishop, R. S., Box 550; J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
 24 *Batavia*—W. B. Brickman, R. S., 52 Edward st.; Lee Spalding, F. S., 17 Otis st.
 1264 *Bath*—F. J. Hamilton, R. S., 16 Whiting st.; Frank Fowner, F. S., 19 Sharon st.
 233 *Binghamton*—S. H. Frisbie, R. S., 486 Chenango st.; G. M. Ross, F. S., 10 Catherine st.
 1052 *Blasdell*—John Maynard, R. S.; John Haer, F. S.
Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hopkins, 148 Chester st.
 9 "—H. A. Burdick, R. S., 319 Niagara; G. H. Waldon, F. S., 87 Mulberry st.
 132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.; Adolph Kilian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
 355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Boetzer ave.; M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Fongeron st.
 374 "—J. F. Roehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.; E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
 440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 9 E. Genesee st.; Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
 1345 "—Wm. A. Schuster, R. S., 707 Elk st.; Geo. F. Langdon, F. S., 568 William st.
 1377 "—C. Aseltine, R. S., Dearborn and Austin; John G. Falk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda.
 1574 *So. Buffalo*—E. H. Draudt, R. S., 352 Germania st.; J. H. Spencer, F. S., Blasdell, N. Y., Box 106.
 502 *Canandaigua*—W. M. Allison, R. S., 74 Ft. Hill ave.; Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
 1457 *Canastota*—E. E. Barber, R. S., Box 623; H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
 1578 *Chautauqua*—L. M. Mathews, R. S.; F. A. Harter, F. S.
 368 *Clayton*—John Page, Jr., R. S.; Jas. R. Wilbur, F. S.
 99 *Cohoes*—A. Van Arnam, R. S. and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
 1175 *Cold Spring*—Geo. Sara, R. S. Box 10, Frank Richmond, F. S., Box 10.
 491 *Corinth*—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S., Palmer, N. Y.; Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
 700 *Corning*—R. F. Simmons, R. S., 167 Sly ave.; Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
 1019 *Cortland*—S. Clark, R. S., 132 Groton ave.; A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
 503 *Depew*—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.; A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster, N. Y.
 649 *Dobbs Ferry*—Thos. J. Browne, R. S., Main st.; August J. Berbert, F. S., Hastings-on-Hudson.

- 466 *Dunkirk*—L. W. Oehser, R. S., 239 King st.; F. E. Nichlos, F. S., 120 W. Main st., Fredonia, N. Y.
 532 *Elmira*—J. B. Randall, R. S., 612 Coburn st.; Harry Lewis, F. S., Cleveland ave.
 1614 *Fine View*—Karl Emmett, R. S.; G. E. Frazier, F. S.
 323 *Fishkill-on-Hudson*—Clarence P. Linsion, R. S.; John F. O'Brien, F. S.
 673 *Fort Edward*—B. Wigg, R. S., Main st.; P. Cronquist, F. S., Box 493.
 754 *Fulton*—Jay C. Fuller, R. S., 8 West 3d st.; E. Schenck, F. S., 8 N. 4th st.
 187 *Geneva*—F. L. Brown, R. S., Nellis ave.; G. H. Porlex, F. S., Brevort House.
 1093 *Glen Cove, L. I.*—Fred Howell, R. S., Box 70; Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
 229 *Glens Falls*—W. C. Palmer, R. S., 63 Walnut st.; J. L. Johnston, F. S., 25 Harrison ave.
 1107 *Gloversville*—Jas. Howlin, R. S., 9 Hudson; E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
 1030 *Gouverneur*—N. W. Wood, R. S., Box 954; J. R. Wilson, F. S., Box 410.
 1309 *Gowanda*—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238; Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
 380 *Herkimer*—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bellinger st.; F. J. Cole, F. S., 326 Mohawk st.
 1223 *Hicksville, L. I.*—C. B. Fitting, R. S., Box 311; Wm. H. Molloy, F. S., Lock Box 482.
 1075 *Hudson*—Claude B. Macy, R. S., 832 Columbia st.; John R. Hardick, F. S., 536 Prospect st.
 1261 *Ilion*—M. W. Harter, R. S., 119 E. Clark st.; Arthur Johnson, F. S., 125 W. Main st.
 149 *Irvington*—Alex. H. Smith, R. S., Box 187; Chas. Maccabee, F. S., East Irvington.
 357 *Islip, L. I.*—John Gates, R. S.; S. Benjamin, F. S., Bay Shore, L. I.
 603 *Ithaca*—Geo. H. Seager, R. S., 504 S. Aurora st.
 E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
 66 *Jamestown*—Thos. H. Marks, R. S., 12 W. 10th st.; A. G. King, F. S., 50 Dickerson st.
 1268 *Johnstown*—W. F. Miller, R. S., 130 E. Clinton st.; James Newnam, F. S., 340 W. Main st.
 251 *Kingston*—J. J. Tubby, R. S., 315 E. Chester st.; T. P. Rice, F. S., 46 Broadway.
 1560 "—(Mill) J. H. Schryver, R. S., 12 Warren st.; Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 168 Ten Broeck ave.
 516 *Lindenhurst*—John Weinnisch, R. S., and F. S., Box 16.
 591 *Little Falls*—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 26 Lansing st.; A. E. Coville, F. S., 16 High st.
 289 *Lockport*—W. J. Ferris, R. S., 24 Cave st.; Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
 1274 *Malone*—E. T. Reilly, R. S. and F. S., 21 Wellington st.
 543 *Mamaroneck*—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 702; J. Holton, F. S., Box 702.
 1438 *Massena*—S. Lebeau, R. S.; W. McClamat, F. S.
 1576 *Mechanicville*—Nelson J. Baker, R. S., Box 528; Merritt W. Baker, F. S., Box 92.
 574 *Middletown*—John Schindler, R. S., 71 Prospect st.; Simeon Wood, F. S., 25 Olive st.
 1263 *Millbrook*—James B. Simmons, R. S., Hiram S. Tripp, F. S.
Mohawk Valley—Secretary of District Council, M. G. Ford, R. S., 391 Undley ave., Utica, N. Y.
 1134 *Mt. Kisco*—Geo. M. Finch, R. S., Box 23; S. Miller, F. S., Box 23.
 1729 *Moravia*—P. F. Murphy, R. S.; Smith Collier, F. S.
 646 *Newark*—F. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vienna st.; Chas. W. Heath, F. S., 18 W. Maple ave.
 301 *Newburg*—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller st.; J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
 42 "—A. A. Huppelsberg, R. S., 16 Rockdale ave.; Frank Brady, F. S., 69 Drake ave.
 718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.; Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North ave.
New York City—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.
 12 "—Matthew Erickson, R. S., 220 Court st., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Salverson, F. S., 13 Butler st., Brooklyn Boro.
 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers) M. Braun, R. S., Madison, near Myrtle ave., Glendale, P. O., L. I.; Ernst Bradley, F. S., 585 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn.
 34 "—E. J. Wurttenberger, R. S., 453 13th ave., Long Island city; Fred Renker, F. S., 200 Broadway, Long Island City.
 40 "—Jas. J. Lynan, R. S., Jerome ave. and 169th st., N. Y.; E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman, King's Bridge, N. Y.
 51 "—W. B. Garretson, R. S., 227 W. 142d st.; K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison ave., N. Y. City.
 56 "—(Floor Layers) O. Olsen, R. S., 341 E. 79th st.; A. B. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d st., Manhattan Boro.

- 64 "—A. D. Campbell, R. S., 893 3d ave.; E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, New Jersey.
 81 "—H. W. Munro, R. S., Dewey Cottage, Far Rockaway; Harry Jones, F. S., Box 174, Inwood, L. I., N. Y.
 109 "—P. F. McCormick, R. S., 387 Degraw st., Brooklyn Boro.; E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck ave., Brooklyn Boro.
 126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 99 Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn Boro.; M. J. Casey, F. S., 228 Monitor st.
 128 "—John Quinn, R. S., 20th st., Whitestone, N. Y.; B. F. Jones, F. S., 8th ave., Whitestone, N. Y.
 147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 439 Railroad ave.; Martin Pearson, F. S., 192 Jerome, Brooklyn Boro.
 172 "—W. H. R. Hoffman, R. S., Halperin st., Westchester; Sydney Baxter, F. S., Westchester ave., Westchester, N. Y.
 175 "—C. E. Young, R. S., 403 S. 5th st., Brooklyn Boro.; R. V. Ellison, F. S., 727 Monroe, Brooklyn Boro.
 200 "—(Jewish) Jere Levene, R. S., 356 Cherry st.; J. Goldfarb, F. S., 66 E. 100 st., Manhattan Boro.
 240 "—John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th st., Forestal, F. S., 1494 Lex. ave.
 247 "—Paul L. Ambach, R. S., 394 Van Brunt st., Brooklyn Boro.; Jos. Gleason, F. S., 2674 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.
 258 "—Chas. Ashley, R. S., 331 Ralph ave., Brooklyn; Wm. Steen, F. S., 581 Decatur st., Brooklyn.
 291 "—(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan ave., Brooklyn Boro.; Arthur F. Geutsch, F. S., 427 Greene st., Evergreen, N. Y.
 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers)—George Hoffman, 105 E. 83d st.; Paul Liska, F. S., 442 E. 81st st., Manhattan Boro.
 324 "—Robert Ryman, R. S., 144 Third ave., Astoria; Charles Krause, F. S., Box 372, Woodside, L. I.
 340 "—D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.; H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st st., Manhattan Boro.
 375 "—(Ger. Framers) Henry Kuyveke, R. S., 1979 2d ave.; Hy. Ortland, F. S., 50 E. End ave., Manhattan Boro.
 381 "—J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Kirkwood, F. S., 1688 Bergen st., Brooklyn Boro.
 382 "—Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th st.; E. E. Hirtle, F. S., 341 E. 86th st., Manhattan.
 387 "—Geo. N. Fischer, R. S., 1112 E. 165th st.; S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
 451 "—Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn Boro.; W. Carroll, F. S., 620 Park Place, Brooklyn Boro.
 457 "—(Scan.) Wm. Lofmark, R. S., 193 E. 100th st.; Osc. Johnson, F. S., 129 E. 101st st.
 464 "—(Ger.) Chas. Schrat, R. S., 2023 Arthur ave.; Geo. Fleser, F. S., 3322 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
 468 "—Wm. J. Neyland, R. S., 642 E. 14th st., N. Y. City; Thos. Doran, F. S., 781 3d ave., N. Y. City.
 471 "—N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.; Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
 473 "—L. S. Blauvelt, R. S., 430 St. Nicholas ave., Manhattan Boro.; Jas. A. Anderson, F. S., 400 Central ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 476 "—Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th st.; Wm. E. P. Swartz, 8 Mill st., Astoria, L. I.
 478 "—H. H. O'Connor, R. S., 31 W. 124th st.; C. R. Nagel, F. S., 670 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
 493 "—W. B. Ringrose, R. S., Demilt ave., Wakefield, N. Y. C.; Henry Klenk, F. S., 28 S. Bond st., Mt. Vernon.
 497 "—(Ger.) Ferd Meyer, R. S., 243 E. 10th st.; L. Vogeney, F. S., 420 E. 82d st., Manhattan Boro.
 507 "—Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Box 75, Corona, Queens Boro.; P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
 509 "—Robt. Stewart, R. S., 6005 5th ave., Brooklyn; (T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 3d ave., Manhattan Boro.
 513 "—(Ger.) Wm. Jonchon, R. S., 516 E. 155th st.; Paul Schoene, F. S., 1403 Ave A.
 567 "—H. Carstensen, R. S., Stapleton; P. J. Klee, F. S., 135 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
 575 "—(Stair) Thos. Loughran, R. S., 52 Erasmus st., Brooklyn; H. Blot, F. S., 2171 5th ave.
 593 "—Jas. M. Vanderpool, R. S., 165 10th st., Williamsbridge, N. Y.; C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th st., Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
 601 "—James B. Smith, R. S., 11 S. Division ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; C. Schultz, F.

- S., North Pleasant ave., Rockaway Beach.
 606 "—Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelt ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; L. Scofield, F. S., Port Richmond, L. I.
 613 "—John P. Shultz, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I.
 639 "—T. G. S. Malkin, R. S., 1043 40th st., Brooklyn; H. B. Paterson, F. S., 338 53d st., Brooklyn.
 640 "—Alfred Frommelt, R. S., 10th st. bet. 2d and 3d ave., College Point, N. Y.; P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
 707 "—(Fr. Can.) Joseph P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.; Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st., Manhattan Boro.
 714 "—John R. Kelly, R. S., 70 W. Amity, Flushing; Jno. Snyder, F. S., 92 Queens ave., Flushing.
 715 "—D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester, N. Y.; Jas. Allerdycce, F. C., 2 W. 136th st.
 724 "—John J. Wearn, R. S., 712 3d ave.; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 221 E. 81st st.
 774 "—J. A. Kennedy, R. S., 246 W. 143d st.; Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th st.
 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) H. Staudt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.; H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
 901 "—Geo. W. Dow, R. S., University Place, near Benedict ave., Woodhaven, L. I.; Thos. Tuttle, F. S., Clinton ave., near Broadway, Woodhaven, L. I.
 906 "—C. F. Freidlein, R. S., Rose-dale, L. I.; Chas. M. Depew, F. S., Cedarhurst, L. I.
 907 "—Andrew Clark, R. S., Great Neck, L. I.; Martin Hamilton, F. S., Manhasset, L. I.
 983 "—H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
 1363 "—(Ship Joiners) C. M. Winant, R. S., 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn; J. H. Moeller, F. S., 271 Kintledge st., Brooklyn.
 1388 "—Chas. Bickle, R. S., Huguenot Park, P. O.; G. Boesh, F. S., Huguenot P. O., S. I., N. Y.
 1425 "—Chas. O. Miller, R. S., Surf ave., near 16th st., Coney Island, N. Y.; M. J. McGrath, F. S., 461 5th ave., Brooklyn.
 1548 "—Geo. B. White, F. S., 327 W. 41st st.; Jas. Gilroy, F. S., 857 9th ave.
 1671 "—Edw. H. Tooker, R. S., Southampton, L. I.; R. S. Duffy, F. S., Southampton, L. I.
Niagara Falls—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.;
 322 "—W. J. Sweet, R. S., 1931 Whitney ave.; J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S. ave.
 1555 "—F. Thomas, R. S., 759 17th st.; F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon ave.
 369 *No. Tonawanda*—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.; W. M. Miller, F. S., 94 Bryant.
 310 *Norwich*—Chas. Roll, R. S., 1 Mandeville ave.; Ed. B. Buckley, F. S., 22 Fair st.
 474 *Nyack*—E. B. Remsen, R. S., Summit st.; R. F. Wool, F. S., Upper Nyack.
 1354 *Ogdensburg*—W. H. Le Claire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.; C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
 101 *Oneonta*—John Elliott, R. S., 2 Sand; C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
 546 *Orlean*—E. E. Westcott, R. S., 219 N. 6th st.; Geo. Bemis, F. S., 107 S. Clinton st.
 1243 *Oneida*—W. A. Webster, R. S., 17 Midland ave.; J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
 447 *Ossining*—E. Washburn, R. S., 25 Everett ave.; Alfred Seilberg, F. S., Dale ave.
 747 *Oswego*—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Oneida st.; Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
 163 *Peekskill*—S. D. Bogardus, R. S., Montrose on Hudson; Chas. Powell, F. S., Simpson Place.
 996 *Penn Yan*—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty; E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
 1407 *Perry*—P. M. Lawson, R. S., Perry Center; Eugene Stanton, F. S.
 1115 *Pleasantville*—W. D. Bailly, R. S., Box 138; Fred Wild, F. S., Box 16.
Port Chester and Vicinity—Secretary Dist. Council, Jacob Gippert, Jr., 404 Willet ave., Port Chester.
 77 *Port Chester*—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605; E. Howard, F. S., 61 Haseco ave.
 573 *Rye*—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 297; J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
 1135 *Port Jefferson*—Frank Edwards, R. S., East Setauket; J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
 1145 *Port Jervis*—Walter I. Meyer, R. S., 32 Church st.; Chas. E. Daily, F. S., 11 Hombeck st.
 203 *Poughkeepsie*—P. W. Noble, 66 Win-
 nikee ave.; F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
Rochester—Secretary of Dist. Council, E. J. Thompson, 270 Ben-
 ton st.

- 72 " —Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Ave. A.; B. F. Lawn, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
- 179 " —(Ger.) Anton Kehrig, R. S., 21 Carl st.; T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
- 231 " —Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Eiffel; Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
- 1016 Rome —F. G. Wilcox, R. S., 109 N. George st.; C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense.
- 1352 Salamanca —V. E. Holcomb, R. S.; Geo. Canfield, F. S.
- 1027 Sandy Hill —H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.; Wm. Havens, F. S., Ft. Edward, N. Y.
- 600 Saranac Lake —J. F. Growe, R. S.; L. W. Divine, F. S.
- 1015 Saratoga Springs —Wm. H. Martin, R. S., 137 Woodlawn ave.; N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple st.
- 412 Sayville, L. I. —F. J. Fear, R. S., 76 Garden st.; E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
- 146 Schenectady —Walter M. Carr, R. S., 889 Stanley st.; Geo. W. Gordon, F. S., 341 Hulet st.
- 835 Seneca Falls —Asa M. Kline, R. S., 47 Ridge st.; Geo. Welcher, F. S., 76 Garden st.
- 853 Silver Creek —Arnon Taber, R. S.; Chas. Diefenbach, F. S.
- 1394 Silver Springs —L. E. Danforth, R. S.; E. E. Keeney, F. S.
- Syracuse —Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
- 26 " —John Naughton, R. S., 510 Arthur st.; John A. Nhare, F. S., 206 Bellevue ave.
- 192 " —C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgewick; Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 600 Vine.
- 1162 Suffern —W. E. Doremus, R. S., Box 18, Hillburn; J. A. Anderson, F. S.
- 895 Tarrytown —W. B. Scofield, R. S.; Orchard; Maurice Powers, F. S., Lawrence ave., N. Tarrytown.
- 1256 Ticonderoga —Henry Bevins, R. S.; Loy W. Ives, F. S.
- Troy —Secretary of District Council, John McGrath, 1032 Short 6th st.
- 78 " —T. McClellan, R. S., 507 1st st.; James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
- 636 " —(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511 25th st.; Watervliet, N. Y.; Robt. Finn, F. S., 1915 7th ave., Watervliet.
- 389 Tuxedo —A. E. Hazen, R. S., Box 95, Sloatsburg; Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
- 125 Utica —J. P. Weber, R. S., 23 Hicks st.; G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
- 1141 Warwick —Theodore Wood, R. S.; M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
- 278 Watertown —Geo. E. Feisthamel, R. S., 37 Lynde st.; A. B. Wager, F. S., 108 Flower ave., E.
- 1033 Waterford —(Mill) Geo. R. Alexander, R. S. and F. S., Box 20.
- 1324 Westfield —G. H. Bryant, R. S.; J. W. Backman, F. S.
- 337 Whitesboro —Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S., Box 42; Ralph Kroll, F. S., Box 68.
- 53 White Plains —W. N. Mabee, R. S., 23 Ridge st.; W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
- Yonkers —Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box 175.
- 273 " —Eugene Buckley, R. S., 156 Asburton ave.; Frederick Bruce, F. S., 80 Ash st.
- 726 " —Herman Romaine, R. S., 97 Pallsade ave.; Fred. Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly ave.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 384 Asheville —A. L. Garrin, R. S., 56 Hillside st.; W. B. Whittaker, F. S., 12 1/2 N. Pack Square.
- 1094 Brevard —A. N. Pool, R. S., Box 55; W. J. Puett, F. S.
- Charlotte —Secretary District Council, M. Long, R. F. D. No. 8.
- 558 " —M. Long, R. S., R. F. D. No. 8; J. S. Smith, F. S., 1412 E. 5th.
- 1332 " —J. L. Glenn, R. S., 1410 E. 5th st.; R. E. Jackson, F. S., 304 W. 7th st.
- 1580 Clinton —John W. Pollock, F. S.
- 1554 Concord —A. E. Bost, R. S., Box 190; W. F. Probst, F. S., 18 Academy.
- 1331 Durham —W. A. Wilkerson, R. S.; Milton ave.; A. M. Jackson, F. S., 310 Reams st.
- 1743 Fayetteville —N. H. Mitchell, R. S.; Box E. E.; Nimrod Mitchell, F. S., Box E. E.
- 1528 Gastonia —Ernest Smith, R. S.; R. H. Plyler, F. S., Box 341.
- 1379 Goldsboro —J. F. Tyson, R. S., 306 N. John st.; J. S. McMarter, F. S., 500 Denmark st.
- 1432 Greensboro —J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. ave.; S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
- 1464 " —M. W. Smith, R. S., 709 Marten st.; J. T. Valentine, F. S., 819 South E. st.
- 1461 New Bern —(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., 15 George st.; James City; W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
- 1462 " —E. Taylor, R. S., 125 Middle st.; W. E. Brock, F. S., 183 Middle st.
- Raleigh District Council —Secretary District Council, W. T. Barrow, N. Pearson st., extended.
- 630 " —J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West; L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 S. Swain.

- 1588 " —H. G. Ruth, R. S., 214 S. Harrington st.; Wm. W. Hudson, F. S., 411 New Bern ave.
- 1215 Rocky Mount —G. W. Williams, R. S.; W. R. Marshall, F. S.
- 1714 Salisbury —W. T. Jenkins, R. S., cor. Long and Council st.; C. A. Shuman, F. S., Crescent, N. C.
- Wilmington —Sec. Dist. Council, R. McWilliams, 813 1/2 Campbell street.
- 899 " —D. B. Sellers, R. S., 505 Campbell st.; G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
- 915 " —Walter C. Noyes, R. S., 1107 McRea ave.; R. M. Williams, F. S., 813 1/2 Campbell st.
- 1692 " —E. W. Carver, R. S., 713 Ann st.; J. R. Lane, F. S., 416 Wooster.
- 1361 Wilson —B. E. Gardner, R. S., 203 R. st.; C. R. Eagerton, F. S., 405 Whitehead ave.

NORTH DAKOTA.

- 1176 Fargo —H. P. Halverson, R. S., 419 3d st., north; C. J. Bengston, F. S., 412 N. 11th.

OHIO.

- 84 Akron —W. E. Smith, R. S., 231 S. Main st.; A. E. Mills, F. S., 277 Berg st.
- 1139 Alliance —L. S. Millburn, R. S.; 165 Grant st.; R. C. Coulter, F. S., 214 W. Main st.
- 539 Ashtabula —John Sanford, R. S.; C. P. Lystrom, F. S., 143 Walnut st.
- 1720 Athens —Dermont Dean, R. S., 10 N. High st.; J. D. Radcliff, F. S.
- 569 Barberton —G. S. Wolfe, R. S., Melvin st.; G. W. Conn, F. S., 422 N. 2d st.
- 1533 Barnesville —F. G. Wood, R. S., Box 432; T. W. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
- 17 Bellaire —Grant McCabe, R. S., 3333 Franklin st.; G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison.
- 1383 Bowling Green —N. B. Armstrong, F. S.
- 170 Bridgeport —G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242; B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
- 1762 Bucyrus —Wm. Ulam, R. S., 309 Jump st.; Wm. Rein, F. S., 611 S. Walnut st.
- 485 Byesville —J. W. Dilley, F. S.
- 245 Cambridge —John McCartney, R. S., 601 Foster ave.; H. L. Henderson, F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
- 1291 Canal Dover —C. H. Leidecker, R. S., 601 3d st.; John Smith, F. S., 302 Sheffer ave.
- 143 Canton —Chas. Welsh, R. S., 224 Harter ave.; C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linton ave.
- 589 Chillicothe —J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.; S. S. Duffee, F. S., 570 E. 2d st.
- 1255 " —John Wilhelm, R. S., 448 Mill st.; J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
- Cincinnati —Secretary of Dist. Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson ave.
- 2 " —H. A. Heeg, R. S., 210 Mulberry; C. A. Quick, F. S., 4442 Glenway ave., Price Hill.
- 209 " —(Ger.) A. Weisberger, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.; Aug. Weise, F. S., 209 Gest st.
- 327 " —(Mill) Hy. Schmitz, R. S., 1202 W. 9th st.; Lawrence Koop, F. S., 647 Main, Covington, Ky.
- 628 " —Wm. Cutter, R. S., 4172 Hamilton ave.; L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 3465 Colerain ave.
- 664 " —(Stair) Hermann Auberger, R. S., 1818 Linn st.; Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
- 667 " —Wm. Lloyd, R. S., 2380 Kemper Lane; W. C. Wood, F. S., Madisonville, O.
- 676 " —John Lindeman, R. S., 2615 Jefferson ave.; A. Zink, F. S., 2221 Victor st.
- 692 " —Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.; J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom st.
- 1582 " —George Bunc, R. S., 8 E. 7th st.; A. J. Hains, F. S., 536 Delta ave.
- Cleveland —Secretary of Dist. Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
- 11 " —Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chandler ave.; Jas. M. Rundle, F. S., 127 Colfax st.
- 14 " —Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hackman st.; Wm. Gerbrick, F. S., 1375 Lexington ave.
- 39 " —(Boh.) Louis Becvar, R. S., 64 Czar st.; Chas. Cadek, F. S., 73 Marshall st.
- 393 " —(Ger.) Gus Neuman, R. S., 249 Edwards ave.; T. Wehrich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
- 449 " —(Ger.) B. Naf, R. S., 1454 Pearl st.; W. Shirley, F. S., 35 Conrad st.
- 1108 " —Warren F. Hahn, R. S., 5 Gordon Court; C. A. Schwind, F. S., 1186 Pearl st.
- 1231 " —Louis Ankert, R. S., 57 Shipherd; F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 60 Collins Pl.
- 1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) T. M. Erickson, R. S., 19 Cloverdale ave.; F. O. Lawrence, F. S., 19 Pennington st.
- 1258 " —W. Masteller, R. S., 59 Bayne st.; Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.
- 1346 " —(Mill) J. F. Spaulding, R. S., 1596 Superior st.; Frank Appel, F. S., 33 Coulburn, South Brooklyn, O.
- 1756 " —(Jewish) Ph. Margolen, R. S., 269 Mayflower st.; N. Zalen-sky, F. S., 58 Cherry st.

- 739 College Hill —Robt. Brown, R. S.; A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
- 1089 Collinwood —C. A. Wise, R. S., Box 678; H. H. Goldthorp, F. S.
- 61 Columbus —Dan Hammel, R. S., 67 E. 5th ave.; Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak st.
- 494 " —L. L. Taylor, R. S., 574 Oakwood; H. K. Tremble, F. S., 228 Hamilton ave.
- 525 Coshocton —J. McCann, R. S., 339 S. 2d st.; Alva Shrake, F. S., 525 S. 8th st.
- 863 Conneaut —H. F. Everett, R. S.; W. E. Rockwell, F. S.
- Dayton —Secretary of Dist. Council, J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
- 104 " —Frank Davis, R. S., 318 Edgewood ave.; John Weyrich, F. S., 212 Linwood st.
- 346 " —(Ger.) Christ. Rensch, R. S., 135 Hickory st.; J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Fillmore st.
- 1628 " —(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.; John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer.
- 1442 Defiance —Martin Willeman, R. S., cor. 4th and Jefferson; John Lower, F. S., 218 Union.
- 1516 Delaware —C. E. Tibbotts, F. S.
- 1009 Delhi —Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.; F. Hautman, F. S.
- 328 East Liverpool —W. S. Pittinger, R. S., 278 Oak st.; G. B. M. Beatty, F. S., 183 Cadmus st.
- 294 East Palestine —Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S., Box 300.
- 1426 Elyria —W. P. Troxel, R. S.; F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.
- 822 Findlay —Geo. V. Dean, R. S., 528 Center st.; J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Summit.
- 1766 Fostoria —Chas. W. Koss, R. S., 219 N. Poplar st.; P. W. Wilcox, F. S., 236 E. Crocker.
- 1166 Fremont —J. H. Taggart, R. S., R. F. D. No. 6; F. J. Voss, F. S., 623 S. Front.
- 1237 Galion —G. L. Weaver, R. S., 251 Sherman st.; J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
- 1541 Gallipolis —L. M. Duvall, R. S., Island Ship; M. F. Gills, F. S., 527 3d ave.
- 637 Hamilton —D. A. Everett, R. S., 417 S. 7th st.; A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
- 1111 Ironton —Samuel Arnsperger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.; Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
- 1687 Jackson —Jacob Stellar, R. S.; James Copeland, F. S.
- 1499 Kent —L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583; Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
- 840 Kenton —Wm. Titlow, R. S., 215 S. Market; S. Dunson, F. S., 317 N. Leighton.
- 86 Lancaster —A. M. Sinot, R. S., 346 E. King st.; J. L. Brooks, F. S., 616 Madison ave.
- Lima —Secretary of District Council, F. Rader.
- 182 " —D. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d; Rich. Joseph, F. S., 256 E. Kibby st.
- 1423 " —E. F. Stumbaugh, R. S., S. Baxter st.
- 1288 Lisbon —W. J. Trunick, R. S., Box 541; John Morrow, F. S.
- 703 Lockland —W. W. Ellis, R. S., 310 Shepard ave., Sta. R., Cincinnati, O.; A. Motse, F. S., 129 Vine st.
- 705 Lorain —W. F. Mack, R. S., 340 Ashland ave.; A. Nichols, F. S., 1743 Livingston ave.
- 854 Madisonville —Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.; Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center and Wallburg.
- 735 Mansfield —Elmer E. Amsbaugh, R. S.; John Sunkle, F. S., 238 Bowman st.
- 1149 Marion —H. B. Hammerly, R. S., 340 Oak st.; Joe Norris, F. S., 420 N. Main st.
- 356 Marietta —K. H. Wagner, R. S., 713 Fort st.; Frank Ackerman, F. S., 715 Montgomery.
- 1567 Martin's Ferry —Chas. Bailey, R. S., Box 467; Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
- 881 Massillon —H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.; Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
- 1586 Middleport —R. L. Beach, R. S. and F. S., Box 362.
- 1477 Middleton —E. T. Birk, R. S., 125 N. Main st.; J. Root, F. S., 625 Jefferson st.
- 1668 Mineral City —Thos. Shott, R. S.; T. J. Caschen, F. S.
- 749 Mount Vernon —Mike Sheedy, R. S., 204 Coshocton ave.; F. Farri-son, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
- 1735 Nelsonville —Oliver Crawford, R. S., Box 726; Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
- 136 Newark —Jesse Belle, R. S., 373 Woods ave.; S. R. Fristoe, F. S., 123 Maholm st.
- 1266 New Philadelphia —J. W. Kinsley, R. S., 251 E. Ray st.; Samuel Hirst, F. S., 264 W. Ray st.
- 1514 Niles —James Lockwood, R. S., Gen. Del.; Chas. L. Haefling, F. S., 524 3d st.
- 837 Norwalk —C. G. Smith, R. S., 17 Olive st.; C. W. Burs, F. S., 30 Walnut st.
- 404 Painesville —R. J. Brakeman, R. S.; C. J. Worden, F. S.
- 650 Pomeroy —F. Baber, R. S., Box 81; E. D. Will, F. S.
- 1101 Portland Station —W. L. Clow, R. S. and F. S., Box 26.
- 437 Portsmouth —John Hasting, R. S., 209 W. 3d st.; W. H. Kress, F. S., 808 Harvard Place.
- 1229 Ravenna —H. K. Parker, R. S., 262 Freedom st.; E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery.

- 1738 Roseville —F. H. Baughman, R. S.
- 1282 Salem —A. B. Harris, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3; W. B. Stratton, F. S., 270 W. Dry st.
- 940 Sandusky —William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore st.; Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
- 1025 Sidney —Charley Bulle, R. S.; T. W. Welch, F. S.
- 1437 Smithfield —John A. Kyle, R. S., P. O. Box 206; J. E. Bailey, F. S., Box 160.
- 660 Springfield —W. A. Crabill, R. S., 479 W. Jefferson st.; D. Osborne, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 186 Steubenville —Thos. W. Lucas, R. S., 406 S. Fourth st.; Harry Maud, F. S., 415 N. 6th st.
- 1518 Struthers —Norman Smith, R. S. and F. S., Marion ave.
- 243 Tiffin —A. Weigel, R. S., 56, W. Market st.; J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
- Toledo —Secretary of District Council, F. D. Shaner, 2104 Locust st.
- 25 " —C. W. Murphy, R. S., 524 Ontario st.; W. B. VanDusen, F. S., 410 Indiana ave.
- 168 " —(Ger.) Peter Peter, R. S., 2525 Locust st.; Chas. Busdicker, F. S., 1829 Michigan.
- 557 " —Geo. C. Rawlings, R. S., 3365 Glenwood ave.; Herman Thorman, F. S., 402 Whitmore st.
- 1311 Uhricksville —Geo. W. Cusick, R. S., Dennison, O.; P. H. Westhafer, F. S., Box 88.
- 1711 Van Wert —H. M. Smith, R. S.; O. E. Blake, F. S., 136 Grant st.
- 1235 Warren —D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; O. A. Kistleg, F. S., 522 Niles ave.
- 1300 Wellston —E. W. Pratt, R. S.; James Ramey, F. S.
- 405 Wellsville —S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625; H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
- 1174 Willoughby —F. C. Waite, R. S.; W. A. Bates, F. S.
- 1239 Wooster —M. Himmelfreich, N. West-ern ave.; F. W. Shoap, F. S., 94 Nold ave.
- 1608 Xenia —Geo. McNeff, R. S., S. Detroit; T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trum-beil st.
- 171 Youngstown —W. H. Pierce, R. S., 24 N. Champion st.; J. H. Abel, F. S., 628 Alice st.
- 716 Zanesville —F. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.; F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA.

- 1603 Anadarko —P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245; J. Gentry, F. S., Box 442.
- 117 Chandler —J. G. Kimball, R. S., Box 372; L. B. Johnson, F. S., Box 193.
- 1431 El Reno —Thos. Gillilan, R. S., Box 485; J. W. Gillilan, F. S., Box 485.
- 763 Enid —Wm. Besgrove, R. S.; S. H. Kerr, F. S., 1409 Oak st.
- 1624 Guthrie —H. D. Gothauer, R. S. and F. S., Box 125.
- 752 Guymon —J. E. Easterly, R. S.; S. H. Henderson, F. S.
- 985 Hobart —J. A. Johns, R. S., Box 423; W. P. Gray, F. S.
- 902 Lawton —H. W. Gay, R. S., 332 B. ave.; C. T. Weaver, F. S., Box 521.
- 1472 Mangum —G. W. McDougal, R. S., Box 38; R. B. Cheek, F. S., Box 53.
- 276 Oklahoma City —H. J. Girard, R. S., Box 131; C. E. Ballard, F. S., Box 131.
- 292 Shawnee —J. M. Bell, R. S., Box 248; O. O. Onstott, F. S., Box 248.
- 1733 Sparks —S. E. Hale, R. S.; E. E. Gaw-thorp, F. S.
- 528 Wanette —Guy Vaughn, F. S.

OREGON.

- 917 Astoria —T. D. Soudon, R. S.; J. L. Ljorgen, Jr., F. S., 361 31st.
- 536 Baker City —James Osborn, R. S., 5th and Valley ave.; C. E. Foster-ling, F. S., 5th and Myrtle ave.
- 1148 Grant's Pass —R. D. Cole, R. S.; D. A. Fitzgerald, F. S.
- 872 La Grande —C. J. Vanderpool, R. S.; T. J. Hughey, F. S.
- 1131 Oregon City —E. T. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 1313 Pendleton —J. E. Stine, R. S., Box 140; F. H. Eggerth, F. S., 312 Ann st.
- 50 Portland —A. F. Roslow, R. S., 405 1st st.; N. Hughes, F. S., 1065 E. Salmon st.
- 1638 " —J. F. Durst, R. S., 992 Mal-lory ave.; O. S. Rorich, F. S., 2302 Russell.
- 1673 " —C. O. Matlock, R. S., 236 Col-umbia; Wm. Weels, F. S., 184 Sherman st.
- 1065 Salem —C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509 Cottage st.; W. H. Pittit, F. S., 18th and Mill.
- 1185 Sumpter —Dudley Newton, R. S., Box 248; S. H. Summers, F. S., Box 229.
- 1219 The Dalles —F. C. Tyler, R. S., 805 E. 3d st.; Joe Koehler, F. S.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1670 Ashland —Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.; Fred Leverentz, F. S.
- 465 Ardmore —J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ard-more; S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford, Pa.
- 211 Allegheny City —J. W. Elwood, R. S., 124 Beach st.; E. E. Bellevue, Pa.; M. M. Willis, F. S., 314 Dawson st.
- 237 " —(Ger.) Thos. Klein, R. S., 1205 Laurel st.; Edward Knobel, F. S., 1225 Sandus-ky st.

- 135 Allentown—G. F. George, R. S., 831 Cedar; O. C. Knappenberger, F. S., 531 N. 8th st.
- 900 Altoona—R. L. Woolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.; F. P. Brandt, F. S., 77 1/2 Washington ave.
- 105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.; W. J. Kunkle, F. S., Saltsburg, Pa.
- 1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.; Warren Reagle, F. S.
- 1190 Bellefonte—J. S. Dunlap, R. S.; C. Wetzel, F. S., Genl Delivery.
- 1252 Beltzhoover—Chas. A. Opperman, R. S., Box 56, Castle Shannon, Pa.; W. J. Clarke, F. S., 19 7th st.
- 263 Berwick—Wm. R. Lutz, R. S., 405 E. 3d st.; H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.; M. L. Montgomery, F. S.
- 406 Bethlehem—Harry F. Detweiler, R. S., 115 N. High st.; Levi H. Serfass, F. S., North Bethlehem.
- 773 Braddock—A. J. Fisher, R. S., 682 Jones ave.; Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca ave., Wilkensburg.
- 124 Bradford—O. A. Bull, R. S., 7 Saves Place; J. G. Campbell, F. S., 7 Hobson Place.
- 500 Butler—W. S. Brandon, R. S., 113 Hickory st.; H. F. Waldenmeyer, F. S., 511 New Castle st.
- 813 Carbondale—John Downing, R. S., 189 Park st.; F. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
- 1708 Carlisle—S. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.; Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.
- 1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S., W. High st.; D. G. Hoover, F. S., 441 S. Water.
- 1044 Charlestown—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.; J. B. Worcester, F. S., 424 Fallowfield ave.
- 571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., 112 Pine st.; John G. Garbart, F. S., Box 1123.
- 207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Providence ave.; V. Montgomery, F. S., 615 W. 7th st.
- 1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13; Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
- 1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.; T. H. Matthews, F. S.
- 1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.; J. A. Slagle, F. S.
- 1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Daisey; W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
- 845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S., Frank J. Quantin, F. S., Rural Delivery, Media, Pa.
- 587 Coatesville—Jas. M. Rea, R. S., 214 W. Chestnut st.; S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
- 882 Columbia—John Elcker, R. S., 907 Spruce st.; J. H. Harms, F. S., 136 S. 5th st.
- 321 Conneville—F. H. Christner, R. S., F. S., 412 Cottage ave.
- 1595 Conshohocken—C. E. Fleck, R. S., F. S., 52 Front st., W. Conshohocken.
- 1273 Coraopolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S., Box 647; L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
- 1136 Donora—Chas. Alexander, R. S., Box 579; R. E. Jacobs, F. S., Box 281.
- 768 Dorancetown—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.; E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
- 1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.; P. Smedley, F. S., E. Downingtown.
- 580 DuBois—E. U. Wells, R. S., 523 Piper; J. H. Smith, F. S., 220 E. Scribner ave.
- 1441 Duquesne—Chas. E. Burns, R. S., Box 446; Wm. H. Zeigler, F. S., Box 392.
- 239 Easton—E. P. Zandt, R. S., 412 High; Frank P. Horn, F. S., 112 S. 18th st.
- 501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.; P. E. Le Bar, F. S.
- 1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7; E. A. Clark, F. S., Box 126, Leetsdale, Pa.
- 421 Elwood City—L. S. Shaffer, R. S.; F. H. Nagle, F. S., Box 606.
- 409 Erie—M. M. Randall, R. S., 212 Ash; John Tabb, F. S., 362 W. 2d st.
- 185 Falls Creek—J. R. Breakey, R. S.; M. E. Barber, F. S.
- 682 Franklin—W. H. Harrah, R. S., 113 Liberty st.; Jas. C. Harrah, F. S., Cor. 8th and Elk st.
- 905 Freeland—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box 356; Jacob C. Nagle, F. S., 14 Front st.
- 1387 Girardville—R. J. Greene, R. S., Parker st.; Harry Mervine, F. S.
- 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
- 1000 Greenville—H. W. Beil, R. S., 109 Columbia ave.; Frank Jennings, F. S., Plumb st.
- 298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.; O. M. Gates, F. S.
- 287 Harrisburg—John A. Ney, R. S., 1832 Fulton st.; G. F. Daugherty, F. S., 1217 N. Front st.
- 129 Hazelton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st st.; Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
- 288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg; R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th ave.
- 1689 Huntingdon—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Millin st.; C. L. Horton, F. S., 1413 Millin st.
- 1504 Jeannette—S. C. Hollingsworth, R. S., 206 Clay ave.; Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
- 1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Falling, R. S., Box 474; J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
- 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S.; F. W. Martin, F. S.
- 1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 717 Franklin st., S. S.; Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
- 545 Kane—John Gustafson, R. S., R. F. D. No. 2; J. O. Delp, F. S., 430 Bayard st.
- 1381 Kennett Square—Thos. F. Grady, R. S.; Luther Yeatman, F. S.
- 1129 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S.; J. F. Shaffer, F. S., 946 N. Grant ave.
- Lancaster—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince street.
- 208 "—E. H. Groff, R. S., 902 Columbia ave.; J. W. Kendig, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1364 "—D. F. Simmons, R. S., 347 E. Ross st.; Wm. Luxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut st.
- 1511 "—(Mill) Elwood P. Bucher, R. S., 307 W. Orange st.; J. M. Weitzel, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 677 Lebanon—Clement Light, R. S., 136 S. B st.; Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shafterstown road.
- 1094 Mahanoy City—Robt. J. Lutz, R. S., 38 E. Mahanoy ave.; R. S. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
- 255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 43 McKinnie ave.; Clem Dorr, F. S., 760 Boquet st.
- 556 Meadville—H. T. Klippel, R. S., 1125 S. C st.; C. W. Robinson, F. S., 1009 Market st.
- 456 Media—Winfield Baker, R. S., 245 Providence ave.; Wilmer W. Baker, F. S., 620 N. Monroe st.
- 1502 Meyersdale—D. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 181; Wm. F. Miller, F. S.
- 1033 Monaca—John McCullough, R. S., Box 321; Elmer E. Winch, F. S., Box 358.
- 1731 Monongahela—M. W. Forester, R. S., 515 Finley st.; C. B. Young, F. S.
- 711 Mt. Carmel—S. E. Morgans, R. S. and F. S.
- 415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 414 Nanticoke—James F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.; W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
- 246 New Brighton—Jos. Dalbey, R. S., 559 12th ave.; A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
- 206 New Castle—John C. McClymonds, R. S., 111 Oak ave.; Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson ave.
- 333 New Kensington—D. E. Kunkle, R. S., Box 341; J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
- 897 Norristown—H. A. Snyder, R. S., 1201 Corson st.
- 1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.; James Beam, F. S., 140 Main st.
- 830 Oil City—J. C. Myers, R. S., 208 E. 4th st.; F. O. Cummings, F. S., 31 Johnson ave.
- 830 Oil City—J. C. Myers, R. S., 509 E. Front st.; F. V. Cummings, F. S., 94 Spruce st.
- 1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432; A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, C. L. Gum, N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
- 8 "—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1418 S. 19th st.; J. H. Young, F. S., 2337 S. 12th st.
- 15 "—J. Garfield Ward, R. S., 620 N. 40th st.; Calvin H. Broomell, F. S., 817 Holly st.
- 122 "—(Germantown) S. H. Blizard, R. S., 56 Meehan ave., Mt. Airy; J. E. Martin, F. S., 126 E. Duval st., Germantown.
- 227 "—(Kensington) Chas. McCabe, R. S., 1343 Kensington ave.; Geo. Fulton, F. S., Marshall and Lehigh aves.
- 238 "—(Ger.) Lewis Mayer, R. S., 1112 Union st.; Anton Kleber, F. S., 2921 Arizona.
- 359 "—(Mill) Wm. McClain, R. S., 1931 S. 6th st.; Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2029 E. Stella ave.
- 463 "—(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S. and F. S., 4350 Paul st., Frankford, Phila.
- 736 "—J. A. Ryan, R. S., 1721 S. Chadwick st.; Jas. P. Collins, F. S., 4309 Westminster ave.
- 843 "—(Jenkintown) Frank Shaffer, R. S., McKinley, P. O.; Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
- 964 "—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.; Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
- 972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 22 N. 27th st.
- 1013 "—(Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latonia st.; J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brandwine st.
- 1051 "—(German Cabinet Makers) Frank Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.; C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
- 1073 "—(Jewish) L. Teitleman, R. S., 1020 Pine st.; B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
- 1090 "—Edw. J. Coverdale, R. S., 1835 S. 19th st.; J. H. Martin, F. S., 6034 Haverford ave.
- 1114 "—H. A. Hiler, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave.
- 1509 "—(Mill) J. B. Riley, R. S., 1828 S. 12th st.; John Gillspln, F. S., 35 S. Readfield st.
- 1592 "—Chas. Fay, R. S., 3867 Poplar st.; G. W. Rickards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
- 1625 "—Michael Yannone, R. S., 702 Fulton st.; Cesare Finocchi, F. S., 640 Earp st.
- Pittsburg—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
- 142 "—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.; H. G. Shomaker, F. S., 1315 Sherman ave.
- 164 "—(Ger.) John Ruelins, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O., Pittsburg; P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.
- 165 "—G. C. Doughty, R. S., 6020 Hoeveler st.; J. H. Steffler, F. S., 401 Hastings.
- 202 "—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.; G. W. McCausland, F. S., 6038 Hoeveler st.
- 230 "—L. J. McKenna, R. S., 220 Ruth st., S. S.; W. J. Kichey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
- 254 "—(Stairs) F. A. Park, R. S., 5435 Kincaid st.; G. B. Wagner, F. S., 4428 Calvin st.
- 385 "—Oscar Glucker, R. S., (Elliott Borough); E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence.
- 402 "—(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O.; Fred Gundermann, F. S., 120 Freeland st., 31st ward.
- 827 "—(McKeesport) Jos. W. Ross, R. S., 1200 Park st., McKeesport; E. J. Washburn, F. S., 214 School Alley, McKeesport.
- 890 "—(Hazelwood) W. D. Hunter, R. S., 4814 Blair st.; J. G. Cox, F. S., 2 Dyke st.
- 1048 "—(McKeesport) G. W. Kincard, R. S., 922 Locust st., McKeesport; W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave., McKeesport.
- 1186 "—Wm. H. Schaap, R. S., Gen. Del. Sta. A.; J. L. Miller, F. S., 6842 Simon st., E. E.
- 401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.; W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
- 150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devenport st.; Wm. Deitz, F. S., 75 Church st.
- 366 Port Alleghe—Albert Miller, R. S., Box 236; J. E. Conner, F. S., Box 487.
- 997 Pottstown—C. McFarland, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
- 228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.
- 1088 Pottsville—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154; Wm. Harl, F. S.
- 492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.; F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
- 834 Reynoldsville—W. S. Kerr, R. S.; W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
- 947 Ridgway—W. G. Reuning, R. S. and F. S., 403 W. Main st.
- 145 Sayre—E. F. Mercereau, R. S., Box 163; H. W. Chilson, F. S., Chunning st.
- 937 Scottdale—P. F. Wright, R. S., 30 2d ave.; V. Vance, F. S., 23 High st.
- 563 Scranton—E. C. Patterson, R. S., 309 Lack ave.; P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack ave.
- 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Fred Welker, R. S., 261 Railroad ave.; Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
- 699 Sewickley—C. G. Sweringen, R. S., 333 Elizabeth st.; W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
- 37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.; W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
- 268 Sharon—W. M. Andrews, R. S., Hazel st.; W. T. Murphy, F. S., 56 Madison ave.
- 1382 Sharpsburg—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale Station, Allegheny, Pa.; Gustave Alferman, F. S., 115 Cherry st., Etna.
- 709 Shenandoah—Wm. Morris, R. S., 34 S. Catherine st.; Frank Gradwell, F. S., 28 N. Catherine st. and F. S.
- 1480 Smethport—W. H. Wettenhall, R. S. and F. S.
- 1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S., James Mackentire, F. S.
- 982 St. Mary's—Chas. Wells, R. S., Box 693; J. Kronewetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 838 Sunbury—Alex. E. James, R. S., 984 Barbary ave.; D. P. Reeder, F. S., 1008 E. Chestnut st.
- 1050 Tarentum—F. A. Pfabe, R. S., 529 3d ave.; Merlin Person, F. S., 111 5th ave.
- 1130 Titusville—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake; Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
- 966 Uniontown—Chas. Trovinger, R. S., 22 Jefferson st.; J. R. Mitchell, F. S.
- 852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce; James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
- 1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Mann, R. S., Box 144; H. W. Fyster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
- 987 Waynesburg—John McCormick, R. S.; F. M. Patterson, F. S.
- 1014 Warren—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d; L. P. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent st.
- 541 Washington—D. S. Kneistrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.; J. W. Nickerson, F. S., 119 Murray ave.
- 248 Weissport—F. P. Nicholson, R. S.; John E. Hahn, F. S., Weissport, Carbon Co.
- 1154 West Chester—Jos. H. Buffington, R. S., 315 Dean st.; Jesse Seal, F. S., 121 E. Gay st.
- Wyoming Valley—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
- 93 Wilkesbarre—R. F. Stout, R. S., 26 Lincoln st.; Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead.
- 102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 33 Sheridan; D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
- 665 "—(Mill) Harry J. Miller, R. S., 232 Panna ave.; Otto Miller, F. S.
- 430 Wilkensburg—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave.; R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th ave., Homestead, Pa.
- 691 Williamsport—M. E. Kelley, R. S., 308 E. Jefferson st.; A. H. Neece, F. S., 451 Center st.
- 936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Roy st., Braddock, Pa.; J. W. Boor, F. S., Box 237, Wilmerding, Pa.
- 191 York—John P. Maul, R. S., 127 S. Balinder ave.; R. E. Crawford, F. S., 188 East Spring Garden st.

PORTO RICO.

- 1277 Arcebo—Lorenzo Justiniano Clavello, R. S., 24 Monserrate pl.; Victor Manuel Olmo, F. S., 14 Cristobal Colon st.
- 1422 Aguadilla—Manuel Gomez.
- 1633 Mayaguez—Juan Bta. Rivera, R. S., McKinley st.; Luis Pervier, F. S., Bo. Barcelona.
- 1195 Ponce—Juan Garcia, R. S., 35 Guadalupe st.; Pedro Braun, F. S., 31 Buenos Aires st.
- 1450 San Juan—Esteban Morales, R. S., 1 Rosain st.; Felipe Santiago, F. S., Condado.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S., Arctic Center; Joseph L. Saucier, F. S., Box 155, Arctic Center.
- 1125 Central Falls—Henry Guilbert, R. S., 122 Sylvan st.; E. Hibert, F. S., 677 Broad st.
- Newport—Secretary of Dist. Council, P. J. Kelly, 14 Sisson's Wharf.
- 176 "—P. J. Kelly, R. S., 14 Sisson's Wharf; C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 Fir st.
- 1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.; Wm. J. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
- Pawtucket and Central Falls—Secretary Dist. Council, J. Calverly, 332 Mendon ave., Pawtucket.
- 342 "—Geo. P. Hughes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.; A. Lacroix, F. S., 75 Bucklin st.
- 1719 "—(Mill) J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson; J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway.
- Providence—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. F. Campbell, 201 Ohio ave.
- 94 "—J. H. Cook, R. S., 208 Lockwood; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lippitt st.
- 632 "—E. L. King, R. S., 323 Plainfield st., Olneyville; Silas Archibald, F. S., 28 Corinth.
- 859 "—(French) Pierre Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.; Francis Hamehn, F. S., 49 Corliss.
- 1233 "—A. V. Pettine, R. S., 91 Arthur ave.; Frank Demitri, F. S., 7 What Cheer ave.
- 1520 "—(Mill) John Johnston, R. S., 166 South st.; Raymond Hubbard, F. S., 117 Oakland ave., Auburn, R. I.
- 1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S., Box 199.
- 217 Westerly—A. R. Garitt, R. S., 109 W. Broad st.; F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
- 801 Woonsocket—J. L. St. Onge, R. S., 78 N. Main st., rear; Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 460 Diamond Hill Road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 1745 Aiken—Miller Hare, R. S.; W. B. Hudgens, F. S.
- 1306 Bennettsville—W. F. Pond, R. S.; D. J. Everett, F. S.
- 1492 "—L. A. Blackman, R. S.; K. D. Reese, F. S.
- 1318 Camden—J. W. Crossland, R. S.; L. P. Turner, F. S., Box 499.
- 1428 "—(Col.) James E. Perry, R. S. and F. S.
- Charleston—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt.
- 52 "—(Col.) J. T. Singleton, R. S., 111 Spring st.; J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st., North.
- 159 "—Wm. R. Thomas, R. S., 28 Mary st.; J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
- Columbia—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
- 69 "—(Col.) W. Y. Smith, R. S., 1523 Taylor st.; C. A. Thompson, F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
- 949 "—J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.; T. W. Vaughan, F. S., 709 Lumber.
- 1084 Columbia—J. H. Brawley, R. S., Brookland, S. C.; A. F. Riser, F. S., 908 1/2 Main st.
- 1739 "—(Col.) H. P. Slighter, R. S., 2300 Lady st.; T. P. Gordon, F. S., 1904 Harden st.
- 221 Florence—(Col.) Geo. A. McAvoy, R. S.; J. W. Brown, F. S., Box 385; W. T. Duncan, F. S., Box 342.
- 1399 Greenville—A. M. Gallamore, R. S., 510 E. Washington st.; J. S. Campbell, F. S., Brandon, S. C.
- 1406 "—(Col.) W. R. Sewell, R. S., 525 Nichols st.; M. Lounds, F. S., 525 Nichols st.

1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193; I. W. Nance, F. S.
 1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.; J. L. Williams, F. S.
 913 "—J. M. Winn, F. S.
 1303 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
 1481 Newberry—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.; A. J. Chappel, F. S.
 1500 Orangeburg—Walter Lindsey, R. S.; B. J. Lloyd, F. S.
 1456 Spartansburg—R. L. Thomas, R. S.; 33 S. Liberty st.; W. M. Chambers, F. S., 90 Converse st.
 418 Sumter—C. T. Trimbley, R. S.; W. J. Davis, F. S.
 1547 "—(Col.) E. W. Curthbert, R. S.; A. G. Spears, Sr., F. S., 21 Council st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

884 Aberdeen—Geo. Kampen, R. S.; D. M. Hale, F. S., Box 450.
 1440 Lead—J. C. Dennison, R. S., Deadwood; John Boyer, F. S., 110 Addie st.
 783 Sioux Falls—Geo. Fauske, R. S., 738 3d ave., South; H. B. Mills, F. S., 1023 Dakota ave., North.

TENNESSEE.

1152 Bristol—G. P. Ager, R. S.; J. H. Haynes, F. S.
 750 Chattanooga—Geo. Mitchell, R. S., Highland Park, R. F. D. No. 1.
 E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.
 779 Clarksville—G. M. Dugger, R. S., 149 Stafford st.; S. R. Moody, F. S., 810 Commerce st.
 259 Jackson—M. A. Carecine, R. S., 224 Morgan; J. W. Sykes, F. S., 247 Hutton.
 1517 Johnson City—J. R. Ritchie, R. S.; A. B. Williams, F. S., Watauga Valley, Tenn.
 Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 "—T. E. Lilly, R. S., 601 Clark st.; A. A. Larue, F. S., Rutledge Pike.
 1530 "—C. F. Chapman, R. S., 518 W. 5th ave.; L. C. Irick, F. S., Lincoln Park.
 Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, W. L. Halley, 517 Cooper ave.
 152 "—(Col.) O. C. Johnson, R. S., 1 Gilchrist ave.; F. H. Kennedy, F. S., 1 Myrtle st.
 219 "—Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.; J. M. Walden, F. S., 536 Edith place.
 394 "—W. G. Dunlap, R. S., 161 Gobel ave.; Frank Dingler, F. S., 661 Stevens ave.
 1208 "—(Mill) C. S. Coburn, R. S., 426 Ponotoc st.; P. D. Schroadt, F. S., 1070 Shaw ave.
 Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
 350 "—John H. Adams, R. S., 1704 James st.; R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
 1444 "—A. D. Sheegog, R. S., 501 S. 9th st.; J. R. Campbell, F. S., 1228 N. High.
 968 Sherman Heights—J. M. Houston, R. S.; M. L. Clark, F. S., East Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239; Z. T. Peak, F. S.
 770 Amarillo—C. B. Smith, R. S.; T. W. Barnes, F. S., Box 112.
 300 Austin—E. W. Hoffman, R. S., Box 182; J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
 392 Beaumont—T. C. Jennings, R. S., Box 306; J. O. Haynes, F. S., Box 306.
 1634 Big Springs—C. E. Talbott, R. S. and F. S.
 1323 Center—F. F. Porter, R. S.; M. B. McLendon, F. S.
 1202 Commerce—W. D. Simmon, R. S., Box 91; W. B. Turpin, F. S., Box 91.
 731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., W. 10th ave. and S. 20th st.; P. P. Hedrick, F. S., 904 E. 9th ave.
 886 Dalhart—W. A. Fowler, R. S., Box 223; J. M. Jacks, F. S.
 198 Dallas—M. S. Dalton, R. S., Box 299; R. M. Means, F. S., Box 299.
 320 "—Will Wells, R. S., 45 9th st., Sta. A, Oak Cliff, Tex.; D. J. Tydings, F. S., 46 Center st., Sta. A, Oak Cliff, Tex.
 1413 "—Harry Barth, R. S., 308 Forest ave.; I. C. Renis, F. S., Hargrove, F. S.
 371 Denison—Earle E. Badgett, R. S., 218 W. Heron st.; H. C. Fuller, F. S., 1231 W. Woodward ave.
 1448 Denton—J. C. Schneider, R. S.; H. V. Hargrove, F. S.
 1151 Eagle Lake—W. J. Juber, R. S.; L. H. Shinn, F. S., Box 337.
 544 El Paso—A. C. Johnson, R. S., Box 391; S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
 738 Ennis—H. G. Henry, R. S.; B. F. Watkins, F. S., Box 413.
 339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201 Allen ave.; J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
 506 Gainesville—H. S. Gilbert, R. S., 1311 E. Cal. st.; J. I. Siddle, F. S., 505 Taylor st.

526 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M; Gordon Wynn, F. S., 1018 13th st.
 572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S., Box 304; J. W. Martin, F. S., Box 127.
 856 Greenville—J. W. Hixson, R. S.; J. B. French, F. S., 349 W. Henry st.
 1529 Groveton—G. R. Taylor, R. S., Box 53; E. R. Jones, F. S., Box 42.

Houston—Secretary of Dist. Council, Geo. Seipel, 1609 Hickory st.
 114 "—H. S. Smith, R. S., 1613 Hutchins st.; G. E. Reynolds, F. S., 2007 Fulton st.
 953 "—Geo. Seipel, R. S., 1609 Hickory st.; Joe Dudenhofer, F. S., 909 Louisiana st.
 1097 Longview—W. T. McDuffie, R. S., Box 414; W. F. Smith, F. S., Box 184.

855 Marshall—J. H. Corley, R. S.; J. G. Spahn, F. S.
 1203 Mart—J. B. George, R. S.; J. B. Col-lard, F. S.
 1713 Nacogdoches—W. C. Chadwick, R. S., Box 207; W. F. Singleton, F. S.

1128 Nederland—P. L. Estheredge, R. S.; R. C. Gentry, F. S.
 1523 Orange—J. M. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgeon, R. S., 238 Cottage ave.; A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
 610 Port Arthur—W. F. Youngblood, R. S.; Z. L. Mauzy, F. S., Box 172.

704 Quanah—A. M. Griffith, F. S.
 1312 San Angelo—S. M. Shell, R. S.; W. P. Caldwell, F. S.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorff, 723 Camden st.
 460 "—(Ger.) G. Mueller, R. S., 311 Nolan st.; T. Jaurnig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717 "—L. D. Heastand, R. S., Gov. Hill P. O.; A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 135 Center st.

1533 San Marcos—K. D. Biggs, R. S.; O. M. Arey, F. S.
 197 Sherman—W. A. Brown, R. S., Box 102; W. E. Harrington, 211 W. Lost.

1513 Strawn—David Brooks, R. S., Box 227; G. M. Salvage, F. S.

596 Taylor—H. M. Waggoner, R. S.; J. Garber, F. S., Box 985.

555 Temple—J. W. Petty, R. S., North 1st st.; J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.

379 Texarkana—W. A. Greenwood, R. S., 1924 Wood st.; C. J. Jenkins, F. S.

1747 "—A. L. Duen, R. S.; M. S. Purrify, F. S.

729 Thurber—Billie Boyd, R. S., Box 172; Jarvis Goodwin, F. S., Gen. Del.

1133 Timpson—G. G. Hairston, R. S.; T. J. Herrington, F. S.

1104 Tyler—R. H. Downing, R. S.; W. C. Rosenstein, F. S.

622 Waco—J. D. Swim, R. S., 1409 Webster st.; W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.

686 Waxahatchie—Hugh Parker, R. S., Box 355; W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.

608 Weatherford—E. Jones, Jr., R. S., 406 Water st.; T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH.

450 Ogden—Frank Struppeck, R. S., Fillmore and Robinson; John H. Draper, F. S., 275 W. 2d st.

184 Salt Lake City—J. B. Robinson, R. S., Box 296; W. H. Butts, F. S., Box 296.

VERMONT.

481 Barre—C. P. Bailey, R. S., 17 Church st.; O. E. Philbrick, F. S., 15 Orange.

839 Bellows Falls—W. S. Chaffee, R. S., 92 Saxton River st.; T. G. Willard, F. S.

683 Burlington—W. E. Prior, R. S., 112 Colechester ave.; H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.

1476 Essex Junction—Geo. L. Patenaude, R. S.; Charles Yandow, F. S.

1737 Hardwick—Geo. D. Mower, R. S., Box 20; Edw. R. Sheperd, F. S.

1284 Middlebury—Robt. Morse, R. S.; W. L. Cady, F. S.

679 Montpelier—W. B. Worthing, R. S., 143 Main st.; J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.

1705 Newport—Fred Jervah, R. S.; H. H. Goding, F. S.

1469 Northfield—O. P. Winch, R. S.; S. M. Porter, F. S., Box 11.

500 Rutland—E. B. Royce, R. S., 123 River st.; R. S. Blue, F. S., 74 Park st.

1230 St. Albans—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S. and F. S., 17 Ferris st.

1549 Vergennes—Jule Kingsley, R. S.; C. Jarvis, F. S.

1500 Waterbury—W. J. Latero, R. S., Box 232; A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 35.

1647 Williamston—H. Pach, R. S.; John A. Perry, F. S.

1773 White River Junction—P. E. Adams, R. S.; Theodore Bouchier, F. S., Wilder, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

1665 Alexandria—Joseph De Silva, R. S., Box 82; Charles A. Howard, F. S., 215 S. Royal st.

1078 Fredericksburg—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.; M. L. Latham, F. S.
 887 Hampton—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208; Jesse P. Cunningham, F. S., 213 Mallory ave.

994 Hot Springs—H. M. Looing, R. S.; J. P. Crist, F. S.

403 Lynchburg—W. G. Hudnall, R. S., 611 13th st.; C. B. Walthall, F. S., 1602 Park ave.

396 Newport News—E. D. Cawman, R. S., 1236 25th st.; S. W. Rineheart, F. S., 1156 24th.

Norfolk, Va.—Secretary Dist. Council, C. E. Good, 211 Gibbs ave.

331 "—W. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W. Highland ave.; C. E. Good, F. S., 211 Gibbs ave.

1774 "—E. McPherson, R. S., 37 St. Virginia Pl.; D. D. McPherson, F. S., 37 St. Virginia Pl.

Richmond—Secretary District Council, D. A. Lacy, 128 S. 4th st.

388 "—E. F. Woodward, R. S., 213 S. Pine st.; D. A. Lacy, F. S., 128 S. 4th st.

1180 "—W. M. Black, R. S., 323 Harrison st.; Ben McLeland, F. S., 1412 W. Carey st.

1664 "—C. G. Bivans, R. S., Red and Coulton; J. W. Wington, F. S., 817 N. 23d st.

319 Roanoke—G. M. Linkenhoken, R. S., 501 E. ave. N. E.; G. G. Kirkwood, 410 8th ave. S. W.

1128 Roanoke—G. W. Shultz, R. S., 322 Richardson st.; F. L. Yount, F. S., 309 W. Main st.

1662 Waynesboro—C. M. Faber, R. S.; C. H. Lovegrove, F. S.

WASHINGTON.

883 Aberdeen—R. N. Moody, R. S., Box 5; J. B. Glidden, F. S., 832 Terrace ave.

1577 Ballard—Perry Brayer, F. S.

1698 Centralia—N. E. Greenleaf, R. S. and F. S., Box 645.

1658 Columbia—F. T. Hall, R. S.; Jas. Stocks, F. S.

1004 Ellensburg—W. J. Moore, R. S., Gen. Del.; Howard Hicks, F. S.

1652 Elma—J. G. Reinhardt, R. S., Box 287; A. J. McSpirel, F. S., Box 87.

562 Everett—F. H. Marchion, R. S., 2922 Lombard; C. Slaughter, F. S., 2925 Rucker ave.

530 Georgetown—Willis McTaggart, R. S.; A. H. Jones, F. S., Box 326.

775 Gray's Harbor—W. F. Holden, R. S.; G. K. Moyer, F. S.

1717 Marysville—A. Hollenbeck, R. S. and F. S.

1607 Mt. Vernon—N. J. Oisen, R. S.; C. F. Brown, F. S.

1657 Montesano—E. Bryan, R. S.; George Sell, F. S.

756 Whatcom—L. L. Gifford, R. S., 1010 Forest; Wm. Patterson, F. S., Fairhaven.

956 Olympia—G. T. Burfoot, R. S.; Dan Biner, F. S., Box 416.

313 Pullman—Wm. Klossner, R. S.; D. T. Dixon, F. S., Box 476.

131 Seattle—S. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th ave.; M. T. Maloney, F. S., 1520 4th ave.

338 "—(Mill) J. E. Kline, R. S., 520 W. Roy st.; W. F. Neale, F. S., 702 E. Dennyway st.

1642 Snohomish—C. Y. Hewett, R. S., Box 153; W. T. Davis, F. S.

Spokane—Secretary of District Council, W. G. Carlisle, 1128 Maxwell ave.

98 "—L. J. Ebbutt, R. S., 2009 Gardner ave.; J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardner ave.

1060 "—(Mill) G. Prodman, R. S., 21 E. Augusta st.; W. J. May, F. S., 1914 Bridge ave.

1612 Sprague—D. H. Seaver, R. S.; E. H. Burton, F. S.

470 Tacoma—P. W. Dowler, R. S., 3819 S. Yakima ave.; Geo. L. McMurphy, F. S., 825 S. Steele.

1214 Walla Walla—Victor Seibert, R. S., 411 Jefferson st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1646 Acme—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37; Robert Hunter, F. S.

976 Bluefield—A. L. Stimet, R. S., 89 Bluefield ave.; S. J. Gibson, F. S., Box 152.

178 Cameron—C. H. Smithley, R. S.; Theodore Crow, F. S.

1207 Charleston—W. D. Summers, R. S., 222 Reynolds st.; W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.

435 Chester—Isaac Cox, R. S., Box 3; H. A. Stewart, F. S., Box 3.

236 Clarksburg—J. W. Stitzer, R. S., 131 Sycamore st.; L. W. Stealey, F. S., 996 W. Pike.

1727 "—B. E. Wadsworth, R. S., Adamston, W. Va.; A. J. Bennett, F. S.

1759 Decoto—John M. Hines, R. S.; F. W. Riggs, F. S.

1601 Elkins—W. J. Curtis, R. S.; G. H. Piercy, F. S., Box 145.

428 Fairmount—D. D. Moats, R. S., 184 Spruce st.; G. L. Ballah, F. S., 1332 9th st.

702 Grafton—E. A. Miller, R. S., 112 Barrett st.; C. F. Burk, F. S., 214 Front st.

302 Huntington—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105 3d ave.; A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.

1604 McMechen—H. B. McMechen, R. S.; E. F. McCombs, F. S.
 1471 Keyser—D. B. Biser, R. S.; C. E. Pingby, F. S.

1757 Montgomery—W. J. Boling, R. S. and F. S.

1339 Morgantown—Harry Allender, R. S., 21 Demain st.; E. C. Allender, F. S., 21 Demain st.

1353 Moundsville—Jos. W. Chambers, R. S., 222 Birch ave.; E. E. Zane, F. S., Glendale.

800 Parkersburg—A. J. Deem, R. S., 602 Camden st.; J. W. Robinson, F. S., 1102 E. 12th.

1181 Piedmont—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91; E. J. Lowth, F. S.

1760 Shrevesburg—J. J. Maroney, R. S.; J. H. Meadows, F. S.

1609 Sistersville—Jay Allen, R. S., Box 215; R. B. Smith, F. S.

893 Wellsburg—Robert Beard, R. S., Box 183; T. F. Clegg, F. S., Lairzearville, W. Va.

1643 Weston—A. O. Ramsburg, R. S.; G. M. Allman, F. S.

3 Wheeling—T. G. Prysock, R. S., 22 Twentieth st.; A. L. Bauer, F. S., 1619 Jacob st.

1098 Williamsport—J. F. Riley, R. S.; W. J. Hockson, F. S.

WISCONSIN.

955 Appleton—H. Ashman, R. S., 8th st.; Her. Schultz, F. S., 861 Fair st.

1709 Ashland—Fred Hansen, R. S., 609 19th ave. E.; James Moe, F. S., 515 11th ave. W.

721 Bayfield—Fred De Brive, R. S.; Wm. Van Nest, F. S.

926 Beloit—Otis Cole, R. S., 929 F st.; C. R. Story, F. S., 7 Hilcrest st.

1570 Chippewa Falls—H. L. Schuning, R. S., 410 Olive st.; John Standstinger, F. S., 745 Mansfield st.

1074 Eau Claire—C. N. Bostwick, R. S., 464 Summit ave.; J. Figlemiller, F. S., 309 Wisconsin st.

776 Fond-du-Lac—Fred Herbert, R. S., Gen. Del.

820 Grand Rapids—T. M. Vanderhi, R. S.; John P. Bamberg, F. S., Box 484.

1146 Green Bay—Lewis J. Gennisse, R. S., 720 S. 10th st.; F. Cross, F. S., 810 Division st.

1787 Hayward—C. K. Dunster, R. S.; J. B. Goulette, F. S.

836 Janesville—J. Boos, R. S., 154 Cornelia st.; Fred Connors, F. S., 303 S. Jackson.

161 Kenosha—J. C. Karnes, R. S., 170 Edward st.; Adam Dauben, F. S., 373 South st.

1143 La Crosse—Raymond Schuman, R. S., 1714 Johnson st.; Geo. Otto, F. S., 1232 Adams st.

290 Lake Geneva—Wm. Marzolf, R. S., Box 694; Ed. Rowland, F. S., Box 58.

314 Madison—Clarence Ebbe, R. S., 17 S. Broom st.; W. Albrecht, F. S., 325 W. Dayton.

849 Manitowoc—Math. Meyer, R. S., 16th and Division st.; John Schneider, F. S., 1207 Division st.

1246 Marinette—L. G. Riebolt, R. S., 641 Parmiter st.; Menominee, Mich.; Ed. F. Johnson, F. S., 1118 Dagget.

68 Menominee—Edw. H. Quilling, R. S.; Herman Valaske, F. S.

Milwaukee—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Griebing, 318 State st.

188 "—P. J. Van Roo, R. S., 823 10th st.; John Snick, F. S., 1110 Chestnut st.

522 "—(Ger.) Wm. Teichert, R. S., 1524 Groelling ave.; John Braun, F. S., 3517 Wright.

1447 "—John Bettendorf, R. S., 766 7th ave.; James Henrikson, F. S., 669 9th ave.

1519 "—(Mill) A. Hinkforth, R. S., 1038 5th st.; Bern Kasten, F. S., 655 24½ st.

1748 "—W. Griebing, R. S., 1242 20th st.; J. Bruening, F. S., 1216 22d st.

1249 Necnah—Ed. Wright, R. S., 734 Commercial; Theo. Kienetz, F. S., 514 Maple st.

1314 Oconomowoc—Chas. R. Fulmer, R. S.; H. C. Elisson, F. S.

252 Oshkosh—Lawrence Allen, R. S., 183 8th st.; John Elmer, F. S., 135 Oak st.

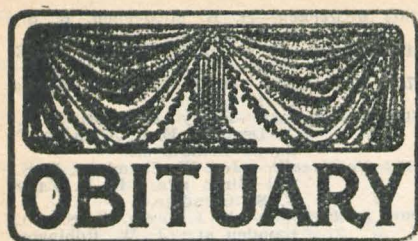
91 Racine—W. D. Carpenter, R. S., 1724 Grand ave.; Station A; Fred Hanson, F. S., Clarence ave.

657 Sheboygan—Chas. Schirmeister, R. S., 2228 Kroos Court; F. H. Eckhardt, F. S., 1902 N. 9th.

755 Superior—J. H. Hatch, R. S., 1903 Butler ave.; H. W. Nichols, F. S., 1716 Oakes ave., West Superior.

1403 Watertown—A. C. Huenefeld, R. S., 701 9th st.; Theo. Sprenger, F. S., 405 N. Warren st.

344 Wau



OBITUARY

LOCAL UNION 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.

WHEREAS, Our Creator, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, James Thompson; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 751 tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this, their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days.

THOMAS JONES,
FRANK ADAMS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

WHEREAS, The Great God of the Universe has seen fit, without warning, to call from this life the son Donald of our esteemed brother, B. McDonald; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 627 in regular meeting tender Bro. McDonald and his bereaved family in this, the hour of their great distress, our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of Bro. McDonald, that a copy be furnished to THE CARPENTER for publication and a copy be spread on our minutes of this meeting.

J. W. HARROLL, R. S.
J. L. WEST, Pres. ...

LOCAL UNION 989, Newburyport, Mass.

Death having again entered our ranks and taken our beloved brother, Fred D. Bruce, and realizing that we have lost a faithful brother and his family a devoted husband and father; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a copy be spread on our records and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. H. DAVIS,
FRANK S. HEATH,
O. W. PAGE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 496, Kankakee, Ill.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our ranks and taken from among us our esteemed brother and co-worker, Ben Garmer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Local Union 496, U. B. of C. and J. of A. loses a faithful and efficient member and his family a kind and loving husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for the inscription of these resolutions, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRED HYER,
JOHN BRENNISEN,
CHAS. YEADICKE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 180, Vallejo, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death from our midst our brother, E. J. Shean; and,

WHEREAS, In his death this local union has lost a member who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will of the Master, we mourn the loss of our brother and are once more reminded of the scriptural injunction to "keep thy house in order; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved

family, and that they be submitted to the Vallejo Chronicle and THE CARPENTER for publication.

L. C. PRAY,
N. B. GRACE,
H. MILLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 180, Vallejo, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler and Builder of the Universe to enter the circle of our order and remove from us our brother, John Smith; and,

WHEREAS, In his death we have been deprived of a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order, and the members of this local union sincerely mourn the loss of his presence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and friends, and that we recommend them to Him who can bring comfort and peace in time of trouble; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and that copies be sent to Vallejo Chronicle and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and also the Trades Union Herald.

L. C. PRAY,
GEORGE H. KING,
H. MILLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 786, Norwalk, Conn.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call unto Himself the wife of our beloved brother and friend, Alexander McLean; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy in this their affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that the same be recorded upon our minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

SAMUEL KEMP,
EDGAR S. WILCOXSON,
W. J. SHEEHAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 868, Monroe, La.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an allwise Providence to remove from our midst one of our recently initiated brothers, W. H. Shaw; and,

WHEREAS, The sudden hand of death has cut down a life that no doubt was full of love for the cause and in sympathy with organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. DONGINER,
G. F. BRADLEY,
FRANK MASLING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 849, Manitowoc, Wis.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Christ Slicker; and,

WHEREAS, We sincerely mourn our loss and feel that this local union has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to the inscription of these resolutions and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN HARDON,
CHS. FRIEDL,
FRANK LINDON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 667, Cincinnati, O.

WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from among us our esteemed brother, David W. Boyle, be it

Resolved, That Local Union 667 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our departed brother in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-

tions be presented to the afflicted family and relatives; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. O. BAGLEY,
W. C. WOODS,
W. LLOYD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 34, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us Mrs. Mary Swanson, the wife of our esteemed brother, John Swanson; and,

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. B. HOETZNER,
A. J. CROZIER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1526, Wilmington, Del.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our fellow workman and brother, Theodore Logan; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow at the taking away of our brother without a moment's warning; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minute book, that a copy be sent to his family, that copies be sent to the press of this city and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

L. F. GOODLEY,
J. B. THOMPSON,
CHAS. H. LIPPINCOTT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 83, Halifax, N. S.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from among us our worthy and beloved brother, Edward Pickles; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 83 tender its heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of our departed brother in this their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives; that a copy be placed on the minutes of the union and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES T. FLANIGAN, R. S.
HUGH THORBURN, Pres.

LOCAL UNION 1036, Paterson, N. J.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our beloved brother, William Maxwell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost an honorable and energetic member, one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of our union; and, be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the many bereaved friends and relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved relatives, that a copy be spread on the records of this union and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES BRADDOCK,
M. J. McELWEE,
H. C. KINNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

Condolence is hereby extended to our esteemed brother, John Hagen, in view of the death of his wife; and be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 9, extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved brother and his family. We, as brothers, fully realize that in the death of wife and mother they sustain an irreparable loss, and we desire to commend them to the care of the Allwise Creator,

who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother, that a copy be spread on our minute-book as a tribute of respect, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

JOHN KOERTER,
C. HASSY,
H. A. BURDICK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 328, East Liverpool, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Noah J. Orr; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in Bro. Orr our Union lost a true and faithful member and the family a faithful provider; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and that copies be sent to our daily papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. D. WYLIE,
H. E. FORBES,
J. C. REED,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 538, Concord, N. H.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take away from our midst Bro. A. B. Morgan, one of our beloved and devoted members and an earnest worker of our local union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow brothers. May the removal of Bro. Morgan from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, that a copy be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to our local papers for publication.

FOLSOM C. LANG,
ERNEST KUNBERGER,
CHAS. J. MOULTON.

LOCAL UNION 1040, Eureka, Cal.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Author of our being to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, George H. Huber; and,

WHEREAS, We feel and mourn the loss of a faithful and loyal member of our Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement and together bow to the supreme will of Him who giveth and taketh to Himself again; and, be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set aside for the inscription of this memorial, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. C. WALLING,
FRANK PEFF,
WM. McQUARRIE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 819, West Palm Beach, Cal.

WHEREAS, In the Divine Providence of the Great Creator, who doeth all things well and maketh no mistakes, we have been called upon to give up one of our number in the person of Bro. J. R. Finch, who was taken to his reward by a sad railroad accident; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we feel that our craft has sustained a sad loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That we humbly bow to the will of our Great Creator; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union; that a copy be presented to his bereaved family as a token of our deep sympathy in their sad trial; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for inser-

tion, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. E. GLENN,
J. P. LITTS,
J. H. WHITNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1079, Clairton, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, G. F. Jones; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that they be entered on our minutes as a testimonial of respect and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. I. JONES,
O. S. SHU,
W. H. HENDERSHOT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 280, Mt. Olive, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our brother, Wm. H. Johnson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 280, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends of our departed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and a copy be mailed to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRED GARRELS,
HENRY BUSKOHLE,
KURT BEYER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1020, Delray, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, T. L. Fullinger, and in view of the loss sustained by those nearest and dearest to him; be it

Resolved, That while we submit to the will of the Almighty God, yet we sorely feel our loss, but we hope he is happy in the great beyond; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union 1020, of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners tender their heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family of our esteemed brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning; that these resolutions be spread on the records of our local union; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and that a copy be framed and hung in our hall.

JOHN A. BELISLE,
WM. J. ALLEN,
CHAS. W. SEELOFF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1720, Athens, O.

WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler, in His infinite love and mercy, has removed from our midst the loving wife of our brother, F. F. Sutton, who laid down her earthly cares June 27th, 1904; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to His will and commend our beloved brother and family to the comfort and care of Him in whom she put her trust; therefore, let us extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to Bro. F. F. Sutton and his family; and, be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and that

a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. H. GIBSON,
W. H. NICHOLSON,
L. D. RADCLIFF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 559, Paducah, Ky.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, D. G. Vickery; and,

WHEREAS, In our departed brother this local union loses a faithful member, a good adviser, one who had the respect of both organized labor and public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family in this the hour of their affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that a page of our records be set apart for these resolutions, and that a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER and one to the Journal of Labor for publication.

HARRY GEORGE,
J. C. REAVIS,
W. L. INGRAM,
Committee.

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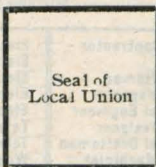
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S—green slate—Weight of slate—Measurement of slating—Cost of slating—The excavator and bricklayer—Rules, tables, notes, data and pointers useful to the estimator—
 Table of weight of cast iron drain and soil pipes—Table showing number of bricks required for any size of wall—Measurement of brickwork—Safe bearing loads—
 Masonry generally—Proportion of bricks and mortar—Number of bricks required for well and circular other work—Thickness of brick walls for dwelling houses—Walls for cold
 storage and warehouses—Roofs generally—Shingling—Table for estimating shingles—Slatting—Weight of roof covering—Snow and wind loads—Wind pressure on roofs—
 Comparative cost of roofs—Composition roofs—Specific gravity and weights—The metric system—Measures of length—Measures of area—Measures of volume—Current
 measures—Weights of lumber of the Pacific coast—Surveyor's measure—Square measure—Surveyor's square measure—The wear and tear of building materials—Stone and
 brick work—How to figure plastering—Short hints on stone and brick work—Short methods of estimating—Some pointers on estimating—Miscellaneous tables, rules and
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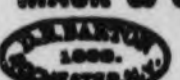
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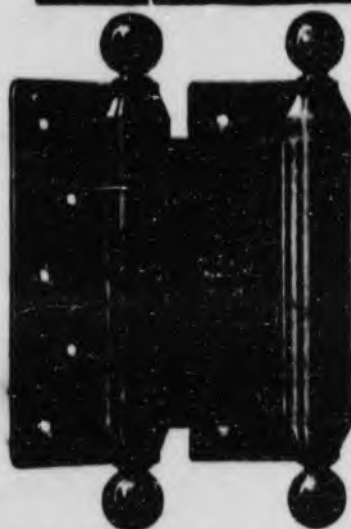
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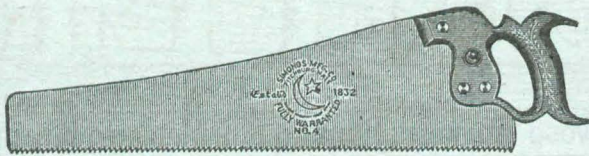
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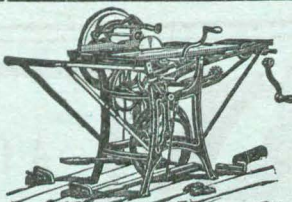
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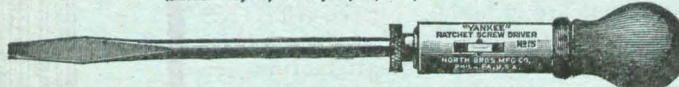
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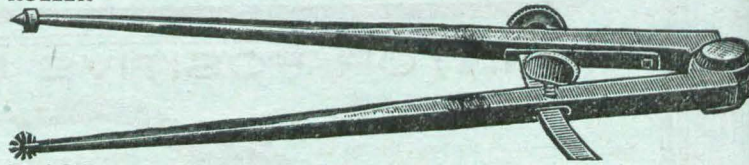
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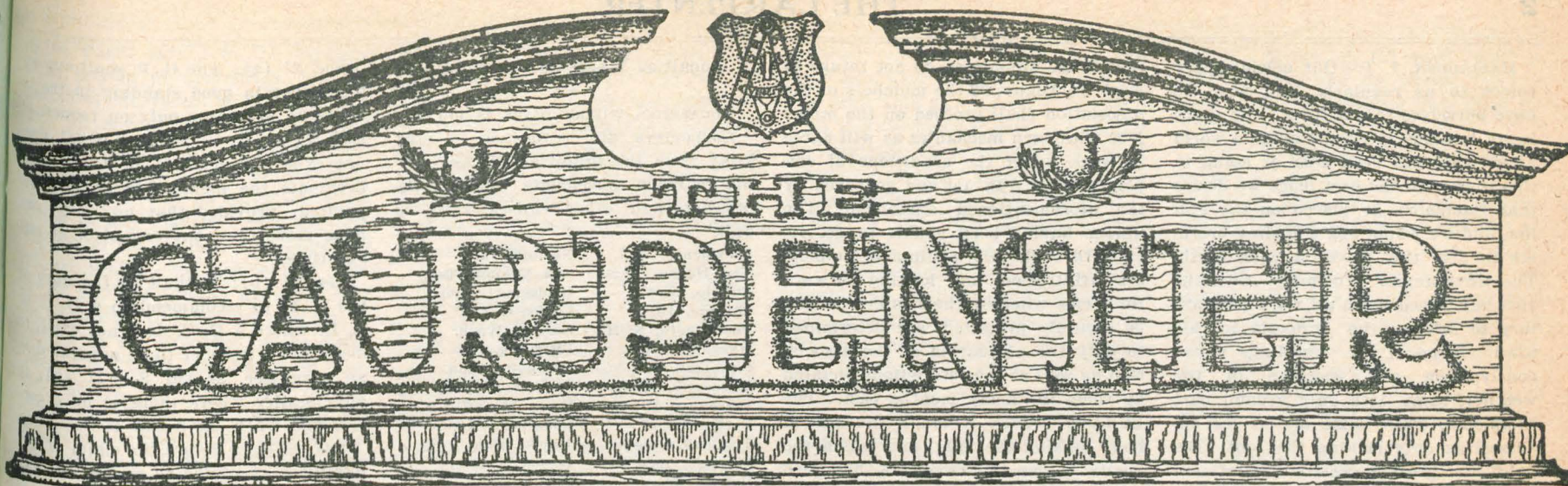
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Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 9
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
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MT. VERNON, N. Y.—We are making a desperate fight here against the open shop, and would request all union men to stay away until the difficulty is settled. We are O. K. with the independent bosses, but all the association bosses are unfair.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, MO.—We again must remind migrating carpenters of the fact that there is no opportunity for securing employment in this city at the present time, nor for some months to come. The number of idle men is enormous and many of them are completely stranded. Brothers, be sensible, and keep away from St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Although twenty-five per cent. of us are idle all the time, the contractors and real estate sharks are advertising for men with a design, of course, to flood the city with labor. Migrating brothers should bear in mind that we have more carpenters here than work and that San Diego is a good place to stay away from.

* * *

CHARLOTTE, MICH.—Traveling brothers should think twice before coming to this place at this season. We are overrun with carpenters, union and non-union men. Our present agreement nearing its expiration, we shall soon have to adopt a new wage scale and business being very slow, we would request carpenters to keep away until further notice.

* * *

ALAMAGORDA, N. M.—Business in this vicinity is greatly depressed and carpenters are getting their share of the result. There is work only on a few small jobs and with the exception of two, all our members are walking the streets. Migrating carpenters are requested to steer clear of this locality, as their coming here would have a tendency of making tramps of resident brothers.

LONGVIEW, TEX.—Owing to a controversy between our local union and the Longview Cotton Oil Co., caused by their refusal to hire union carpenters on their building, we would request traveling brothers to give this locality a wide berth. The building mentioned is the only job in town at present and union men are walking the streets, while scabs are at work in the mill and said building.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, MO.—On August 3d, Judge Hough, of the Circuit Court, denied a temporary injunction in the suit of the Chas. A. Olcott Planing Mill Co. to restrain the former President of our D. C., Reinhard Fuelle, and other members of that body from boycotting the plaintiff and for interfering with his business. The court was also asked to declare our D. C. an illegal organization, which was equally denied.

* * *

CLEARFIELD, PA.—Carpenters coming here in search of employment are certainly choosing the wrong place, and would do better to go elsewhere. Work has been slack all through winter and spring and even this moment the outlook is gloomy indeed. We would request traveling brothers to remain away from Clearfield; we have more men here than there is call for and a good number of our members idle.

* * *

TEXARKANA, ARK.-TEX.—We are engaged in a bitter struggle for the establishment of our 35 cents an hour scale. Several of our contractors came over and signed up like men, but there are some who are stubborn and refuse to concede to our demand. These, the leading one of them being J. M. Brown, are now advertising for carpenters and traveling brothers are warned not to be misled. Stay away from this vicinity for the present.

* * *

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—We have added two new members to our roll. A number of our boys working out of town, we meet on Saturdays to afford them the opportunity to attend our meetings, which generally are splendid ones and all hands are glad to meet. We are composed of that kind of material. We are no idlers, have some good workers, and we enjoy reading our journal, THE CARPENTER, each month. Our members are all at work and kept busy. Many good wishes for the brothers of the U. B.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Thursday evening July 28, will long be remembered by L. U. 122. On that evening our lady friends presented the L. U. with a beautiful banner and our members and friends had gathered together in celebration of the event. Bro. Wm. J. Philepe, an ex-member of the G. E. B., gave us a brief history of the U. P. Bro. Heaney entertained us with his graphophone and the remainder of the evening was spent in short talks and merrymaking; ice cream and cakes were passed around freely and all present had a splendid time.

* * *

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—In giving a brief outline of the local conditions we are sorry to say that we were compelled to place the race track here on the unfair list. We have tried all honorable and fair means to come to an understanding with the managers, but failed, and therefore had to call our men off. The race track people have advertised for men in Little Rock, Ark., St. Louis, Mo., and several towns in Texas, and as a result numbers of men are here stranded. Trade is very slack at this time. Carpenters contemplating coming here would do well to first investigate conditions and avoid disappointment.

* * *

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—We had a little misunderstanding in regard to that part of our by-laws which provides for our wage scale. Our by-laws not being in print, the validity of these provisions was questioned and not observed by some of our bosses. After having been advised by the G. P. that our new by-laws, they having been submitted to and approved by him, had to be lived up to, whether in print or not, we insisted on the enforcement of our wage scale, which is 30 cents an hour, with the result that the delinquent bosses discharged their men at 5 p. m. and rehired them next morning, all agreeing to pay the union scale. Four of our brothers lost three days' work, the rest lost no time at all.

* * *

SHERMAN, TEX.—Our local union is in a better financial condition than ever before. We have a five years' lease on the finest union hall in North Texas. It was fitted up at the cost of \$355.00, and our entire indebtedness will be liquidated by the end of the year. After that we shall have a neat

little revenue coming into our treasury every month. We are now assisting our brothers from Denison, who are out for the eight-hour day, by shoving all the work we can into their hands, and for this reason would request all carpenters to remain away from Sherman, Tex., until further notice. We are ourselves preparing for an attempt to secure the eight hours next spring and there are more than enough carpenters here to do all the work between now and that time.

* * *

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Things look much brighter now than a month ago. Those of our members who, during our trouble with the master builders, remained in town, are all working, while those who left will return shortly and assist us in firmly securing regained ground. We recently held a meeting with the other trades for the purpose of making arrangements for the Labor Day celebration, and we are glad to say that all have learned a lesson from last year's occurrences and this year no discrimination will be made between black and white. Prompted by a feeling of gratitude and appreciation for the liberal donors we desire to publicly acknowledge receipt of the following contributions towards our defense fund during our struggle: Bricklayers' Union No. 2, Vicksburg, Miss., \$10.00; L. U. 1348, Brookhaven, Miss., \$36.00; L. U.'s Greenville, Miss., \$10.00; L. U. 1706, Yazoo City, Miss., \$28.50.

* * *

ANNA, ILL.—As we have never seen any report from L. U. 788 in THE CARPENTER, we will let the brothers know that in the State of Illinois there is a place called Anna. We have had a hard time of it here, the members for a while seeming to lose faith in our movement. But we are glad to say that Bro. S. G. Cunningham, the General Organizer, visited us and gave us a talk and our membership has manifested considerable interest in the organization ever since. We took in two new members last night and received more applications, while others have expressed a desire to join. During Bro. Cunningham's stay in this city we held a mass meeting which, though not very largely attended, had good results. Work is rather scarce here at this time and the prospects not very bright; nevertheless L. U. 788 is not dead yet and not going to be very soon.

HARTSHORN, I. T.—Our official paper comes to us regularly, and now we have ourselves to ask for a little space in its columns to let the outside world know what has been done or doing in this town. In the first place we desire that Hartshorn be placed on the dull list, and we would ask traveling brothers to give this place a wide berth. The Government Townsite Commission has closed down all work preparatory to selling the property in this town. Some of the buildings under construction are standing in the weather, some with only ground part completed, while some are as far advanced as only lacking the roof. Behold! the great Townsite Commission ordains that all work shall cease, and, presto, change!—from a city of activity we are lowered to one of idleness. As far as carpenters are concerned only those working for the Rock Island and Coal Co. can boast of having employment. Please advise carpenters to stay away.

* * *

COLUMBUS, O.—We are actually overrun with men from outside points. From the influx of carpenters to this city it would appear that traveling craftsmen are under the impression that Columbus is a Paradise for carpenters. Such is not the case—many of the new-comers strike the business agent as soon as they land, expecting that he may have a job for them, and many are disappointed. We have resident carpenters enough to do all the work (and some to spare), and we believe that home talent is entitled to first place. Contractors are already trying to take advantage of the situation by offering wages at a lower scale. We earnestly request brother members to steer clear of this city at this time. Pay no attention to advertisements, as they are only calculated to mislead and flood our city with idle men. It is hard to keep our home men employed and many will be walking the streets before snow flies.

The Building Trades Lock-Out in New York.

One of the most serious labor conflicts that New York ever witnessed is the lockout of the men of the building trades ordered by the Employers' Association. The arbitration agreement forced on the building trades about a year ago, having been flagrantly and repeatedly violated by members of the association, the various organizations represented in the Building Trades' Alliance recently repudiated the agreement and declared it no longer of binding force.

The Board of Governors of the Employers' Association learning of this action, notified the unions that unless they lived up to the arbitration agreement and send their men back to work on those jobs where the agreement was violated by the employers and the men had struck work to get redress, a lockout would be declared against them. The unions decided not to send their men back under the terms of the existing agreement, and on August 5th the lockout followed, involving most all of the principal building trades. While the lockout was in progress the Employers' Association passed resolutions to the effect

that if the union men do not return to work on August 22 the members of the association shall proceed on the strike jobs with such mechanics as will agree to work under the conditions of employment on Aug. 1st and governed by the aforementioned agreement. The unions having been unable to get results through this medium of employers' arbitration, and looking forward for terms whereby their interests may be securely protected, are determined to defy the ultimatum of the association as well as the restrictions dictated by them for many months past. The Building Trades' Alliance, the central body making the fight, and which the bosses refuse to recognize, has filed evidence with the District Attorney showing the Employers' Association to be an illegal combination in restraint of trade, preventing men from pursuing their vocation without being blacklisted or locked out. While this official has declared the evidence produced insufficient to sustain the charges, the employers are following their old tactics, trying to create dissension and discord among the men and disrupt the organization. With this design they had the President of the Building Trades' Alliance indicted on a charge of extortion in two instances, to which the accused pleaded not guilty. The bosses are now holding out all kinds of inducements to the individual men, making all kinds of promises to get them to sign the old agreement and resume work, but without any visible effect. The number of members of the U. B. involved in this struggle aggregates about 2,000, the bulk of our men being employed by independent bosses.

We hope that our New York brothers who, as this journal goes to press, are out nearly four weeks, fighting gallantly for their just rights, will be successful in holding their position and win out.

Wanted: Robert Williams.

Robert Williams, who was in Ogden, Utah, in 1890 and a member of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., will be imparted important and valuable information by communicating with

L. J. REEDER.

2653 Madison Ave., Ogden, Utah.

Look Out for Him.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—We would caution the brothers all over the country against one G. D. Patterson, who was engaged in the planing mill and wood working business in this city and left for parts unknown, owing several of our members for labor. He had his machinery loaded on the cars pretending that he was going to move to another part of the city. But he has skipped out of town and presumably out of the State. Please give this space in THE CARPENTER, and advise brothers to be on the lookout for him.

All matters for publication in The Carpenter and all advertisements must be in the hands of the General Office not later than the 25th of the month in order to appear in the following month's issue.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Reno, Nev.	Macon, Ga.
Chester, W. Va.	Redlands, Cal.
Lorain, O.	St. Paul, Minn.
Blount, Ala.	Collinswood, Ont., Can.
Washington, Pa.	Ereux Bridge, Ia.
Pittsfield, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.	Hartshorn, I. T.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Arroyo, Porto Rico.	Waterloo, Ia.
Jermyn, Pa.	Rumford Falls, Me.
Webster City, Ia.	Greenwood, Miss.
Nahant, Mass.	Windsor Locks, Conn.
Goldfield, Nev.	Libertyville, Ill.
Shreveport, La.	Baltimore, Md.
Fernir, B. C., Can.	Lorant, Ill.
No. 8 Mine, Ill.	York, Pa.
Bridgetown, N. S., Can.	
Sherbrooke, Queb., Can.	

Total: 19 Local Unions.

Proposed Amendments to General Constitution.

Local Union 53, White Plains, N. Y.
Sec 89 (a): After the words, "after all his arrearages are paid in full," add the words, "and one month's dues in advance."

* * *

Local Union 535, Cadillac, Mich.
New section: The G. P. & G. S. shall arrange for Surety Bond covering all Local Unions of the U. B. to be issued in favor of the general officers of the U. B. All Local Unions shall, immediately after the election of officers, apply to the G. S. for such a bond for their F. S. and Treasurer, for a sum which the Local Union may deem sufficient. Said bond to be furnished to the Local Union at cost price and to be paid for by the Local Union applying for same; provided, that in localities where a D. C. exists, said Surety Bond may be issued to and obtained from the D. C.

* * *

District Council, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sec. 8 (a): The nomination of Delegates and Alternates to the General Convention shall take place on the first meeting night in June preceding the General Convention. The election of Delegates and Alternates shall take place at the second meeting night in June preceding the General Convention. All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting.

Sec. 13 (a): After the word "Delegates" add the words "No two Delegates from the same State to act on the same Committee."

Sec. 20 (a) to be Section 20.

Sec. 21 (a): The G. P. shall appoint a member in good standing in the U. B. as an organizer only on request of a D. C. or L. U. where a D. C. does not exist. Said D. C. or L. U. shall designate the member to be so appointed; provided that no city can have more than one organizer at any one time.

Sec. 21 (b): It shall be the duty of the G. P. to recommend to a D. C. or L. U. where a D. C. does not exist, to designate a member to be appointed as an organizer, as per Sec 21 (a), in any locality where there is no organizer and where he deems it necessary.

Sec. 21 (c): Before the claim of any organizer appointed as per Sec. 21 (a) and Sec. 21 (b) shall be paid as per Sec. 30, the claim must first be approved by the D. C. or L. U. of the locality in which the organizer is acting as such. The U. B. shall provide suitable blanks for this purpose.

Sec. 25: Insert in the twelfth line, after the word "received," and before the word "and," the words: "and this report shall contain a separate statement under each of the following heads: Deputies, Organizing and Investigating, together with the name of each person drawing money for services rendered under either of the foregoing heads."

Sec. 53: Strike out the words "a proportionate amount up to the first of the next month" and insert in their place the words: "the full amount of the current month's dues."

Sec. 76: Strike out the words "also the proportionate amount for the current month" and insert in their place the words, "also the full amount for the current month."

New Section 89 (c): A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the L. U. and wait three months; after that to be in benefit.

Sec. 98: The wife funeral benefit on a semi-beneficial membership of one year shall be \$25.00, and of three years \$50.00. The member's funeral benefit on a semi-beneficial membership of one year shall be \$25.00, and on three years \$50.00; provided, that at the time of death he is in good standing. A semi-beneficial member, when three months in arrears, shall be debarred from all benefit until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Sections 94, 95 and 96.

Sec. 143: Add the words: "Said meeting to be a special called meeting."

Rule 4, Parliamentary Rules: Strike out the words "Partisan politics or."

* * *

Local Union 476, New York City.
New section: No agreement entered into between any L. U. or D. C. of this U. B. and any employer or organization of employers shall become valid or operative unless sanctioned and signed by the G. P. and concurred in by the G. E. B., and shall not be so sanctioned if in conflict with the Constitution or general principles of this U. B.

* * *

Local Union 76, New Orleans, La.
Sec. 52: The initiation fee for all members shall be \$5.00, neither more nor less. All members shall pay to the L. U. as dues five (5) per cent.

of the wages earned in the capacity of an artisan or apprentice to the specialties embraced in the qualifications for membership, payable to the Steward weekly. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying same, nor shall the same be cancelled or remitted in any manner. Members not working at the callings enumerated in the qualifications for membership shall pay 50 cents per month dues, but will not be entitled to minor benefits, strike benefits or the privilege of the floor.

Sec. 109: When any death or disability occurs, the person applying for benefit shall present to a specially appointed committee of five members in good standing of the L. U. concerned a certificate of the facts from the attending physician, who will investigate and report as soon as practicable upon same, and if approved by the L. U. the same shall be forwarded by the F. S. to the G. P., with the claim certificate of the U. B. properly filled, together with all documents and papers reflecting on the petition.

Sec. 110: Upon receipt of the finding of the committee, with all attending papers, certificates, etc., and if in due form, the G. P. shall, upon examination and approval, warrant on the G. T. for amount involved, made payable to the person entitled to receive same.

Sec. 117: Strike out the word "not" in fourth line after the word "shall," and in same line, after "Clearance Card," erase the word "but," and insert the word "and".

* * *

Local Union 691, Williamsport, Pa.
Sec. 54 should be revised as to permit the F. S. to receive dues from members at any time.

Sec. 56: The word "Treasurer" should be stricken and the words "Financial Secretary" substituted.

Secs. 64 and 65 should be more explicit relative to admitting apprentices over the age of 21 years.

Sec. 69: The word "owner" should be stricken or else the difference between contractor and one who works at lump or piece work should be more clearly defined.

Sec. 74: The word "full" should be stricken and "one-half" substituted, and the words added: "and the balance of initiation fee to be paid on the night of initiation."

Sec. 140: The word "nine" (months) should be stricken and the word "eighteen" (months) substituted.

Explanation: This arrangement will bring the election of Auditors on the regular election night.

* * *

Local Union 394, Memphis, Tenn.
Strike out Sec. 15 (c) and insert the following:

Sec. 15 (c): The foregoing officers shall hold office for two (2) years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified, and shall be elected as follows: A L. U. may, by majority vote, nominate at the first regular meeting in February one (1) candidate for each of the offices named, and it shall be the duty of the Cor. Sec. of each L. U. taking action to immediately notify the G. S., who is directed to close nominations at 12 m. (noon) on March 8th, those received after that date to be disregarded. The G. S. shall publish in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, not later than the March issue, a list of nominees and nominators declaring the five (5) can-

didates for each office, who have been supported by the largest number of unions, as nominees for the offices for which they were respectfully named; provided, however, that candidates for the offices of G. P., G. S. and G. T. shall have at least ten (10) endorsers, and all others shall have at least five (5) indorsers.

Sec. 15 (d): Within twenty-four (24) hours after closing of nominations the G. S. shall notify all eligible candidates of their nomination, and each candidate so notified shall, on or before 12 m. (noon) of March 25th, inform the G. S. of his acceptance or rejection of the nomination. Each candidate shall also file with the G. S. a statement that he is eligible under the Constitution, and such statement shall be attested by the President and Secretary of the L. U. with the seal attached. On failure to comply with this law it shall be the duty of the G. S. to strike the delinquent's name from the list, inserting in lieu thereof the name of the next eligible candidate.

Sec. 15 (e): The G. S. shall, as soon as possible after the foregoing provisions have been complied with, prepare and have printed the names of all candidates arranged in alphabetic order, together with the name and number of the L. U. of which they are a member. This ballot shall bear the official seal of this U. B. and be so constructed that a voter can with ease designate his choice by making a cross (X) opposite the name of those for whom he wishes to vote. He shall supply all L. U.'s free of cost with a sufficient quantity of ballots before May 1st. No ballots shall be used at such election except those issued by the officers of this body.

Sec. 15 (b): The President and Secretary of each L. U. is hereby required to transmit to the G. S. within forty-eight (48) hours after close of polls, a statement showing the number of votes cast for each and every candidate.

Sec. 15 (h): These returns shall be carefully preserved and filed by said official, and at 12 m. (noon) on June 5th delivered to the Board of Electors, which shall be composed of three (3) members of this U. B., elected by the Convention preceding the election, by ballot, from the delegates attending the Convention, and said Board shall immediately proceed to canvass the returns and make a true and correct transcript thereof to the G. S., who shall publish said report in the next succeeding issue of THE CARPENTER; provided, said Board shall not count votes cast by any L. U. which has not complied with the requirements of Sec. 15 (k).

Sec. 15 (i): With the exception of the offices of Gen. President, Gen. Secretary and Gen. Treasurer, those nominees having the highest number of votes on the first ballot shall be declared elected. In the case of the above named officers a majority of votes shall be necessary to elect; and if on the first ballot no candidate for the offices has received a majority, or there shall be an equal number of votes cast for the two highest candidates for any other office, the Election Board shall direct the G. S. to issue ballots containing the names of the two (2) candidates who received the

greatest number of votes (or those who may have been tied), and the L. U.'s shall hold an election within forty (40) days after such date, the election and certification of results to be in all possible respects similar to those which obtained in initial election.

Sec. 15 (j): The Election Board shall be selected by the Convention immediately preceding the election. Certificates of their election shall be published in THE CARPENTER by the President and Secretary of Convention, and the report of said Board shall be published in detail and a distinct announcement made of the successful candidates who shall assume office on October 1st succeeding the election.

Sec. 15 (k): The qualifications of voters shall be:

1. Freedom from delinquency of any nature to the General Office or L. U.

2. Membership in a L. U. which does not owe more than one month per capita tax and has discharged all other financial obligations due the General Office at date of election.

Sec. 15 (l): Any L. U. refusing or neglecting to hold an election as required by these laws shall be dealt with as the G. E. B. may direct.

* * *

Local Union 1055, Lincoln, Neb.

Sec. 136 (b): Insert after the words "Builders' Association" the words: "Nor shall they deprive members from contracting, but may debar them from a voice and vote in the L. U."

* * *

Local Union 259, Jackson, Tenn.

Sec. 61 to read, in second line after U. B.: "must not be less than twenty-one and not over sixty years of age."

Sec. 92 to read: A beneficial member must be not less than 21 and not over 60 years of age, etc.

Sec. 52 (a): The initiation fee of all beneficial and semi-beneficial members shall not be less than five dollars. Beneficiary members shall pay not less than 50 cents per month dues, and apprentices not less than 30 cents per month.

Sec. 52 (b) (new section): Any candidate over 60 years of age, as qualified under Sec. 61 as amended, may be admitted as honorary member to the U. B., but shall not be allowed to vote, nor be required to pay dues, but shall have the fraternal assistance of the Brotherhood: Provided, He complies with the trade rules in force in the community in which he is living.

Sec. 55 (a) to read: Each L. U. shall pay to the G. S. 25 cents per month for each beneficial member and apprentice in good standing (not three months in arrears).

Sec. 55 (b) (new section). Honorary members working under the trade rules governing any D. C. or L. U., when called out on strike or lockout, shall be entitled to strike benefit same as beneficial members and apprentices when complying with the orders of D. C. or L. U. in community in which they live.

* * *

Local Union 32, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In our principles:

First Resolution—Strike out the whole.

Third Resolution—Strike out the words, "but party politics must be excluded."

In Constitution:

Sec. 3. Strike out the word "and" in last line and add the words: "and to emancipate the working class from the present capitalistic system."

Sec. 13 to be stricken and the following substituted:

Sec. 13. Immediately after the opening of the convention a committee on rules shall be elected. After the report of this committee has been received and acted upon the convention shall elect such committees as may be necessary. Each committee shall consist of five delegates.

Sec. 17. After the word "carpenter" in second line, add the words: "as per Sec. 61."

Sec. 19. Addition: In case of charges against the G. P., the G. E. B. shall have power to suspend said officer pending investigation.

Sec. 61. Strike out the word "any" in second line and insert the letter "a." Strike out the last sentence and substitute the following: "He must join a L. U. of the branch of his trade where such L. U. exists; he must be of good moral character and competent to command the standard rate of wages."

Sec. 63. Add: "See Sec. 61."

Sec. 72. Strike out the word "any" in second line and substitute the letter "a."

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Local Union 478, New York City.

Order of Business: Election and installation of officers to follow initiation of new members. Appropriations of money to follow unfinished business.

Sec. 12. Last line to read: "One-third of delegates seated in convention."

Sec. 15 (a). The General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of: A General President, seven General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary and a General Treasurer. The seven Vice-Presidents shall compose the G. E. B.

Sec. 15 (b). Second line to read: "One Vice-President shall be elected from each division," etc.

Sec. 15 (c) (new section): The First Vice-President shall be selected from the group of States paying the largest amount of per capita tax to the organization at time of election. The Second V.-P. shall be elected from the States paying the next largest amount of per capita tax, and each of the other succeeding V.-P.'s to be selected in like manner.

Sec. 15 (c) in its present reading to be Sec. 15 (d).

Sec. 19 to be stricken. (It is repetition of first sentence of Sec. 18.)

Sec. 23. First line to read: "It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to render," etc.

Sec. 31. Strike out the words "but not," in fourth line after the word "voice," and insert the word "and."

Sec. 69 to read: No member of the U. B. shall lump the labor exclusively, or work at piece-work for any owner or sub-contractor from any builder, building material, manufacturer or contractor. For violation of this section or any part thereof, he shall be fined not less than \$10.00, or be expelled from the U. B. or both.

Sec. 113 (a). (Strike out in second and third lines the words: "or transfers his membership.")

* * *

Local Union 639, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sec. 88. Each member is required

to keep the F. S. and R. S. properly notified of his correct place of residence and any change of same, under penalty of one dollar fine for each week thereafter until correct place of residence is given to both Secretaries.

Sec. 153 (b). The F. S. shall enter and date each payment on the card of membership and sign the same, and shall book in his ledger the exact date as per Sec. 54 and full amount of each payment of dues. He shall keep the cash book and shall submit a detailed list of the receipts of each meeting to the R. S., who shall announce the same for reference. Cards and lists, with printed headings and columns for that purpose, shall be furnished by Headquarters to each L. U. in the same manner as other supplies.

Sec. 153 (d). The Trustees shall notify all members to be present at the first meeting night of each quarter for the purpose of examining all due cards, and those which compare favorably with the books of the F. S. shall be stamped on the monthly margin of due card for the month ending each quarter, with a cut-out punch, indicating the figures for the current year. A fine of not less than 25 cents shall be imposed on each member who fails to attend this meeting.

* * *

Local Union 1100, St. Louis, Mo.

Sec. 183 (b). This section to be stricken and the following substituted:

Sec. 183 (b). The General Office shall furnish the label to all D. C.'s or L. U.'s on proper information that in the shops or mills where said label is wanted union men are employed exclusively and therefore entitled to the use of the label.

* * *

Local Union 199, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sec. 43 to be Sec. 43 (a) and to read:

Sec. 43 (a). Where there are two or more local unions located in one city or borough thereof, they must be governed by such by-laws and trade rules as shall be adopted by said local unions. They must be represented in a Carpenters' District Council composed exclusively of delegates from local unions of the U. B. and shall be governed by such rules as shall be adopted by said D. C. and approved by local unions thereof.

Sec. 43 (b). In a city where borough D. C.'s exist there shall be an Executive Council composed of representatives from all the borough D. C.'s therein. It shall supervise their collective interests and settle all disputes that may arise in regard to trade matters. The laws governing the E. C. shall be agreed to by a majority vote of the members in the various boroughs voting on the same.

Stick to the Union.

The great capitalists of this nation have started out to throw workingmen out of employment and reduce wages in order that they can smash unions. It is up to the union men to stick to the union no matter what happens and learn to vote against the would-be union smashers as well.—Railway Employees' Journal.

If we had no failings ourselves, we would not take so much pleasure in finding out those of others.

To the Delegates Attending the Thirteenth General Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

The undersigned being deeply interested in the placing of our society in the front ranks of trade organizations begs your indulgence of what follows. I fully understand the magnitude of your mission as legislators, and can appreciate your desires to advance the general interests of our grand organization. On these lines it appeals to me that we can not have the ideas of too many of the worthy followers of the principles of unionism, and it should be considered not only a privilege but a duty as well to interest ourselves in the exercise of what intelligence we may possess in aiding the work of devising ways and means whereby the minimum of perfection may be attained that the power and influence of the U. B. may be capable of standing any test it is put to. Let us not be deceived for we are now on the eve of troublous times, and to be able to successfully withstand the pressure brought to bear by the combatant influences we are forced to work on lines of perfecting our machinery to avoid all grating and jarring, or as near this as circumstances will permit. With this in mind, I take the liberty of suggesting a few matters that appeal to me as deserving attention, and will present as proposition No. 1: The need of a greater sympathy with the labor interests as to-day organized, that we may show by our acts the unselfishness of the membership of the U. B. in standing by the cause that can only be successful through a cementing of the forces in one grand movement where the interests of one are the interests of all. We have arrived at the age where we have as combatants a force of capitalists who are skilled and scientific in generalizing their movements against the interests we represent. The ablest brains that the world produces are bought up and used by these combines and trusts to further their interests and extend their possibilities on the lines of concentrating the country's wealth. They deny to labor a recompense above the bare existing state and the workers in their undignified condition of division within the ranks as organized, contending one with the other on matters that should come within the scope of ordinary intelligence to settle and settle without the possibility of appealing to passion or prejudice. The lack of harmony within the ranks of organized labor is undoubtedly its greatest weakness. "In union there is strength." Divided we fall is as true to-day as it ever were, and to me it would appeal that this truism should be ding-donged into the brains of the members of the labor movement from the A. F. of L. down. The principles of the Parryites and similar organizations are that an injury to one is the concern of all. If this is considered good and necessary to these antagonistic combines that are built to disrupt the labor influence, why should the organized workers depart from this same principle and deprive themselves of this same power considered so essential to this other form of organization? The reason is plain; those of us acquainted with the workings of the movement appreciate the power vested in concrete form of amalgamation, and

while there is an admitted weakness with the forces as organized it represents but part of the defect. It is apparent to every observer that the things that are done and the way of doing them are not but partially satisfying. We don't get what we know belongs to us on conditions that prescribes to our liking, but rather what we can get subject to the dictates of the opposing influence. The character who robs labor of its dignity in this particular is the doubting Thomas whose position is that of being on the outside acting in the capacity of a reactionist and is responsible not only for retarding progress but as subjecting his class to the indignities before referred to. So it behooves us in considering a remedy for this retarding influence to consider as Proposition No. 2: the matter of perfecting organization as applying to the unorganized men of our craft. The present administration, it is safe to say, has held this principle in the foreground as one of the needs to a successful term of office, and they are to be commended for the showing made when the meager resources at their command be considered. When we contrast the old methods of permitting organization to care for itself and the years under this reign that were anything but fruitful to the interests represented with that of our present methods of first attention to perfecting our growth and results achieved, the wisdom of the administration is apparent and commendable. We have exercised our science as builders with gratifying results in these last few years and with a further consideration given to this foundation work we can build a comfortable as well as a profitable abiding place for the craftsmen throughout for all times to come.

In Proposition No. 3 I desire to present another principle of the organization that should be changed to our growing needs, and that is what is known as our trade protective policy. In the present state it does not protect, nor is it satisfying to at least that part of the membership who occupy positions in our movement that require radical action or who are subject to the employers' weapon, the lock-out. Considerable discontent exists among the members on this matter. Ways have been devised to overcome this weakness at our former conventions, but have lacked the support of the rank and file, probably from a lack of an understanding of the effect produced by this deficient system. They have repeatedly refused to concede to the organization any part of the gains made possible therefrom. This would lead to the belief that the discontented ones should at least be consistent by either changing the system or submitting to its defects without comment. My version of the situation is that while the apathy referred to represents the past I feel that our present or future need not be gauged by it. Age improves the knowledge of men, and so our members must see that this system is economically wrong on many grounds, but especially injurious from the fact that the up-to-date employers' associations generally have the knowledge of our condition down as fine if not finer than has the average member within our ranks, and knowing our financial weakness it naturally stimulates their opposition on the

grounds that a contending army lacking ammunition is a force easily defeated, and so this deficiency not only prolongs the contention but usually results in a defeat of the side unfinanced. Not only that, but the donations as furnished through general office are expended to the purpose of not being in sufficient quantity to assure success, with the after effect of making future movements doubly expensive and much harder to master on the grounds of stimulating the opposition and abusing the confidence and trust of our members, and besides this, a waste of our meager finances. It is a truism that the best financed trade unions have the fewest strikes. On the principle, says the Bridgeman, that a bully never tackles his match, but always a weaker fellow. The strong are left in peace. We need strength of this kind if our dignity as an organized force is to be maintained. I personally feel that a fund of at least \$1.00 per capita should be held in reserve for defense purposes, and continued on similar laws as used by Cigar Makers' International Union. This fund might be accumulated by the paying in of a quarterly tax of 25 cents per member, the details to govern and continue the said fund would be an easy matter, providing the membership would sanction its accumulation.

Another plank that needs modernizing is what is known as our representative plank. There is no principle that appeals to the American people as that principle that represents equality on the matter of representation and taxation. It was the abuse of this principle by King George that produced the American revolution which resulted in the verifying of the position of the protestors, and so handed this principle down as a sacred thing to be cared for and operated in all American institutions; no special favors shown to the strong that operates to the detriment of the weak, and this principle in justice should apply to the U. B. There is perfect equality on the taxation end and as both of these principles weigh equally in the scales of justice, both should receive precisely the same treatment in their operation. In justice we can't afford to take from our membership anything that legitimately belongs to them. It is safe to say that at none of our conventions is a majority representation present, the delegates attending varying from 200 to say 400, calculating this number on the basis of one delegate to a single local there would be but four hundred locals represented, or a one-quarter representation of the unions. It is possible that the membership representation might be a little higher from the fact that it is only the numerically strong unions that can afford the privilege of representation. But some might say that the membership have the right of referendum. True, but only in accepting or rejecting by section the legislation emanating from this minority wing of the society. If we as an organized force believe in the principle of majority rule, then it is time we ceased abusing the principle. It may be said that all unions are equally privileged under the present laws. Yes, but unfortunately all are not financially conditioned to assume the privileges. It therefore appeals to me that the present system while possibly satisfying in the ages past, is not

in keeping with our present needs. There is much of the work that is now done in convention that could be done with a greater degree of profit and justice through the referendum vote of the membership. Through a change of this character the time between conventions could be lengthened and our laws amended to conform with the experience produced on this line by other national crafts organizations. By doing this we would cut out the election of officers and delegates and bring the general convention down to a basis of being a purely legislative body, and in my judgment that should be its only function. To me the time given to convention sessions is not sufficient to do justice to this matter and work out the details necessary to the change. It might, therefore, be of advantage to submit the whole question to a special committee, say one from each of the districts. Allow the said committee to act in their individual capacity and permit them to collect information and promulgate ideas, submitting the same in a report to the General Office not later than January 1, 1905. Then to have the matter as submitted referred to the G. E. B. in conjunction with the G. P. and G. S., they to go through the matter as a whole and select what to them is considered best to the interest of the U. B., after which the G. S. be instructed to present the work as compiled to referendum vote of the membership. The columns of THE CARPENTER might be opened up to ideas on the subject. I trust that I may be pardoned for the time consumed in presenting the matter herein contained. The subject matter appeals to me strongly as the changes needed to place the U. B. in an up-to-date position. Understand in submitting this I do not do it on the basis of criticism of our past—I would rather be understood as commending the good that has been done. A retrospect of our work is satisfactory. But influences are at work to reduce our opportunities and retard the general progress. Future amelioration will only come through vigilance and scientific handling of the craft's interests. To you we leave their development, with the hope that your judgment may be inspired to do the things needed to insure permanency to our Grand Brotherhood.

W. J. SHIELDS,
L. U. 33, Boston, Mass.

No Convict Labor Employed by Ohio Tool Company.

About a year ago we wrote to each of the Carpenters' Unions, denying that we employ convict labor, a report having been circulated to that effect.

Notwithstanding this, we learn that some are still under the impression that we still use convict labor in the manufacture of our iron and wood planes, chisels, drawing knives, auger bits, etc.

We beg to say that we do not employ convict labor in any way, manner or form, and that any reports to the contrary are false.

OHIO TOOL COMPANY,
Columbus, O., and Auburn, N. Y.

When a man sets popularity before his eyes, he is likely to let principle out of his heart.



A Uniform Working-Card to Be Issued By General Office.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In view of the practice in vogue in many localities of District Councils or local unions charging members from other districts for a working card, while at the same time they are equipped with and have paid for one in their own local union, I wish to suggest a plan which if approved of and adopted by our next convention would put a stop to these unfair and unjust proceedings, and as I believe, will do justice to all concerned.

Members generally would not object to paying for a working card in the district in which they are working, but they do object when compelled to pay also for a card in the local union of which they are a member. As a result it is almost an impossibility to make members belonging to an outside district pay for a card without using extreme measures. They think that the organization is trying to get every cent it possibly can from them, and we should endeavor to vanquish this bitter feeling by making provisions in our General Constitution for a uniform working card to be issued by the General Office and by not recognizing any other.

Going further into the details of the plan, I would suggest: First, that the General Office issue a uniform working card to be furnished the local unions at the price of 25 cents per month, said amount to constitute the monthly per capita to the General Fund.

Second—Every local must charge its members 25 cents per head and month for a quarterly working card to be issued at the first meeting night of each quarter.

Third—Any member working in a district other than his own must pay for a working card in said district and shall not be charged for a card in the district where he is a member.

Fourth—In a district where a D. C. or a L. U. employs a Business Agent the latter shall note the names of all outside members working under the jurisdiction of the D. C. or L. U. and at the next meeting hand them over to the F. S. of D. C. or L. U. The F. S. shall, at the end of each quarter make out a statement, giving names of outside members and length of time they have been working in the district and forward same to the F. S. of the different local unions to which these members belong. Should any member have paid for the working card in his own local union, the F. S. of same shall remit to the D. C. or L. U. under whose jurisdiction the member has been working, 25 cents for each month in payment of working card.

Fifth—If a member has been working 16 days in an outside district he shall pay the monthly rate of 25 cents to the D. C. or L. U. of said district; if he has been working less than 16 days in the outside district, the D. C. or L. U. issuing the card shall retain

the full amount for that month.

Sixth—A fine of not less than two dollars shall be imposed on any F. S. of any D. C. or L. U. failing to promptly make out a correct statement of names of outside members and time worked in district and forward same to the local unions to which they belong, together with all just claims, within thirty days after the expiration of any quarter.

Trusting that the membership will take up this working card question and settle it for good and all time, I remain fraternally,

JOSEPH G. KNAPP,
L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.

A Brotherhood Sanitarium.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

By request of L. U. 264, Boulder, Col., we publish the subjoined report of a committee appointed by the local union for the purpose of devising ways and means for the establishment of a Brotherhood Sanitarium:

To the Officers and Members of L. U. 264, Boulder, Col.:

Your committee appointed to take preliminary steps in an endeavor to have a sanitarium built and located at Boulder, Col., to be the property of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., and to be governed by such laws as the organization may adopt and to be under the control of the G. E. B., beg leave to submit the following report:

The plan of establishing a sanitarium for the free treatment of brother carpenters or their dependent ones afflicted with lung trouble, deserves to be commended. Your committee believes that an assessment of one dollar per member of the U. B. will bring an amount of money sufficient to purchase ground, erect, equip and furnish suitable buildings for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty patients. We further believe that an annual assessment of 50 cents per member would furnish the U. B. with a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the institution and would cover the expenses incurred in its management.

We do not believe there is a man in the U. B. who would not be willing to pay an assessment to be applied to such a cause, and therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That our delegates to the thirteenth biennial convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. be and are hereby instructed to bring before said convention a preamble, as may be required, setting forth the usefulness of a Brotherhood Sanitarium and the advantages derived from such an institution and to use all honorable means to have same submitted to the members of the several unions, so they may be enabled to vote for or against the plan of establishing this sanitarium.

In advocating this plan L. U. 246, Boulder, Col., is solely guided by a spirit of humanity, realizing as we do, together with the great majority of American people, that the "white plague" (tuberculosis) is undermining the constitution of the people, thereby producing an inferior race. We also realize that the members of the U. B. and their dependent ones are not exempt from this dreadful disease and that when afflicted few of them are provided with the necessary means to secure medical attention and care, and to select surroundings cheerful and

bright, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine, the great essentials for the relief and convalescence of sufferers. Thousands of the latter are coming here every year and many, very many, are benefited thereby.

The less fortunate, however, those of small means, who are coming here in the expectation to find something to do that might enable them to earn a living, but meet with failure, become discouraged and destitute. And when poverty and sickness combine it is not difficult to see the end, which is often a suicide's grave.

Hoping that the brothers will give this matter the attention it deserves and that the local unions will instruct their delegates to our next convention to vote in favor of submitting the question of establishing a Brotherhood Sanitarium to the membership of the U. B., we remain, yours in brotherhood,

GEORGE E. DICKEY,
R. R. REEDER,
GEORGE H. DRAKE,
Committee L. U. 264, Boulder, Col.

The Plan of Owning Our Office Building.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In an article published in THE CARPENTER about a year ago, I offered some suggestions as to ways and means of securing a building of our own for our headquarters. Whether the idea is a popular one or not, I can not say, but having in the meantime noticed three or four articles in our journal on the same subject, you will kindly allow me once more to say that in my judgment the owning of our own headquarters has become a necessity. Our Brotherhood will soon have completed its twenty-fifth year of existence and still we are paying rent for the rooms occupied by the General Office. I deem it about time for our membership to give this matter their earnest consideration, to study it over and see if we can not do away with the paying of rent.

In my previous article I suggested as a means to raise the necessary funds for the procuring or erection of such a building the levying of an assessment of one dollar per head upon our membership until the required amount was obtained. Now I must confess that last year's experience has convinced me of the unfeasibility of this method. I find that the taxing of our membership for any purpose is sure to create more or less hard feeling, for the poor carpenters are already burdened too heavily. And though the taxing in this instance would be for a good cause, one that the U. B. could be proud of, I now believe that it would be more advisable to first test the feeling of our membership in this respect. If the brothers think that we can stand the pressure then let them come forth and say so in THE CARPENTER, or through their local unions to the General Office. I hope the General Officers will take a hold of this matter and give us an idea of about the size and cost of a suitable building. Let us have a house of our own that will bring us an income instead of continually causing a stream of expenses against our treasury. Hoping that the plan will meet with popular favor and the subject more freely agitated in the future, I will wait and

listen patiently and attentively to all the brothers may have to say. Fraternally,
F. E. MADISON,
L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo.

Disapprove of Umpire's Plan of Amalgamation.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Local Union 657, Sheboygan, not having been heard from for a long time, we wish to let the brothers know that we are still up and doing.

At a special meeting held on July 22, we took up the decision of Umpire Strasser on the amalgamation of the U. B. with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and came to the following conclusions:

The decision is unfavorable to a local union of our size—of about 100 members. With the percentage allowed a local union under our present laws, we can just meet the local expenses and nothing to spare, but under the provisions laid down in Strasser's decision our expenses would, in our estimation, considerably increase, as their application or enforcement would necessarily require a salaried officer. We also find that under our present system, figuring on 15 cents weekly dues, we are deriving more benefit than we would under the plan of amalgamation.

This plan, if adopted, would also prevent us from any manifestation of our solidarity with other organizations. It would be an impossibility to assist other unions in distress, unless we assess our members especially for the purpose, while at present our local treasury permits the rendering of assistance to other unions without levying any special assessment on our membership. We further claim that the plan when in operation will render it far more difficult to organize new local unions and gain new members.

It is the sentiment of L. U. 657 that in order to enable us to pay \$1.00 per day to members involved in any duly authorized strike or in any lockout, the General Constitution of our U. B. be so amended as to provide for a monthly per capita to the General Office of 30 cents instead of 20 cents.

With the intent to stimulate discussion on these subjects, we desire the publication of the above statement in THE CARPENTER. Hoping that the local unions will give the matter their careful consideration, we remain, yours fraternally,

CHAS. SHIRMEISTER,
L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.

Monetary Benefits Unite and Hold.

To the Editor of The Carpenter:

These benefits, and these alone, build up and keep in existence all insurance orders.

It is sometimes said that there is nothing in a name, and again it is said that a name is significant.

The latter saying in general is true and the former untrue. I assume that when the founders of the A. S. of C. and J., as well as the founders of the U. B., were selecting a name for their respective organizations they held that a name was significant and indicative and chose accordingly.

The first word of each organization indicates the object, UNITY—unity of the workers in a particular craft for

certain specific purposes, and as an inducement to unite and maintain unity certain monetary benefits were provided by each, but the A. S. of C. and J. provided more and different benefits than the U. B., and herein lies its power to unite and hold its membership and to more successfully conduct a strike when it enters upon one.

I stop right here to say that I am not claiming that these financial features, or any others, increase their membership, for, for obvious reasons not necessary to state in this article, the A. S. of C. and J. does not increase its membership as fast as the U. B.

After an organization is started two things are essential to its success and its very life:

First—To increase its membership.

Second—To retain its membership.

The A. S. of C. and J. has been more successful in the latter than in the former.

The special benefits referred to are named in the following statement prepared for me by the Secretary of the Denver branch (about 230 members), which shows the amount paid by it from January 12th, 1903, to January 11th, 1904:

Superannuation (3 members)	\$ 453.60
Unemployed	196.62
Sick	286.05
Strike	25.37
Accident (partial)	175.00
Tool	146.60
	<hr/>
	\$1,283.24

I want to say here that I am not boasting the A. S. of C. and J., but I simply want to show that a change in our financial system is necessary to hold our members after we get them, and that a plan is arranged in Strasser's Report, which I hope will be approved by our next convention.

J. M. McLANE,
Local Union No. 55, Denver, Col.

Organized Labor Must Be Conducted on Most Improved Business Methods.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Dear Sir and Brother—In the July edition of THE CARPENTER, under the caption, "High Initiation Keeps Them Out," appears an article signed by G. Toyne, President of Local Union No. 815, San Francisco.

In this article Brother Toyne does San Francisco, as well as organized labor in general, and our Brotherhood in particular, a great injustice. Bro. Toyne is not from San Francisco, neither is 815. Brother Toyne speaks among other things of the \$1 per month cost of unionism, as well as the Saturday half holiday, and then endeavors to point out what a good thing it is for the non-union man who can work Saturday, and other days, while union men cannot.

He also speaks of the large number of non-union men, consequent upon high initiation and high dues in San Francisco and Oakland.

Now, Bro. Editor, while it is a fact that the non-union man may, if he wishes to, work ten or twelve hours a day, all night even, Sundays and holidays if he wants to, does Brother Toyne consider that a sufficient inducement for the union men to work also? Is that the way we must act in order to further reduce our hours of labor,

much less enforcing generally the eight-hour day and the half-day Saturday? I guess not.

There are non-union men in San Francisco. There are plenty of them in his own district, Oakland. Some few years ago they were in San Francisco, but to-day, Brother Toyne, with a fine-tooth comb and a half a dozen search warrants, could not find in all San Francisco as many non-union carpenters or other mechanics engaged in the building business as there are members in his union, 815, of Haywards; and if THE CARPENTER for July is right, that local has 39 members in good standing.

Now, what has caused the change in San Francisco? What inducements were offered the non-union men that compelled them to join the union at \$20, when they refused at \$2.50. Was it a vacillating policy, scheme or theory, such as that suggested by Brother Toyne's article?

No, Bro. Editor, the policy that did the work in San Francisco can do it elsewhere, if inaugurated in the same manner as we established it and conducted it here. The bringing about in 1895 of a Building Trades Council which many years ago prohibited any man engaged in the building business working with other than union men, is alone responsible for the change. The fighting for six months and six days, and the ultimate winning of the eight-hour day, and union conditions for our Brotherhood millmen; the paying them during that time \$6 per week and pickets \$9 and \$12 per week, as well as building, equipping and operating one of the best and largest mills in the country (the Progressive Planing Mill Company, organized under the laws of our State). The unions owning every share of stock, worth in January, 1901, when the Council began operations, \$5 per share, now \$7.50, and paid \$1 per share in dividends. Also the publishing of a paper of its own. All told costing many thousands of dollars, all of which, less \$4,200, was put up by this same San Francisco Building Trades Council, through its affiliated union men. This is what brought the change and what is going to keep it.

It is high time that this sympathetic, wishy-washy, happy-go-lucky policy, indicated in Brother Toyne's article regarding organized labor be dispensed with. It is not only wrong, but absolutely repulsive, and must prove disastrous to all organizations dependent upon such flimsy means of support.

Organized labor the country over, in all its departments, in order to be successful, must be conducted in accordance with the most improved business methods. When the labor movement is conducted on strictly business lines, to the exclusion of sympathy, prejudice, passion or hate, then and not until then will it be a success, indicative of that which crowns all other legitimate institutions.

Speaking for organized labor, if I may be permitted to, I desire to say that if we are to win fair conditions from our employers, backed up as they are in many instances by corrupt combinations of employing corporations, we must prepare ourselves for the battle. We must be able to fight, and that means that we must occupy a position which will enable us to support and

care for our members while the fight or controversy lasts.

In other words, when it is necessary to call men out, or to cease operations, we must be able to take care of our members who have thus laid down their tools. As we are now financially conditioned, it is easy for any and all corrupt combinations of contractors and others to beat us. We have little or nothing back of us, only our numerical strength, and the good wishes of thousands, which strength under said adverse conditions must necessarily prove our weakest point. Few, if any, small establishments have the "nerve" to fight the powerful trusts of to-day. Why? Because they are not strong enough and cannot afford to fight; and so it is with organized labor. We, from a momentary standpoint, in all our Brotherhoods, have little or nothing behind us. We strike for our rights, all equity and justice on our side, but because of distress among our members, and no treasury to relieve the same, we have to in a large number of instances give in. The employers know our weakness, and invariably play on it.

In our Brotherhood our President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the other officers being among the best and most able in the country, would, in the face of such a financial condition maintaining in our organization, be powerless in the premises. And the same is true of organized labor generally. What, then, ought organized labor do? Bro. Editor, each Brotherhood ought to finance itself so that it could safeguard the interests of its members.

Our Brotherhood, with one hundred and eighty or ninety thousand men, whose rights must be defended, no matter where they are, should have, in order to do so, a treasury of at least one and a half or two million dollars. This treasury can be very easily raised, and that in a manner that will not disturb even the poorest of us. That done, the scabbishly inclined employer or combination of employers will hesitate and think a thousand times before attacking a local union or a district behind which stand hundreds of thousands of men with a treasury of that kind to support them. As it is with our Brotherhood, Bro. Editor, so it is with all others, and I repeat, organized labor must be financed because, while it has done a wonderful work for the wage earner, it has much more to do, and because of what it has done, the non-union man has no right to object to the payment of the initiation and dues of to-day; and he will not object if he knows, as he certainly must, that to do so means loss to him.

The way to accomplish this is through organization on business lines, which, as I have pointed out, means to do something instead of talking about it, and the sooner we, the members of organized labor, get down to practical business, the better for all concerned.

Trusting, Bro. Editor, that I have not encroached too much on your valuable space, and that the day is not far distant when our Brotherhood, as well as all others, will be placed on a financial basis where they can do business through the most improved business channels, and like all other institutions having vested property as well

as citizenship rights, be able to protect them, and with best wishes for the success of our Brotherhood, as well as organized labor in general, I have the honor to remain,

Yours very fraternally,

P. H. MCCARTHY,

Member Local Union No. 22, San Francisco, and President Building Trades Council of San Francisco and California.

High Initiation Fee Drives Thousands From the Union.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I have just read in the May CARPENTER, Bro. T. W. Roberts' article on "Why They Don't Join Our Organization," and I indorse all he said. But there are other reasons. While the Constitution says, "Beneficial members shall pay not less than 50 cents per month, and semi-beneficial members not less than 30 cents per month," (a difference of 20 cents), I have known a case where the union gave \$5.00 per week sick benefits to beneficial members on a 65 cents per month dues, and charged semi-beneficial members 40 cents per month and would not allow them any sick benefits. Some refused to join, and some working there refused to bring clearance cards because they could get sick benefits in their home union. But I think the greatest trouble is in the unions charging \$15 to \$25 initiation fees. Such high fees drives thousands from the union. Some because they will not submit to being fleeced, and many because they can not afford it. But in every case they make an enemy to the union who is ready to go and take strikers' places. And who can blame them? If a man comes and wants to be one of us, and is willing to pay a fair price, and we set a price out of reason we deserve his ill-will. Some unions set a \$25 fee and then write to neighboring unions, begging them to put their price up so other carpenters can not join them, and then come to the high-priced union by clearance card. Trying to hog the whole thing. Where is any justice, love of humanity, or unionism in such a course?

Sir, it is to the union's interest to have every carpenter in the United States and Canada in the unions. Then when we have a strike the surrounding country would not be full of non-union men to rush in and take our places, as is the case to-day. And I am sorry to say in many cases they have been forced to remain non-union men through the selfishness of some high-priced union. I hope to see the next national meeting of our order declare that the initiation fee shall be \$5 in all unions.

Let us make it easy for all carpenters to join our order, so we can get in all where we have a union, so every carpenter going into an unorganized section will go preaching unionism instead of cursing the unions for their selfishness in keeping other men out with their high fees. Fraternally,

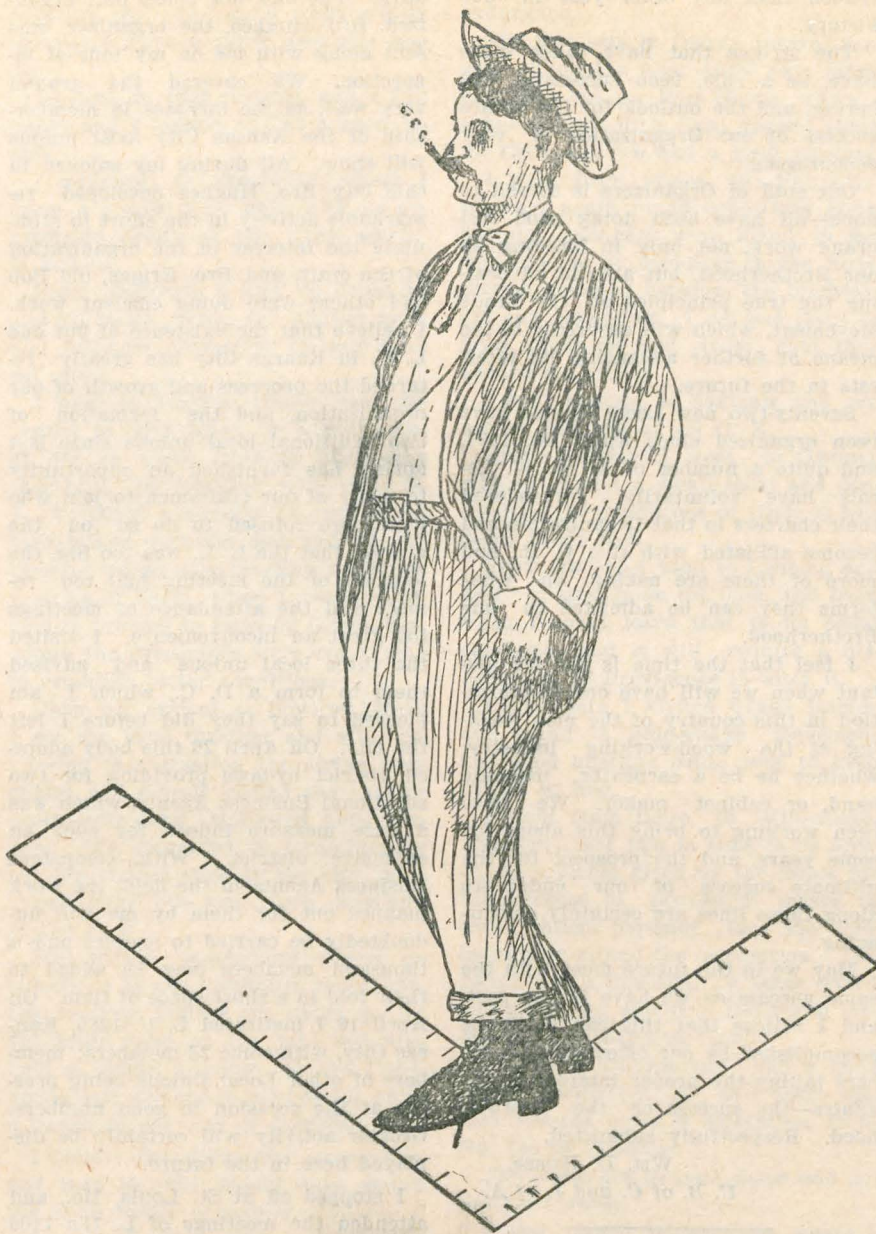
ANDREW COOK,

L. U. 1746, Braidentown, Fla.

"Thou shalt not kill." Except: By locked exits, subway explosions, adulterated food, slums, firedamp, fast trains, sweatshops. In short, in the regular course of trade.—Life.

On "The Square."

BY D. L. STODDARD.



This is the Delegate that promised his Local if they would elect him to the convention he would be on the square, and represent his Local in a manner that they would know he was there.

And he did.

Yes, HE WAS THERE!

They remember him!

He was not only on the square, but he was *all over the square*.

In fact, he was the *delegate that made Milwaukee famous!*

The Digressive's Predicament.

Dear Jack:

Our church is split in two factions, the "primitives" and the "progressives." The latter have a fine church and organ, as well as all modern improvements. The former denounce all "machinery" or vain devices as of the devil. The primitives call the progressives, the DI-gressives, and so the war goes on. I have tried my best to help both sides, and with what success is told in

THE DIGRESSIVES' PREDICAMENT.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," Sang the good old preacher, but he got it too low.

Then, hemming and hawing and blinking his eyes,

He gave the old tune a considerable rise; But not being up on musical lore,

He actually got it worse than before; It wouldn't do now, it was no use to try,

And some one suggested "It's a leetle too high."

The scene was so trying, the strain was so great,

I felt myself called on to set matters straight;

So I took out my fork, gave it a whack on my shoe,

As I'd often seen teachers in singing do,

And finding I'd got the old thing about right,

I lit out to singing with all my might "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow. Praise Him all creatures here below."

But I found I had got my foot in it somehow,

For instead of singing they kicked up a row.

The brethren they twisted their necks a la stork,

Some gazing at me, and some at my fork,

Some giggled, some grinned, some looked at the floor,

And some took a sneak at the vestibule door;

But these were not saints in good standing, you see—

Just every-day, go-as-you-please sinners like me.

I stared at the people, I stared at the pews,

I stared at the lamps with their dirty flues,

'Till my eyes fairly ached in their burning sockets,

And the thirty-five cents in my breeches pockets

Got hotter and hotter—to give me a tip—

But I did not know whether to take membership,

To get out of the scrape, or cut and run—

I really did not know what I had done.

When a good old sister with a wart on her chin,

And a face as beautiful as home-made sin,

Looked at me thro' glasses as big as a bowl,

And tearfully said—God bless her old soul—

"You pore sinful creetur, you DI-gressive one."

Then—I blush to confess it—I turned tail and run.

I stepped on myself as I tore thro' the crowd,

Which sat horror-stricken, for I swore out loud,

Not because I was frightened—please understand that—

But I grabbed up a bonnet instead of a hat,

And having no time to look in a glass,

I'm afraid that I looked very much like an ass.

As I said, I didn't know just what I had done,

But an idea struck me at last as I run,

And little by little I figured it out,

And guessed what they had made such a biam'd fuss about.

They say that the instruments old David made,

On which the primitive Levites played,

Are traps and snares devised by the devil

To catch the unwary—their heads may be level—

And they cannot be holy where such tempers are used;

"They won't sit still and see the good Lord abused

In any such manner, they're not quite so green

As to grind out their prayers on a hand-made machine."

Now that's why the old preacher scowled at my fork,

With his head jammed down in his neck like a cork,

And that's why the brethren sat silent and still

As I sang out alone with such hearty goodwill;

And that's why the sisters rose up as one man

In eager defense of the "primitive" plan,

And made it so plain that something was wrong

With my way of singing, not with the song,

That then I got rattled, as one might say,

And I've fired that fendish old fork away.

H. P. LODNER.

Expulsions.

J. C. Lee, of Local Union 999, Mt. Vernon, Ill., has been expelled for forging the name of a brother member on several checks and for other grave offenses.

* * *

B. F. Smith has been expelled by Local Union 256, Savannah, Ga., for misappropriation of funds belonging to the local union.

* * *

Louis Bowin, former F. S. of Local Union 1059, Athol, Mass., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of funds.

* * *

W. E. Merrell has been expelled from Local Union 1746, Braidentown, Fla., for misappropriation of local funds.

* * *

C. J. Corcoran has been expelled from Local Union 1369, Louisville, Ky., for converting to his own use money belonging to the local union.

The worst scab is the union scab. He is the man who is benefited by union wages, but who smokes scab cigars, chews scab tobacco and wears scab clothes, and never pays for a union paper. Such a man should be fired out of the union, because he is a hide-bound hypocrite, and of no benefit to the organization. Union men can afford to pay more for label goods. The label enables them to make more and they should always see that the label is on articles used by them, as well as by all other members of their craft.—Ex.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

General Office
STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board.
HENRY MEYER, Chairman, San Mateo, Cal.
D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
JOSEPH AINEY, 399 Hotel de Ville Avenue, Montreal, Can.
J. P. OGLETREE, R'te 1, East Lake, Ala.
T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.
CHARLES WELLMAN, 4341 Woodland avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Quarterly Report of General President, Wm. D. Huber.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1904.
To the Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting.

In making this, my last quarterly report for the year ending June 30, 1904, I desire to call your attention to the magnificent growth we have attained in that time. New Local Unions have been organized; membership of the old ones has been increased, and we can well be proud of the outcome of the strikes that have been forced upon our members in the open shop demands of the Employers' Associations, and of strikes of other causes, where our brothers have been forced to make the stand for Union Principles.

Proud I am of the bold stand that many of our District Councils, Local Unions and members have taken against this method of the employers in trying to inaugurate not only the "open shop," but to make Union shops non-union.

Our members have stood the test so far, without losing in any single instance in this fight for their rights and just demands. Many localities have been assisted by you, and some yet need further assistance, which I feel assured you will grant when needed.

The members involved in their struggles should receive all the encouragement possible, as the "open shop" question must be met with a firm and determined stand upon our part.

More mills have been organized this year under the banner of the Brotherhood than any other year in our history.

The strikes that have taken place have, as a rule, been successful this spring, and the outlook for the future success of our Organization is very encouraging.

Our staff of Organizers is second to none—all have been doing good and grand work, not only in building up our Brotherhood, but also in advocating the true principles of the Trade Movement, which will assuredly be the means of further advancing its interests in the future.

Seventy-two new Local Unions have been organized since April 1st, 1904, and quite a number of A. W. W. Locals have voluntarily surrendered their charters in that Organization and become affiliated with this U. B., and more of them are asking on what terms they can be admitted to our Brotherhood.

I feel that the time is not far distant when we will have one Organization in this country of the men working at the wood-working industry, whether he be a carpenter, machine hand, or cabinet maker. We have been working to bring this about for some years, and the prospect for the ultimate success of our endeavors along those lines are certainly encouraging.

May we in the future meet with the same success as we have in the past, and I believe that this can easily be accomplished by our officers and members taking the proper interest in the affairs—the success of the Brotherhood. Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Quarterly Report of First Vice-President, T. M. Guerin.

Greenwich, Conn., July 1, 1904.
To the G. E. B. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

Brothers—I beg leave to submit the following report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1904:

I left Indianapolis on June 4 for Collinsville Ill., where our men had made a demand for fifty cents a day increase in wages. I conferred with the L. U. and contractors, and the latter finding that the majority of the members were offered work by fair contractors at the increased rates, they conceded to the demands, though with poor grace. The success in this instance is due to the way the members keep after non-union men coming to the locality. Each and every member is a business agent in himself, and they are rewarded by the desired results.

From Collinsville I went to Topeka, Kans., where I found the L. U. in poor shape. They just having elected a business agent, I spent a few days with him visiting the different jobs. There was plenty of work in town, but the membership is lacking of backbone; they seem to be afraid to ask non-union men to join the union. The few good workers in the town are discouraged and the L. U. wants the General Office to appoint and pay for a Business Agent for them. According to latest advices received from Topeka, the local Business Agent had been called off by the L. U.

From Topeka I left for Kansas City, Mo., and stayed with our men thirteen days. The city not being half organized, Bro. Hughes, the organizer, was sent along with me on my tour of inspection. We covered the ground very well, as the increase in membership of the Kansas City local unions will show. All during my sojourn in this city Bro. Hughes developed remarkable activity in the effort to stimulate the interest in the organization of the craft, and Bro. Briggs, old Bob and others were doing efficient work. I believe that the existence of but one L. U. in Kansas City has greatly retarded the progress and growth of our organization, and the formation of two additional local unions since last spring has furnished an opportunity to many of our craftsmen to join who heretofore refused to do so on the ground that the L. U. was too big, the location of the meeting hall too remote and the attendance of meetings too great an inconvenience. I visited the three local unions and advised them to form a D. C., which I am pleased to say they did before I left the city. On April 26 this body adopted district by-laws providing for two additional Business Agents, which was a wise measure indeed for such an extensive district. With competent Business Agents in the field, the work mapped out for them by me will undoubtedly be carried to success and a thousand members may be added to their fold in a short space of time. On April 18 I instituted L. U. 1285, Kansas City, with some 23 members; members of other Local Unions being present at the occasion in good numbers. Greater activity will certainly be displayed here in the future.

I stopped off at St. Louis, Mo., and attended the meetings of L. U's 1100 and 578. Both were in a healthy condition and doing remarkably well, considering the many trials they had to endure ever since the preparations for the World's Fair began. The employers in that city are trying their best to ruin our organization. I have been present at several hearings before a commission appointed by the court to take the depositions of our Local Officers. The Business Agents had to appear before them most every day, so our men indeed had their hands full. A large mill owner has brought suit against the St. Louis D. C. to show cause why their officers should not be indicted for boycott, and an injunction was issued by the United States Court. Our men having acted within their legal rights, I have no fear of the outcome of this affair, but the defense in this case will incur a large amount of expenses, which I know the D. C. cannot well afford to pay at this time. Considering the conditions prevailing in a city where a World's Fair is held, the G. E. B. should give these law suits the utmost care, and I believe it to be in the best interest of the U. B. for our next Convention to make some provisions to meet these court injunctions.

On my way East I stopped off at Philadelphia, called at the D. C. meeting and had an interview with our attorney regarding matters in that city. From thence I went to Cohoes, N. Y., having been advised that a strike was on in that locality. On my arrival, however, I found that the men and their employers had come to an understanding the night previous. So I took

myself to Schenectady, N. Y., where some difficulty had arisen on the Barney job involving our L. U. and the Trades and Labor Council. After going over the matter with all parties to the controversy I made some recommendations, which were acquiesced in by our L. U. and the matter adjusted. I then proceeded to Stamford, Conn., and attended the meeting of our L. U. Arrangements having just been made for the holding of a mass-meeting the week following, with a view to revive the movement in that city, I enlisted as speaker on that occasion, left for New London, Conn., and returned to Stamford that week.

In New London I went over the ground with the Secretary of the L. U. and only obtained mere promises, but as the building trades unions there had started a local body of the Structural Building Trades' Alliance and intended to place a business agent in the field, they will no doubt build up their organization shortly.

I also visited Waterbury, Conn., where our men were out on strike against the open shop since May 1st. Most of our members there have left the city and are employed elsewhere for better pay than they received at home and presumably many of them will never return, much to the regret of the employers, who will thus have lost reliable and competent help which they will not be able to replace in a hurry. At this time of writing there are about 40 of our members still idle and I can say that our entire membership in Waterbury is determined to resist any attempt at the introduction of the open shop. I have learned that each of the employers is under a \$250 cash bond not to sign any agreement with the union, which shows that the leaders of the Conn. Employers' Ass'n have no faith in their own members. Had they any just cause to fight the unions it would not be necessary to prevent a desertion of their ranks by compelling their members to put up a cash bond. Under the circumstances it is not at all surprising that the employers' Ass'n is meeting with great difficulties in collecting this cash bond from their members. The terms of the bond are worded in such a manner that they dare not try to enforce them. They had the lumber yards closed up for several days, but re-opened them again upon the advice of their attorney. And when they did open them they charged 25 per cent. more for lumber to any person not affiliated with the Employers' Ass'n.

A short time ago the business men of Waterbury formed a "Citizens' Alliance," with the object in view, as they then stated, to restrain the trades unions from any interference with their business. The members of this alliance were very much in evidence during the trolley men's strike in Waterbury, and on this issue were before the public almost every day, but when the lumber dealers raised the price of material 25 per cent., and even in some instances refused to sell lumber at all to the citizens, it took only a short while and nothing was heard of the alliance any more. O, ye gods, where are ye prominent citizens? Ye prominent members of the Citizens' Alliance, who wanted to restrain the trades unions that stand for personal liberty, when the lumber dealers through their action upset your be-

loved pet proclamation of principles. Then we failed to hear a single note of lamentation from these honest, honorable men. Before I left the city we were successful in opening three good shops, employing union men exclusively and paying the advanced scale of wages.

I was called to Greenwich, Conn., to audit the books of L. U. 196, which I found in a fair condition. By following the instructions I gave the L. U. I believe they will get along O. K. When making my report to the meeting they were so pleased that they received it by a rising vote. I then went to Portchester, N. Y., and attended the meeting of the D. C. The organization here is very short of funds, but as the Local Unions are going to raise their dues to \$1.00 a month, they will soon be in a position to do more effective work.

This being my last report previous to our Convention, I avail myself of the opportunity to congratulate the General Officers, the members of the G. E. B. and our Organizers on the grand work that has been done in the course of the past two years in the interest of our U. B.

Fraternally yours,

T. M. GUERIN,

First Vice-President.

Quarterly Report of Second Vice-President, R. E. L. Connolly, June 30, 1904.

To the G. E. B. of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

BROTHERS—The following is my report for the quarter ending on above date.

The beginning of this quarter found me at Knoxville, Tenn., where I succeeded in organizing the coach shop of the Southern Railway.

The condition of the carpenters of that city who are employed in the construction of buildings is not as it should be, and it appeared to be due to a disposition to pull apart rather than to pull together.

After leaving Knoxville I stopped at Morristown, Lenoir, Harriman and Cleveland, where I had been informed the conditions were good for organizing, but in neither place did I find sufficient work or carpenters to enable me to put in a local and I do not think that a local could live in any of the towns mentioned.

From Cleveland I went to Chattanooga, where I found a good local, also one at Rossville and another at Sherman Heights in the suburbs.

The locals are not making much noise, but they are slowly and effectively organizing the district, have reduced the hours and materially increased the pay.

I visited the different locals, had a good attendance and found them all "doing business."

From Chattanooga I went to Nashville, where I found the organization suffering from a chronic case of inertia, due to a seeming lack of indifference on the part of the members as to their working conditions.

Instead of getting out and hustling to build up their local they seem to be waiting for some one to come and rescue them, but the "rescue" must begin on the inside if it is to be successful and lasting.

From Nashville I went to Hopkins-

ville, Ky., where the local was to make a demand for better conditions, but owing to a complete stagnation of business the movement was wisely postponed until a more favorable season.

We had an open meeting and a full house and I believe it had a good result.

I returned to Nashville, where I spent a couple more days with no appreciable result, as the "local spirit" is lacking.

From Nashville I went to Franklin and Columbia, Tenn., but neither town had sufficient carpenters to keep a local alive.

I went to Atlanta, where they appeared to have taken on a new lease of life, to assist them in organizing that city. In company with their B. A., I visited a number of non-union jobs, talked with the men and was arranging for an open meeting, or rather a series of them, when I received orders to proceed to Bowling Green, Ky., where the carpenters were out trying to establish better conditions.

Upon my arrival at Bowling Green I got the local together and after reviewing the situation the strike committee and myself visited the various contractors who employed non-union men. We succeeded in straightening out the largest shop in the city, as a majority of his men were members of the U. B.

The unfair contractors offered no objections to our talking to their men, nor to their joining the union, so we got after them on the jobs and also held a public meeting in the courthouse, and succeeded in bringing quite a bunch to our way of thinking.

I believe the strike was premature, and that No. 684 should have gotten the town better organized.

I went from there to Louisville, where I found the city imperfectly organized, to say the least, and the chances of their winning out exceedingly slim. There appeared to be too much local dissension and I was puzzled as to why Louisville would enter upon such a struggle when there was such a preponderance of non-union men in the city.

From Louisville I went to Indianapolis, where I visited headquarters for the first time, and had an opportunity of learning more, as to actual conditions and work of the U. B. during the short time I remained than I could have learned in months in the territory wherein I have spent my entire time previous to this trip.

From Indianapolis I went to Bucyrus, O., and made an effort to organize the town, but met with no success.

From Bucyrus I went to Toledo, where I spent a short while and found the organization in very good shape.

I next stopped at Detroit, Mich., where the building trades were putting up a stiff fight against the open shop, with the chances in favor of their winning out.

The Contractors' Association had merged with the Employers' Association and it was a fight between organized labor and organized capital, and not simply a fight between carpenters and contractors.

The B. A. and myself made an effort to bring about a conference, hoping to be able to adjust matters, but found it impossible to do so unless the "open shop" was first conceded.

This, of course, was impossible, and as all efforts for adjustment proved futile it developed into a question of endurance.

The members in Detroit seemed capable of looking after their own interests, so I left for Port Huron, where I found a good little local getting along all right and we had a good meeting.

I went from there to Bay City, where I again found conditions good, but our members were about to get into trouble by meddling in the jurisdiction question between the bricklayers and plasterers. I advised them to keep hands off and trust that they heeded my advice.

I next stopped at Saginaw and can report Saginaw as all O. K.

From Saginaw I went to Owosso, where I found a small local and considering the conditions of trade it was doing fairly well.

From Owosso I went to Lansing and found it strictly on the bum, and from what I could learn that is its usual condition, and it will require a dispensation of Providence to alter it.

From there I visited Grand Rapids and found a wide-awake movement and good hustling being done to keep things in line.

I went from there to Milwaukee, reaching there just in time to be present at a picnic given by the locals for the purpose of providing means to make things pleasant for the delegates who attend the convention. The picnic was a fine affair, a large crowd being present, and Bro. Duffy and myself made a couple of "talks."

I went to Duluth and had a good meeting with No. 361, and there was also present quite a delegation from No. 755 of Superior.

The locals are in good shape and doing good work.

I next visited Minneapolis, where I found our locals getting along well. They are having a little trouble with one contractor, but have the situation well in hand.

My stay in that city was very pleasant and I was impressed with the business-like way in which they handle matters.

I stopped in Chicago a couple of days and learned while there that a committee from the D. C. had visited Bucyrus shortly after I did, had attempted to organize it and met with the same success that attended my efforts.

I stopped at Memphis and found things moving along smoothly and no trouble in sight.

I then went home and found the prospects growing brighter than when I made my last report.

While work is dull at present the members are holding up in good shape and are fast adjusting themselves to the new conditions due to the pernicious "anti-boycott" law.

With best wishes to all, I am, fraternally yours,

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,

Second General V. P.

Disappointment is not a sufficient reason for discouragement.

Many a man thinks that it is goodness which keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles.—Carlyle.

Report of Committee Representing the U. B. at Convention of Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the undersigned committee, appointed by you to attend the first convention of the Structural Building Trades' Alliance of America, held in Room 370, Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 8th to 12th, 1904, beg leave to submit the following report:

On Monday, Aug. 8th, 1904, at 10:00 a. m., the convention was called to order by Vice-President Frank Duffy (President George P. Gubbins being absent at the hour mentioned).

The representatives of six National organizations were in attendance, namely:

1. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.
2. United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.
3. Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union.
4. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
5. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.
6. International Association of Steam Hoisting Engineers.

President George P. Gubbins, of the International Association of Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, appeared on the floor of the convention and informed the delegates that the vote cast by the bricklayers for affiliation was very small according to their membership, and was against affiliation, but he stated they would resubmit the question for another vote. The bricklayers, therefore, took no part in the proceedings of the convention.

The Operative Plasterers' International Association was not represented. The following letter will explain:

"Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Secretary S. B. T. A. of A.:

"Dear Sir and Brother—I am sorry to state that we will not be represented at your convention, now in session. The question of being represented was submitted to the Executive Board of the O. P. I. A., with the result that the feeling that the convention of the O. P. I. A. would be in September it would be advisable to submit the matter of affiliation for final action to the convention. The vote of the different locals on affiliation was 3,285 in favor and 1,855 against. This could not be considered a representative vote, as it is less than half our total membership.

The officers of the O. P. I. A. are in favor of the movement, and I feel safe in saying that it will be carried at the next convention.

Trusting that your deliberations will be toward elevating and bettering the conditions of the various crafts in the building trades, and wishing the Alliance success, I am, fraternally yours,
(Signed) W. A. O'KEEFE,

"Secretary-Treasurer."

A communication was received from the U. B. of C. and J. of A., requesting the indorsement of the registered label of their organization, was read, and by motion made and seconded the request was unanimously concurred in.

A request being made by John Man-

gan and James Cummings, representing the National Association of Steam and Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers, for the privilege of the floor of the convention to explain their position, it was, by motion, granted.

They took up considerable time. Upon their retirement a motion was made, seconded and carried that the good offices of this organization be tendered to bring about a settlement of the differences between them and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, but that no further action could be taken by this organization until the National Association had formally made application for membership.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Receipts\$225.00
Expenditures 206.90

Leaving a balance on hand of
temporary organization ...\$ 13.10

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

We recommend to proceed to perfect and institute our Alliance as laid down in our adopted Constitution. We also recommend that the question of jurisdiction be held in abeyance until such a time as the Board of Governors deem it advisable to take up this question. We would further recommend that the National officers of the affiliated organizations take up the question of establishing local alliances with the local officers and show them the importance of what is meant by such organizations. All of which was concurred in by the convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON JURISDICTION AND GRIEVANCES.

First—We recommend to proceed to perfect and institute our Alliance as laid down in our adopted Constitution.

Second—We recommend that the question of jurisdiction be held in abeyance until such time as the Board of Governors deem it advisable to take up the question.

Third—We recommend that the National officers of the affiliated organizations take up the question of establishing local alliances with the local officers and show them the importance of what is meant by such organizations.

The report was received and concurred in and ordered filed.

Mr. P. H. Scullin, Secretary and manager of the National Industrial Peace Association, was granted the floor of the convention in reference to establishing harmonious relations between employers and employes, and after Mr. Scullin made a lengthy explanation on the subject, the convention, by motion duly seconded, indorsed his plan of arbitration.

The committee on Constitution reported a number of changes necessary to obtain better results in order to perfect the Alliance, and was concurred in by the convention, and all such changes will be sent out for a referendum vote of the affiliated organizations.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The question of jurisdiction over work has caused and is causing continued strife and contention among the building trades, and is a

matter that should be permanently settled at the earliest possible moment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer of the Structural Building Trades Alliance be requested and is hereby authorized to communicate with the General Secretary of each trade affiliated with this Alliance, requesting them to, at their earliest convenience, to furnish him with a complete list of work over which their organization claims jurisdiction; and, be it further

Resolved, That when the S.-T. of this Alliance receives such claims of jurisdiction that he carefully compare the same and should any confictions occur that he notify trades of such confictions, requesting them to meet at the earliest possible moment and endeavor to adjust said differences. Should they not be able to do so harmoniously within ninety days after such notification, the matter will be referred to the General Board of Governors and their decision shall be binding upon all affiliated trades until the next convention of this Alliance; and, be it further

Resolved, That after said claims of jurisdiction have been settled that the S.-T. of this Alliance furnish the General Secretary of each affiliated organization a copy of all such claims of jurisdiction and request said Secretaries to furnish the Secretary of each local union and district council of their respective organizations with a copy of same. (Signed)

A. G. BAINBRIDGE.
FRANK E. SMITH.
JAMES SCOTT.
HENRY ROWER.
J. C. SKEMP.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Frank Buchanan, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. J. Spencer, United Association of Plumbers, etc.

First Vice-President—James Kirby, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, etc.

Second Vice-President—A. J. Bainbridge, Painters, Decorators, etc.

Third Vice-President—Herman Lilien, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, etc.

Fourth Vice-President—J. G. Hana-han, Steam Hoisting Engineers.

On motion all positions for the balance of Vice-Presidents to be filled by the organizations admitted to membership in rotation.

The next convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y. The office of General Secretary-Treasurer will be located in Dayton, Ohio.

Hoping the efforts put forth by your committee may not only meet with your approval, but with the approval and indorsement of our whole organization, and that the work of the convention may be of permanent benefit and good to all concerned, we respectfully submit same.

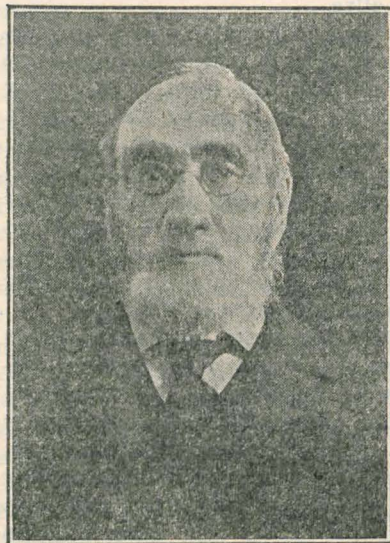
R. FUELLE.
N. F. STORM.
JAS. KIRBY.
W. W. VANTINE.
FRANK DUFFY.

Be satisfied with yourself if you will but do not be self-satisfied.

All is grist that comes to the capitalist mill. Some capitalist somewhere makes fat out of every strike.

James Brennock.

James Brennock, the subject of this sketch, is a member, and Treasurer for the last eight years, of L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., and probably the oldest trades unionist in the ranks of the U. B. He was born in 1828 in Ireland, and when he reached his manhood came to America, landing in New York in the early part of 1850. Bennington, Vt., first attracted his attention, and he became a harvest hand at one dollar a day, and then worked in a brickyard for seventy-five cents a day.



Albany, N. Y., was the next scene of Bro. Brennock's employment, where he worked on the Hudson River Railroad, remaining till the next spring, when he engaged in his first strike, occurring on the Albany Water Works, now more than fifty-two years ago. The men were paid seventy-five cents a day, and demanded one dollar, going on strike for the advance. After being out a few days the strike was won and the advance conceded, but at the sacrifice of four of the strikers, who were sent to the penitentiary on the prejudiced testimony of the boss of the gang. In 1854, discovering that there was a demand for mechanics, Bro. Brennock determined to become a carpenter. It was at that time the custom each year to cut wages on the 10th of November and restore them on the 10th of March. On that day in 1858, however, the bosses seemed to forget it. This caused quite some dissatisfaction among the men, and some of them, one of whom, Bro. Brennock, took the matter in hand and organized a carpenters' union. A demand was made for an advance in wages of 37½ cents a day and acceded to. As a result the carpenters from all over the city and vicinity came flocking into the union. Thinking it more advisable and judicious to make the wages in the city uniform, and to compel all bosses to pay the same rate, a movement was successfully entered into to that effect. In fact, three advances at three distinct instances were obtained that same season, and before long no carpenter could work in Albany unless he was a member of the union.

Bro. Brennock came to Chicago, Ill., in 1864 with a traveling card, but found no union there to deposit it. The spirit of unionism had as yet been dormant in that city, as in most other parts of the country, though efforts at organization were made here and there by various crafts; unions

were formed only to dwindle or go out of existence again, until a solid and persevering union sentiment was created and became manifest a few years later.

In 1877 Bro. Brennock went to Colorado, but returned to Chicago in 1878, when he took an active part and was instrumental in organizing his craft. A carpenters' union consisting of several branches was formed; this union, at the launching of the U. B. in 1881 at its first convention, held in Chicago, being given the charter number 21. L. U. 1, which has the honor of having Bro. Brennock in its fold, came into existence through L. U. 21 and some of the other local unions consolidating in 1887.

Bro. Brennock is the author of a History of the Carpenters' Movement and Organization in the City of Chicago, published in the Chicago Labor Day Souvenir of 1902, a remarkable document, of great historic value to our Chicago brothers. He has held every position in the gift of his Local Union, except that of President. Though in his 74th year of age, he still enjoys the best of health, his intellect is vivid and bright and his numerous friends, ourselves included, cherish the hope that he may reach the century mark.

Stoddard's Steel Square Pocket-Book.

Dwight L. Stoddard, one of the old-timers and hard workers of L. U. 281, Indianapolis, the author of many interesting craft problems and other articles in THE CARPENTER, has recently written a book, "The Steel Square Pocket Book," which is published by the Industrial Publication Company, of New York. Price, 50 cents, post-paid.

The little book is one of the most practical works ever written for the instruction and guidance of the carpenter. It is very thoroughly illustrated with drawings prepared especially with the author's own pen. (The General Office had the pleasure of seeing the original drawings before they were sent to the publishers.) It is truly an up-to-date book on the steel square. Its size is convenient for the pocket, and it contains an index alphabetically arranged, greatly facilitating reference.

Bro. Stoddard and the book, both, deserve all the patronage they may receive. In fact no union carpenter can afford to be without the little "Steel Square Pocket Book," which may be purchased by applying to the

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION CO.,
P. O. Box 1852, or 16 Thomas Street,
New York City.

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There will never be general peace and prosperity until all special legal privileges are abolished.

The Carpenter

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The Open Shop.

BY FRANK DUFFY.

ONE of the most important questions before the American public to-day is that of the "Open Shop." It is attracting widespread attention and at the same time seriously agitating the minds of both employers and employees as to its outcome. It is discussed on all occasions and in every conceivable manner; it has its supporters and its opponents. Its merits are lauded to the skies; its faults and shortcomings are lavishly portrayed.

To understand this question rightly, you may ask: "What is an 'Open Shop?'" It is one in which men are supposed to work side by side in harmony with one another, irrespective of whether they owe allegiance or not to any form of Organized Labor—it is one in which the rights of every employee are equal—or supposed to be equal—at least that is what we are told by the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of America.

The non-unionist, who never attempted to improve his condition, advance his wages, or reduce his hours of toil, has as much standing and as much privilege in an "Open Shop" as a union man has, who spent the best years of his life and many hard earned dollars, that better working conditions might prevail. It is in reality a "non-Union Shop." That is what the employers of labor want, but they have not the audacity to so express themselves; and so, under the cloak of "Open Shop," they attempt to deceive the public in order to gain their ends—the destruction of Organized Labor. They know full well that the broad-hearted, free American citizens would condemn them if they came out open and above board in their declaration of war on Trades Unionists in their advocacy of the "non-Union Shop."

It is, therefore, plainly to be seen that the "Open Shop" means nothing more or less than a "Closed Shop"—closed to Union Labor—where the employer is

"Monarch of all he surveys;" where he has the right to hire whom

he pleases; pay them what wages he pleases; work them as many hours per day as he pleases under what conditions he pleases.

The "Open Shop" is the most dangerous weapon ever used by the employing class to bring about the complete annihilation of Organized Labor. If such a system should be established in any city it means the decline and final death of the Trades Unions of that city.

With the Unions gone, wages would go down so quickly that we would not know what struck us. We would be like a man in the ring after receiving a blow in the "solar plexus;" dazed and dumbfounded.

With this system in vogue, it would not be long until this free land of ours would be overrun with tramps and paupers, and, in a very short time, be in a worse condition than that of any of the pauperized countries of the Old World.

In fighting the "Open Shops" the Trades Unions of the country are fighting for their very lives—for their existence—for their future continuation. We have always favored arbitration for the settlement and adjustment of any and all disputes as they arose; but on this question there is nothing on our part to arbitrate. We cannot consent to arbitrate a question that involves the life of our organization.

Now matter how devotedly nations hold to the principle of arbitration, they will never consent to arbitrate a question that involves their national honor. Trades Unions likewise, upon whom "Open Shops" are now being forced, may, with equal propriety, refuse to arbitrate, on the ground that they cannot consent to submit to arbitration a question involving their very lives. If we are to be exterminated, as we are so often told, we might as well go now, if that is what refusal to arbitrate means, as to be put out of business at some future date.

We are informed that a long, hard and bitter fight is ahead of us on this question. If such is the case, we might as well refuse right now to work in an "Open Shop," or to submit the question to arbitration.

That is what the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been doing this spring. For this insubordination their employers have gone on strike; or, in other words, have "locked out" their employees—numbering more than twenty-five thousand men—in more than two hundred cities, towns and villages, from ocean to ocean, and from Canada to the gulf.

They selected the Carpenters—the "giant organization" in the building trades—on whom to make the fight. The idea was to whip the "giant" into submission, and it would then only be a short time (according to their way of reasoning) until the other trades in the building industry would lay down their arms and succumb to the inevitable.

They opened fire on us simultaneously during the past month in Detroit, Mich., Terre Haute, Ind., Columbus, O., Des Moines and Burlington, Ia., Pueblo, Colo., Sacramento and Los Angeles, Cal., Memphis, Tenn., Quebec, Can., Springfield, Mass., Freeport and Aurora, Ill., Ilion, Herkimer and Rochester, N. Y., Charleroi, Pittston

Pottsville, New Castle, Sharon, Monaca and New Brighton, Pa., Hackensack, N. J., and several other places, fully expecting to carry out their doctrine of the "Open Shop." In each instance, however, it proved a miserable failure.

On this question the Citizens' Industrial Alliance is whipped to a standstill, and Mr. Parry, with all his braggadocio and persuasive powers of speech and pen, has shown himself to be the poorest general that ever sought renown.

Last February I issued a circular letter to our members, advising them how to proceed if the question of the "Open Shop" should be forced upon them, at the same time counselling them to use discretion and diplomacy in their intended trade movements this year. That letter was looked upon by the employers as an indication of the Carpenters' weakness and of their inability to weather the storm that was then brewing. Our members took the advice given and forced the opposition to show their hand. The results proved the wisdom of the course taken. In every instance so far, we have been the victors. This is another proof of the efficacy of the Trades Union movement.

Our opponents claim that Labor Organizations are unlawful and un-American, and that there are no grounds for their existence as such. They have adopted the policy of the "Open Shop" as a method of putting us out of business altogether. Our constitutionality has been tested time and time again in the courts, and in all cases the decisions rendered were in our favor. Recently the test was made in the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota of the right of a Union man to refuse to work with a non-Union man. After a careful and minute hearing of the case, a decision was handed down that gives to the members of Trades Unions the rights they have always claimed as their heritage and for which they have contended so long. Judge Brown rendered the decision. Among other things he says:

"Labor Organizations, or Unions, are not unlawful, but are legitimate and proper for the advancement of the members and those dependent upon them. The members, therefore, may, singly or in a body, quit the service of their employer for the purpose of bettering their condition, and may, by peaceful means, persuade others to join them; and as a means to that end may refuse to allow their members to work in places where non-Union Labor is employed."

Seriously considering this entire matter, two questions naturally arise:

1. What effect has the "Open Shop" policy on the industrial world at the present time? and,
2. What effect would it have if in operation as the employers of labor desire it?

To the first question the answer is plain, clear and definite. It has no effect whatever. It created a little ripple on the surface, but that has passed away.

To the second question the answer of Charles Wright—an employee of D. M. Parry, who was charged before Judge D. Whallon in the Police Court of Indianapolis on May 6th, 1904, with deserting his wife and children—is

sufficient. His answer was: "I did the best I could. I work for the Parry Manufacturing Company; I work hard, but do not make much. Sometimes I draw \$6 or \$7 on pay day, and after I pay my helper I have \$5 or \$6 left."

"Times are better now, and I have more work than I had last winter. Then I often had but \$3 left after the helper was paid, and there have been pay days when there was only \$1.50 in my envelope. I do piece work—sometimes there is little to be had."

This is an example of the "Open Shop" system. Is it any wonder then that Trades Unions oppose it on any and all occasions, or does it come as a surprise to many that we deliberately refuse to arbitrate such a question? We may be wrong. We believe we are not. We leave it to others—outside of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance—to judge.

The Rich Man's Dream of Heaven.

Old Dives, captain of finance,
On a silken couch reclined,
For that evening at a banquet
He had sumptuously dined;
Now he rested from his duties
And the rich man slept and dreamed—
Saw himself through space transported
To a realm of bliss it seemed.

Truly was his soul elated
That's life's course, so smoothly run,
Had at last so smoothly ended,
And eternal joy begun;
Well within the golden city
He beheld the great white throne,
And among the saints around it
Many millionaires he'd known.

No one there was low or common,
They were strictly all first class,
"Just and righteous stewards" chosen
Who once ruled the lab'ring mass;
And they claim used no oppression
To increase their own rich store,
Yet, when labor cried for mercy,
Only heaped the burdens more.

To this select, inner circle
No poor man aspired to ride,
And no complaints or strikes disturb
Dives' dream of Paradise;
He rejoiced, with rapture quickened
Did his ready spirit move
Among congenial companions
In an ecstasy of love.

He received fraternal welcome
In the mansions of the just;
There reserved seats all were cornered,
And he'd come to join the trust!
Well he liked the holy city
Where the streets are paved with gold,
Often he had heard the story
But the half had not been told.

In the jasper walls and gateways
Set with every precious stone,
Capital holds shares and schemes to
Get a mortgage on the throne!
Thus in Dives' dream of heaven,
Where "the rabble" may not come,
All who win earth's golden passport
Some sweet day may rest at home.

But methinks when life is over,
And the graves give up their dead,
Dives' dream will disappoint him,
When it is interpreted;
Those whom God hath chosen stewards
Must acknowledge human need,
Nor deprive the poor of comfort
To appease the maw of greed.

In the fair celestial city
Ransomed souls associate,
But surprises may be waiting
For earth's pampered rich and great;
Fancy paints the consternation,
And their panic-stricken state,
If they should find Lazarus feasting
And poor Dives at the gate!

—MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Judge not thy neighbor till thou art
in his situation.—Willett.

Ist es noch ratsam Verträge

— mit —

Arbeitgebern einzugehen?

I.

Bei jeder geeigneten Gelegenheit wird seitens der organisierten Arbeiter betont, daß ihnen industrielle Störungen wie sie durch Ausfälle verursacht werden, zuwider sind. Wir greifen nur dann zur Arbeitseinstellung wenn alle friedliche Mittel zur Schlichtung bestehender Differenzen zwischen uns und den Arbeitgebern gescheitert sind, ist die Parole eines jeden besonnenen und erfahrenen Gewerkschaftlers. Um nun solche Störungen im Industriebetriebe zu vermeiden, war es bis jetzt die Gepflogenheit, wenigstens da wo die Arbeiter genügend organisiert waren und von den Unternehmern als mitredende Macht anerkannt werden mußten, daß Vertreter beider Theile zusammen traten um sich über die jeweiligen Arbeitsbedingungen zu verständigen. Verträge einzugehen, die die Norm der Lohnrate und der Arbeitsstunden festsetzten und in denen sich die Arbeitgeber gewöhnlich verpflichteten nur solche Arbeiter zu beschäftigen, die der Organisation angehörten mit der ein Vertrag abgeschlossen wurde. Auf diese Weise sind Unternehmern wie Arbeitern, wo man es mit der Einhaltung des Vertrages aufrichtig meinte, viel Scheereereien und Unannehmlichkeiten erspart geblieben.

Den Ersteren, weil sie bei der Preis-Beranschlagung von Contracten mit dem Arbeitslohn als stabilen Faktor rechnen konnten und die Union ihnen tüchtige und profitable Arbeitskraft lieferte; die Letzteren weil sie dadurch dem Feilschen um die Höhe des Arbeitslohnes und häufig auch der Ueberzeitarbeit entzogen wurden und ihnen neue Mitglieder zugeführt wurden, die andernfalls nur mit Mühe zur Organisation oder auch nicht, herangezogen worden wären. Der Hauptvorteil aber, der Unternehmern wie Arbeitern durch das Bestehen solcher Verträge erwuchs, bestand, wie oben angedeutet, in dem geregelten, friedlichen Geschäftsbetriebe der für beide Theile nachtheilige Arbeitseinstellungen und Geschäftsstörungen während eines gewissen Zeitraumes wenigstens ausschloß.

Andererseits verhielt es sich natürlich, und verhält es sich noch, in solchen Fällen, wo man es mit unzuverlässigen und unaufrechten Paktanten, das heißt, mit Unternehmern zu thun hatte, die einen Vertrag nur deshalb eingingen, um sich momentan aus der Klemme zu helfen, d. h. ihren Lieferungs-Termin einhalten zu können, oder solchen die vor Eingehen des Vertrags aus Vorliebe für billige Arbeitskraft und für die Schmutz-Conkurrenz, nur Nicht-Unionleute unter Nicht-Unionbedingungen zu beschäftigen gewohnt waren. Solche Arbeitgeber waren in den Augen der humaneren und anständigeren Unternehmern, sowohl wie in den Augen der Arbeiter, nur unsaubere Cantonisten, denen man so viel wie möglich aus dem Wege ging, um sich selbst nicht zu beschmutzen. Gerade diese Elemente aber sind es, welche den jetzigen Kreuzzug gegen die organisierten Arbeiter inszeniert und die Fabrikanten-Vereinigungen und Bürger-Allianzen in's Leben gerufen haben.

Dieser gewissenlosesten, profitgierigsten Sorte von Unternehmern hat sich die bessere Unternehmernklasse angeschlossen und macht nun mit ihnen gemeinschaftliche Sache gegen die organisierten Arbeiter. Ist es zum Verwundern, daß der Gerechtigkeitsinn der Letzteren unter dieser

Bettgenossenschaft in die Brüche gegangen ist und auch sie nun, die mit ihren Arbeitern oder deren Organisationen eingegangenen Verträge, in schamlosester Weise verletzen?

Thatsache ist, daß die Kämpfe die unsere Brüdererschaft im Laufe dieses Jahres zu bestehen hatte, zum großen Theile auf die Wortbrüchigkeit und Charakterlosigkeit der Arbeitgeber zurückzuführen sind. Eigenschaften die sie sich in ihrer Gemeinschaft mit den Angehörigen der Fabrikanten-Association und Bürger-Allianzen angeeignet haben. Dieselbe Erfahrung haben auch die Arbeiter anderer Berufszweige machen müssen.

Ein eklatanter Fall des Vertragsbruches seitens der Arbeitgeber, der uns berechtigt die Ratsamkeit Verträge einzugehen und deren Verstoß überhaupt, stark in Zweifel zu ziehen, hat sich kürzlich in New York ereignet.

Wie wir in einem früheren Artikel bemerkten, waren unsere Mitglieder in New York nach dem unseligen und erfolglosen Ausfalle gegen die „Amalgamated Society of Carpenters“, vorigen Jahres, gezwungen einen Arbitrations-Vertrag mit ihren Arbeitgebern einzugehen, welche ein, aus zu gleichen Theilen aus Arbeitern und Arbeitgebern bestehendes Schiedsgericht vor sich dem alle entstehenden Streitfragen zur Schlichtung zu überweisen sind. Dieser Vertrag bestimmte unter anderem, daß nur von Unionleuten hergestelltes Material an allen von den Vertrags-Parteien verrichteten oder übernommenen Arbeiten, zur Verwendung kommen soll. Trotzdem hatte eine Firma Nicht-Union-Material in einem Neubau eingeschmuggelt. Und nachdem sich die Firma geweigert das vertragswidrige Material zu entfernen, nachdem unsere hier beschäftigten Mitglieder die Arbeit niedergelegt und das Schiedsgericht gegen die Firma entschieden hatte, weigerte sich die Executiv-Behörde der Arbeitgeber, der „Board of Governors“ sich der Entscheidung des Schiedsgerichtes zu unterwerfen. Doch nicht nur dies — um unsere Mitglieder, unter denen sich natürlich in Folge dieses Vorkommnisses, und früher ähnlicher, eine starke Opposition gegen den Arbitrations-Plan geltend gemacht hatte, zur Einhaltung dieses windigen Vertrages zu zwingen, und um sich wegen ihrer Standhaftigkeit in obigem Falle an ihnen zu rächen, haben die Bauunternehmer gelegentlich eines Streikfalles, welcher die an Tunnelarbeiten beschäftigten Painter's betraf, sieben der Baugewerke und auch die Carpenters ausgeschlossen. Dieser Ausstand dauerte währenddem wir dies niederzuschreiben ungeschwächt fort und wir hoffen daß es unseren Mitgliedern und den übrigen ausgeschlossenen Bauhandwerkern gelingen wird, den Arbitrations-Vertrag der sich in jeder Beziehung als ihren Interessen nachtheilig erwiesen hat, über Bord zu werfen.

Doch es ist nicht die Wortbrüchigkeit oder Unzuverlässigkeit der Unternehmer, wo es sich um Verträge mit den Arbeitern handelt, die uns veranlaßt hier die Frage aufzuwerfen, ob es noch ratsam für uns sei solche Verträge einzugehen, denn die Vergangenheit hat uns gelehrt daß auf die Unternehmer ohne Unterschied so wie so kein Verlaß ist, wenn unsere Organisation nicht mächtig genug ist, um die Einhaltung eines Vertrages seitens der Arbeitgeber zu erzwingen.

Was uns zur Aufwerfung dieser Frage Anlaß gibt, sind verschiedene kürzlich gefallene richterliche Entscheidungen, welche das Eingehen von Verträgen die eine Klausel enthalten welche bestimmt, daß

nur Mitglieder der Arbeiter-Organisation die als Vertrags-Partei figurirt, beschäftigt werden sollen, als constitutionswidrig und sogar als verbrecherisch erklären.

Da, der uns zugewiesene, Raum dieser Nummer ein sehr beschränkter ist, müssen wir es uns vorbehalten, in einem weiteren Artikel auf diese wie auf andere, auf Verträge zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber bezügliche richterliche Entscheidungen einzugehen und hieraus, wie aus dem geschilderten Gebahren der Arbeitgeber, unsere Schlüsse zu ziehen.

Beantragte Veränderungen und Zusätze zur General-Constitution.

Local-Union 434, Chicago, Ill.

Die Sektionen 89 (a), 89 (b) und 90 und 91 seien so amendirt, daß einem Mitgliede welches 15 Jahre lang und bis zu seinem 60ten Geburtstage, gutstehend war, die monatlichen Beiträge, Kopfsteuer ausgenommen, erlassen werden. Sollte es sich aber nach einer Untersuchung herausstellen, daß ein Mitglied nicht in der Lage ist diese Kopfsteuer zu entrichten, so kann der G. P. die Zahlung derselben seitens der L. U. anordnen.

Bei Todesfällen oder Unfällen sollen zu Benefit berechnete Mitglieder zu allen Rechten und Forderungen, einschließlich Benefit beim Ableben der Gattin, berechnigt sein, wie sie die verschiedenen Sektionen der Gen.-Conf. vorsehen und diese jetzt in Kraft sind.

In Uebereinstimmung mit den Sektionen 65 und 98 sollen zu theilweisem Benefit berechnete Mitglieder nur zu 50 Dollars Sterbegeld berechnigt sein. Alle Mitglieder, auf die sich letztere Sektionen beziehen, sollen den Gewerksregeln ihres Distrikts, soweit sich dieselben auf Löhne beziehen, nicht unterworfen sein.

Local-Unions 309 und 476, New York City.

Sekt. 183 (j). (Neue Sektion.) Es soll ein Unfair-Trim- und Label-Sekretär bestehen, welcher von der Convention erwählt werden, dessen Amtsdauer dieselbe wie die der Gen.-Beamten sein, und welcher denselben Gehalt, zahlbar aus der General-Kasse, beziehen soll den ein Organisations-Bezieher.

Sekt. 183 (k). (Neue Sektion.) Die Pflichten des U. T. und L. Sekretärs sollen sein: Nach Kräften dahin zu wirken, daß die, in den Labelgesetzen dieser Constitution vorgeschriebenen Bedingungen, in allen Shops und Fabriken des ganzen Landes eingeführt werden. Wenn von einer L. U. oder einem D. C. offiziell dazu aufgefordert, soll er alle Beschwerden untersuchen und er kann, wenn nothwendig einem, in der Lokalität, in welcher die Streitigkeiten ausgebrochen, feilschenden Mitglied die Ausübung seiner Pflichten übertragen, welches aus der Lokal- oder D. C.-Kasse für seine Dienstleistung Bezahlung erhalten soll.

Sekt. 183 (l). (Neue Sektion.) Bei, gegen Unfair-Trim, gerichteten Ausständen soll die Unterstützung der ausstehenden Mitglieder aus dem Unfair-Trim- und Label-Fond bestritten werden, vorausgesetzt daß ein solcher Ausstand von dem U. T. und L. Sekretär sowie vom G. P. sanktionirt wurde. Der Gen.-Schatzmeister soll den U. T. und L. Fond bei dem G. Sch. laut Sekt. 30 deponiren und dessen Gelder sollen nur als Benefits bei Ausständen oder Aussperrungen, die aus der Unfair-Trim- und Label-Bewegung resultiren, verwendet werden.

Alle Gelbanweisungen an den U. T. und L. Fond müssen von dem U. T. und L. Sekretär unterzeichnet sein. Es soll die Pflicht des U. T. und L. Sekretärs sein, Viertelsjahres-Berichte, statistische Daten und Einzelheiten über die U. T. und L. Bewegung und den Stand des U. T. und L. Fonds enthaltend, herauszugeben.

Sekt. 183 (m). (Neue Sektion.) Der U. T. und L. Sekretär soll, in Verbindung mit den General-Beamten, die Macht haben, Vorschläge die U. T. und L. Bewegung betreffend, einer Abstimmung der B. B. zu unterbreiten,

welche, wenn gemäß Sekt. 35 der Gen. Constitution angenommen, zum Beschluß erhoben werden sollen.

(Eine Resolution, welche die Schaffung eines U. T. und L. Fonds vorsieht, wird der Convention unterbreitet werden.)

Local-Union 79, New Haven, Conn.

Sekt. 81 (a) soll folgendermaßen lauten: Sekt. 81 (a). Keine Appellation, in welcher es sich um eine Geldstrafe handelt, kann von dem G. P. entgegen genommen werden, wenn der Appellant nicht vorher der L. U. oder dem D. C., welcher die Strafe auferlegt, den in Frage stehenden Betrag eingehändigt hat. Letzterer soll in deren Händen bleiben bis die Appellation entschieden ist und wenn dieselbe zu Gunsten des Appellanten ausgefallen, demselben zurückerstattet werden.

Local-Union 53, White Plains, N. Y.

Sekt. 89 (a). Nach den Worten: nach der Bezahlung aller Rückstände sei beigefügt: „und eines Monatsbeitrages im Voraus.“

Local-Union 535, Cabilac, Mich.

Neue Sektion. Der G. P. soll Bürgschaftspapiere, ausgestellt zu Gunsten der Gen.-Beamten für den Gebrauch aller L. U.'s beschaffen. Alle L. U.'s sollen sofort nach Wahl der Beamten bei dem G. C. um Bürgschaftspapiere für ihren G. C. und Sch. anhalten. Der Bürgschaftsbetrag soll so hoch gesetzt werden, als es der L. U. für nothwendig erscheint. Diese Bürgschaftspapiere sollen den L. U.'s zum Kostenpreise geliefert werden; jedoch in Lokalitäten wo ein D. C. besteht, können Bürgschaftspapiere auf den Namen dieses Körpers ausgestellt und von demselben bezogen werden.

District-Council, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sekt. 8 (a). Die Nomination der Delegaten und Stellvertreter soll in der ersten, der Convention vorausgehenden Versammlung im Monat Juni und deren Wahl in der zweiten Versammlung des Monats Juni stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

Sekt. 13 (a)—Zusatz. Nicht mehr den ein (1) Delegat aus ein und demselben Staate soll zu diesem Comité ernannt werden.

Sekt. 20 (a) soll Sekt. 20 sein.

Sekt. 21 (a). Der G. P. soll ein, in der B. B. gutstehendes Mitglied nur auf Ersuchen eines D. C., oder wo ein solcher nicht besteht einer L. U., als Organisations-Bezieher ernennen. Der D. C. oder die L. U. soll den zu ernennenden Organisations-Bezieher in Vorschlag bringen, doch soll in keinem Staate mehr denn ein Organisations-Bezieher zu gleicher Zeit fungiren.

Sekt. 21 (b). Es soll die Pflicht des G. P. sein, in irgend einer Lokalität wo kein Organisations-Bezieher ist, ihm aber ein solcher als nothwendig erscheint, dem D. C., oder wo kein solcher besteht, der L. U. zu empfehlen ein Mitglied als Organisations-Bezieher vorzuschlagen.

Sekt. 21 (c). Ehe die Rechnung eines, gemäß Sekt. 21 (a) und Sekt. 21 (b) ernannten Organisations-Beziehers zur Zahlung angewiesen werden kann, muß dieselbe vom D. C. oder wo ein solcher nicht besteht, von der L. U. der Lokalität in welcher er thätig war, gebilligt werden. Die Gen.-Offize soll zu diesem Zwecke geeignete Circulare beschaffen.

Sekt. 25. Nach dem Worte: veröffentlicht, sei beigefügt: Dieser Bericht soll einen separaten Ausweis, über Ausgaben unter folgenden Rubriken enthalten: Deputirte, Organisation und Untersuchungen, sowie die Namen der Personen, welche unter diese Rubriken fallende Dienste geleistet haben.

Sekt. 53. Die Worte: bezahlen bis zum ersten des nächsten Monats einen verhältnismäßigen Betrag, seien gestrichen und durch folgendes ersetzt: „bezahlen den vollen Beitrag für den laufenden Monat.“

Sekt. 76. Die Worte: einen verhältnismäßigen (Betrag) seien gestrichen und durch die Worte „einen vollen (Beitrag)“ ersetzt.

Sekt. 89 (c). (Neue Sektion.) Wenn ein Mitglied eine Summe schuldet, welche dem Betrage von drei Monats-Beiträgen gleichkommt, so kann es nicht durch eine Theilzahlung seiner Rückstände berechnigt werden; es muß seine Rückstände voll und ganz begleichen und tritt erst

nach drei weiteren Monaten wieder in Benefit.

Sekt. 98. Ein theilweise zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied soll nach einjähriger Mitgliedschaft zu \$25.00 und nach dreijähriger Mitgliedschaft zu \$50.00 Sterbegeld im Todesfalle seiner Ehefrau berechtigt sein. Die Ehefrau eines solchen Mitgliedes soll im Todesfalle desselben, nach einjähriger Mitgliedschaft zu \$25.00 und nach dreijähriger Mitgliedschaft zu \$50.00 Sterbegeld berechtigt sein; vorausgesetzt daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Ablebens gutstehend war. Wenn ein theilweise zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied drei Monate u. f. w. (laut Constitution.)

Sekt. 143—Zusatz. Zu dieser Versammlung sollen die Mitglieder speziell per Post eingeladen werden.

Punkt 4 der parlamentarischen Regeln, die Worte: „Partei-Politik oder“ seien gestrichen.

Lothar-Union 476, New York City.

Neue Sektion: Wenn eine L. U. oder ein D. C. dieser B. V. mit einem Arbeitgeber, oder einer Arbeitgeber-Organisation einen Vertrag eingeht, so kann derselbe keine Gültigkeit und Wirkungskraft erlangen, es sei denn daß derselbe vom G. P. sanktioniert und unterzeichnet und vom G. C. B. gebilligt wurde. Kein Vertrag soll Sanktion erhalten der mit den Bestimmungen der Gen.-Constitution oder mit den allgemeinen Prinzipien der B. V. in Widerspruch steht.

Lothar-Union 76, New Orleans, La.

Sekt. 52. Die Aufnahmegebühr für alle Mitglieder soll nicht mehr und nicht weniger denn \$5.00 betragen. Alle Mitglieder sollen an den Shop-Delegaten oder Steward, wöchentlich fünf (5) Prozent ihres Lohnes, den sie in ihrer Eigenschaft als Gehülfe oder Lehrling eines zur Mitgliedschaft qualifizierenden Gewerkszweiges, verdient haben, als Beitrag an ihre L. U. abgeben. Kein Beamter oder Mitglied soll dieser Verpflichtung entgehen sein, noch sollen ihm die Beiträge erlassen oder in irgend einer Weise zurückgestellt werden.

Mitglieder, welche nicht in zur Mitgliedschaft qualifizierenden Gewerkszweigen beschäftigt sind, sollen einen monatlichen Beitrag von 50 Cents entrichten, sollen jedoch nicht zu Benefit, auch nicht zu Strike-Benefit und nicht zum Wort in den Versammlungen berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 109. Wenn in einem Todesfalle oder Unfälle Anspruch auf Benefit erhoben wird, so soll einem speziell ernannten Komite von fünf (5) gutstehenden Mitgliedern, ein Attest des behandelnden Arztes, vorgelegt werden. Dieses Komite soll den Fall untersuchen und sobald als thunlich über seinen Befund Bericht erstatten, den Bericht, wenn von der L. U. gutgeheißen, soll der F. S. mit dem ausgefüllten Claim-Certifikat der B. V., sowie mit allen anderen erforderlichen Papieren, dem G. C. B. übermitteln.

Sekt. 110. Bei Empfang eines solchen Komite-Berichtes, Attestes und allen anderen, in gesetzlicher Weise ausgestellten Dokumente, soll der G. C. B. dieselben prüfen und wenn in Ordnung dem G. C. B. eine Zahlungs-Anweisung für den Betrag der Forderung, zahlbar an die dazu berechtigte Person, zustellen.

Sekt. 117. Das Wort: nicht, in der vierten Zeile nach dem Wort: soll, sei gestrichen; ebenso in derselben Linie, nach den Worten: Freikarte zu erlangen, soll, sei das Wort: aber, gestrichen und durch das Wort „und“ ersetzt.

Lothar-Union 691, Williamsport, Pa.

Sekt. 54 sollte so amendiert werden, daß es dem F. S. erlaubt ist zu irgend einer Zeit Beiträge von Mitgliedern entgegenzunehmen.

Sekt. 56. Das Wort: Schatzmeister sei gestrichen und durch das Wort Finanz-Sekretär ersetzt.

Sektionen 64 und 65 sollten bezüglich der Aufnahme von Lehrlingen über 21 Jahre alt, klarer und präziser gehalten sein.

Sekt. 69. Das Wort: Haus-Eigentümer, sei gestrichen, oder andernfalls der Unterschied zwischen einem Contractor und einem Mitgliede, welches Theil (Lump) oder Sub-Contracte oder Stück-Arbeit übernimmt, näher definiert.

Sekt. 74. Das Wort: vollen (Eintrittsgeld,) sei gestrichen und durch das Wort: „haben“ [Eintrittsgeld] ersetzt und die Worte: „und der Rest ist am

Tage der Aufnahme zu entrichten,“ seien hier beigefügt.

Sekt. 140. Das Wort: neun (Monate) sei gestrichen und durch das Wort „acht-zehn“ ersetzt.

Erklärung: Bei diesem Verfahren fällt die Wahl der Revisoren auf den Tag der regulären Wahlen.

Lothar-Union 394, Memphis, Tenn.

Sekt. 15 (c) sei gestrichen und durch folgende ersetzt:

Sekt. 15 (c). Die Amtsdauer dieser Beamten soll zwei (2) Jahre betragen, oder bis ihre Nachfolger vorchriftsmäßig gewählt und qualifiziert sind und sollen in folgender Weise erwählt werden: Eine L. U. kann auf Majoritäts-Beschluß, in der ersten regelmäßigen Versammlung des Monats Februar einen (1) Kandidaten, für jedes der vorher bezeichneten, Ämter nominieren; und es soll die Pflicht des corresp. Sekretärs einer jeder L. U. sein, welche Nominationen macht, den G. C. B. sofort von deren Nominations-Mitteilungen zu machen, und letzterer ist gehalten, um 12 Uhr Mittags des 8ten März die Kandidaten-Liste zu schließen. Alle nach diesem Datum einlaufenden Nominationen sollen unberücksichtigt bleiben. Der G. C. B. soll nicht später als in der März-Ausgabe des offiziellen Journals „The Carpenter“, eine Liste der Kandidaten und ihrer Vorschläger veröffentlichen und diejenigen fünf (5) Kandidaten, welche die Nomination der größten Anzahl L. U.'s erhielten, sollen als die Kandidaten der betreffenden Ämter erklärt werden, doch muß die Nomination eines Kandidaten für das Amt des G. P., des G. C. und des G. Sch. mindestens von 10 L. U.'s, und die der Kandidaten für die übrigen Ämter von mindestens 5 L. U.'s, indossiert sein.

Sekt. 15 (d). Der G. C. B. soll alle wählbaren Kandidaten innerhalb vierundzwanzig (24) Stunden nach Schluß der Kandidaten-Liste, von ihrer Nomination benachrichtigen und jeder derselben muß dem G. C. B. vor 12 Uhr Mittags des 25ten März über Annahme oder Nicht-Annahme der Candidatur verständigen. Auch soll jeder Candidat dem G. C. B. eine schriftliche Angabe über seine Wählbarkeit, im Sinne der Constitution zustellen, welche mit der Unterschrift des Präsidenten und des Sekretärs und dem Stempel seiner L. U. versehen sein muß.

Wenn ein Candidat dieser Vorschrift nicht nachkommt, so soll es die Pflicht des G. C. B. sein, den Namen des Delinquenten zu streichen und den Namen des nächsten wählbaren Kandidaten an dessen Stelle zu setzen.

Sekt. 15 (e). Sobald der G. C. B. den vorangehenden Bestimmungen nachgekommen ist, soll er Stimmzettel, welche die Namen der Kandidaten in alphabetischer Reihenfolge, unter Angabe des Namens und Nummer der L. U., der sie angehören, drucken lassen. Diese Stimmzettel sollen den offiziellen Stempel der B. V. tragen und so ausgestattet sein, daß ein Stimmabgeber mit Leichtigkeit eine Wahl treffen und ein Kreuz (X) hinter dem Namen des Kandidaten anbringen kann für den er zu stimmen wünscht. Den L. U.'s soll eine genügende Anzahl Stimmzettel, vor dem 1ten Mai, kostenfrei geliefert werden. Nur die von der Gen.-Offize ausgegebenen Stimmzettel sollen bei diesen Wahlen Verwendung finden.

Sekt. 15 (f). Der Präsident und Sekretär einer jeden L. U. sind verpflichtet innerhalb achtundvierzig (48) Stunden nach Schluß der Wahl einen Bericht über die, für jeden einzelnen Kandidaten abgegebenen Stimmen an den G. C. B. abzugeben.

Sekt. 15 (h). Besagte Beamten sollen die abgegebenen Stimmzettel gewissenhaft aufbewahren und dieselben sollen vor 12 Uhr Mittags des 8ten Juni dem Wahl-Board zugestellt werden, welches aus drei (3) Mitgliedern der B. V. bestehen, und von der, einer Wahl vorausgehenden Convention, mittelst Stimmzettel erwählt werden soll. Dieses Board soll sofort das Wahl-Resultat zusammenstellen und dem G. C. B. eine genaue Abschrift einhändigen, welche derselbe in der nachfolgenden Ausgabe des „Carpenter“ veröffentlichen soll. Vorausgesetzt daß die Stimmen einer L. U., welche Sekt. 15 (k) nicht nachgekommen ist, nicht gezählt werden.

Sekt. 15 (i). Diejenigen Kandidaten, welche im ersten Wahlgange die höchste Stimmenzahl auf sich vereinigten, sollen als erwählt erklärt werden, mit Ausnahme des G. P., G. C. und G. Sch., in

deren Fällen eine Majorität der Stimmen zur Wahl erforderlich sein soll. Wenn im ersten Wahlgange keine Stimmen-Majorität für einen dieser Beamten erlangt wurde, oder zwei Kandidaten für andere Beamtenstellen die höchste Stimmenzahl, aber eine Stimmengleichheit, auf sich vereinigen, so soll das Wahl-Board den G. C. B. anweisen, eine Stichwahl anzuordnen, welche die L. U.'s innerhalb vierzig (40) Tagen, nach Verkündung des ersten Wahl-Resultates, vornehmen sollen. Die Stichwahl und die Einfindung und Feststellung des Ergebnisses sollen möglichst in derselben Weise stattfinden wie im ersten Wahlgange.

Sekt. 15 [j]. Das Wahl-Board soll von der, der Wahl unmittelbar vorausgehenden Convention erwählt werden und der Präsident und Sekretär der Convention sollen die Namen der Mitglieder des Board im „Carpenter“ veröffentlichen. Die Berichte des Board sollen ebenfalls unter detaillierten Angaben über das Wahl-Resultat veröffentlicht werden. Die erwählten Beamten sollen, an dem, der Wahl folgenden 1ten Oktober ihr Amt antreten.

Sekt. 15 [k]. Stimmberechtigt ist: 1., wer allen Verpflichtungen, irgend welcher Natur, gegenüber der Gen.-Offize und seiner L. U. nachgekommen ist; 2., wer einer L. U. angehört, welche nicht über zwei Monate mit ihrer Kopfsteuer im Rückstande, und alle andere finanzielle Pflichten gegenüber der Gen.-Offize erfüllt hat.

Sekt. 15 [l]. Jemand eine L. U., welche sich weigert, oder es versäumt eine Wahl gemäß dieser Gesetze vorzunehmen, soll einem Straf-Verfahren unterzogen werden, wie es das G. C. B. bestimmen mag.

Lothar-Union 1055, Lincoln, Neb.

Sekt. 136 [b]. Nach den Worten: in Verbindung stehen, sei beigefügt: noch sollen sie ein Mitglied an der Ueberrahme von Contract-Arbeit verhindern, doch können sie einem solchen Mitgliede beratende und entscheidende Stimme in den Versammlungen der L. U. entziehen.

Lothar-Union 259, Jackson, Tenn.

Sekt. 61. Das Wort: fünfzig [Jahre alt] sei gestrichen und durch das Wort „fünfzig“ [Jahre alt] ersetzt.

Sekt. 92. Das Wort: fünfzig [Jahre alt] sei gestrichen und durch das Wort „fünfzig“ [Jahre alt] ersetzt.

Sekt. 52 [a]. Die Aufnahmegebühr für alle berechneten und theilweise zu Benefit berechtigten Mitglieder, soll nicht weniger als fünf Dollars betragen. Zu vollem Benefit berechnete Mitglieder sollen nicht weniger als 50 Cents Beitrag per Monat bezahlen und Lehrlinge nicht weniger denn 30 Cents per Monat.

Sekt. 52 [b]. [Neue Sektion.] Ein Candidat, welcher das sechzigste Lebensjahr überschritten und unter Sekt. 61, [in amendierter Form] zur Mitgliedschaft berechtigt ist, kann als Ehren-Mitglied aufgenommen werden. Ein solches Mitglied soll aber nicht stimmberechtigt und aller Beitragszahlung entzogen sein; vorausgesetzt, daß es die Gewerksregeln seines Distriktes einhält.

Sekt. 55 [a]. Die Worte: 20 Cents [Kopfsteuer] sei gestrichen und durch die Worte „25 Cents“ ersetzt.

Sekt. 55 [b]. [Neue Sektion.] Ehrenmitglieder sollen bei einem Ausstande oder einer Aussperrung ebenso zu Strike-Unterstützung berechtigt sein wie berechnete Mitglieder und Lehrlinge, wenn sie sich den Regeln des D. C. oder L. U. des Distriktes unterwerfen, in welchen sie arbeiten.

Lothar-Union 32, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Erste Resolution in „Unsere Prinzipien“ sei gestrichen.

Dritte Resolution—die Worte: „politische Parteifragen sind jedoch nicht debattierbar,“ seien gestrichen.

Sekt. 3. Das Wort: und, in der letzten Zeile sei gestrichen und folgender Satz beigefügt: „und die Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse von dem kapitalistischen Lohn-System.“

Sekt. 13 sei gestrichen und durch folgende ersetzt:

Sekt. 13. Sofort nach Eröffnung der Convention soll ein Geschäftsordnungs-Komitee erwählt werden. Nachdem der Bericht dieses Komitees entgegengenommen und erledigt ist, soll die Convention alle anderen nothwendigen Komitees er-

wählen und soll ein jedes derselben aus fünf Delegaten zusammengesetzt sein.

Sekt. 17. Nach den Worten: Carpenter-Gehülfe, seien die Worte beigefügt: „gemäß Sekt. 61.“

Sekt. 19. Zusatz.—Im Falle von Anklagen gegen den G. P. soll das G. C. B. die Macht haben, während die Untersuchung schwebt, denselben zu suspendieren.

Sekt. 61. Der letzte Satz sei gestrichen und durch folgenden ersetzt: Er muß einer L. U. des Gewerkszweiges beitreten in dem er beschäftigt ist, wenn eine solche besteht; er muß guten moralischen Charakters, und fähig sein die übliche Lohnrate zu erhalten.

Sekt. 63. Zusatz—Siehe Sekt. 61.

Lothar-Union 478, New York City.

Geschäftsordnung: Wahl und Installation der Beamten, soll auf „Einführung neuer Mitglieder“ folgen, und Gelbwilligungen u. c., nach „Unerslebigte Geschäfte.“

Sekt. 12. Ein Quorum u. c., soll aus einem Drittel der zur Convention zugelassenen Delegaten bestehen.

Sekt. 15 [a]. Die General-Beamten der B. V. sollen aus einem General-Präsidenten, sieben Vize-Präsidenten, einem General-Sekretär und einem General-Schatzmeister bestehen. Die sieben Vize-Präsidenten sollen das General-Executive-Board bilden.

Sekt. 15 [b]. Die Worte: „ein Mitglied des G. C. B.“ seien gestrichen und durch die Worte: „ein Vice-Präsident“ ersetzt.

Sekt. 15 [c]. [Neue Sektion.] Der erste Vize-Präsident soll aus der Staaten-gruppe gewählt werden, aus welcher der Organisation zur Zeit der Wahl der größte Betrag an Kopfsteuer zufließt. Der zweite Vize-Präsident soll aus den Staaten gewählt werden, welche den nächsthöchsten Betrag an Kopfsteuer liefern und die übrigen Vize-Präsidenten sollen in derselben Weise erwählt werden.

Sekt. 15 [e] wie dieselbe gegenwärtig lautet, soll als Sekt. 15 [d] eingereiht werden.

Sekt. 23 soll beginnen: „Es soll die Pflicht des Vize-Präsidenten sein, u. c.“

Sekt. 31. In der vierten Zeile, nach dem Worte: beratende, seien die Worte: aber, keine [entscheidende Stimme] gestrichen und durch das Wort „und“ [entscheidende Stimme] ersetzt.

Sekt. 69 soll lauten: Kein Mitglied soll ausschließlich Theil- [Lump] oder Sub-Contracte, oder Stückarbeit, für einen Hauseigentümer, Baumeister oder Baumaterial-Fabrikanten, oder Contractor, übernehmen. Die Verlegung dieser Sektion oder eines Theiles derselben, soll mit einer Geldstrafe von nicht weniger als \$10.00, mit Ausschluss aus der B. V. oder beidem, geahndet werden.

Sekt. 113 [a]. Die Worte: oder seine Mitgliedschaft übertragen will, in der zweiten und dritten Zeile, seien gestrichen.

Lothar-Union 1100, St. Louis, Mo.

Sekt. 183 [b] sei gestrichen und durch folgende ersetzt:

Sekt. 183 [b]. Die General-Offize soll allen D. C.'s oder L. U.'s das Label verabsorgen, wenn genügender Nachweis geliefert wird, daß in den Shops oder Fabriken, welche das Label verlangen, ausschließlich nur Union-Mitglieder beschäftigt werden.

Lothar-Union 639, Brooklyn N. Y.

Sekt. 88. Ein jedes Mitglied ist verpflichtet den P. S. und F. S. mit seiner genauen Adresse zu versehen und denselben von jeder Wohnungs-Veränderung in Kenntniß zu setzen, widrigenfalls es in eine Strafe von \$1.00 per Woche, so lange verfallen soll, bis es den beiden Sekretären ihre neue Adresse angegeben hat.

Sekt. 153 [b]. Der F. S. soll den Datum der Zahlung auf der Mitglieds-karte eintragen und dieselbe unterzeichnen. Er soll die volle Betragssumme und genauen Datum gemäß Sekt. 53 im Ledger eintragen. Er soll das Kassen-Buch führen und dem P. S. eine detaillierte Liste über die Einnahmen einer jeden Versammlung, als Nachweis, einhändigen. Gedruckte Karten und Listen-Formulare zu diesem Zwecke sollen jeder L. U. von der Gen.-Offize, in derselben Weise wie anderes Material, geliefert werden.

Sekt. 153 [c]. Die Trustees sollen alle Mitglieder zu der ersten Versammlung eines jeden Quartals, zur Vergleichung

ihrer Mitgliedschaften mit den Finanzbüchern, einladen, und alle Karten, welche mit den Büchern übereinstimmen, sollen, in der Spalte des letzten Monats des Quartals, mit der laufenden Jahreszahl, mittelst eines Rost-Stempels, versehen werden. Ein Mitglied, welches versäumt in dieser Versammlung anwesend zu sein, soll in eine Geldstrafe von 25 Cents verfallen.

Local-Union 199, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Seit. 43 soll Seit 43 (a) sein und folgendermaßen lauten:

Seit 43 (a). Wenn in einer Stadt, oder Borough derselben, zwei oder mehr Local-Unions bestehen, so sollen dieselben von Nebengefährten und Gewerksregeln geleitet werden, wie solche von den Local-Unions angenommen werden mögen. Dieselben müssen einen Carpenter District Council bilden, welcher ausschließlich aus Delegaten von Local-Unions der V. B. zusammengesetzt ist und von Nebengefährten wie sie der D. C. annehmen mag, nachdem dieselben von den vertretenen L. U.'s genehmigt sind, geleitet werden.

Seit. 43 (b). In einer Stadt, in welcher Borough D. C.'s bestehen, soll ein Executive-Council bestehen, welcher aus Delegaten aller Borough D. C.'s dieser Stadt zusammengesetzt sein soll. Der E.-C. hat die Pflicht die gemeinschaftlichen Interessen der L. U.'s zu überwachen und alle Streitigkeiten die in Gewerksfragen entstehen mögen, zu schlichten. Er soll von solchen Gefährten geleitet werden, wie sie die verschiedenen vertretenen L. U.'s, welche sich an der Abstimmung beteiligen, annehmen mögen.

L'Unification du Salaire.

La chambre syndicale des charpentiers et menuisiers ainsi que bon nombre d'autres organisations ouvrières cherchent à introduire dans les ateliers un prix unique de salaire. Mais bon nombre de patrons et même d'ouvriers s'y opposent, présentant que l'on ne saurait rétribuer au même taux le travail de chaque ouvrier. Celui-ci valant plus que celui-là. L'un ayant plus de connaissances du métier et plus d'expérience que l'autre, ou encore trouvent-ils une différence d'âge, l'un étant trop jeune et l'autre trop vieux, pour mériter le même salaire.

En apparence, on pourrait trouver une certaine justesse dans ceci; mais en allant bien au fond des choses nous trouverons que toute la question se termine dans un leurre, pareil à tout autre, fait et évoqué seulement dans le but de tromper la classe ouvrière, tel qu'on le fait avec le shop ouvert et tout d'autres idées émanant du désir de la classe ouvrière, d'améliorer les conditions d'existence de ses membres.

S'il est vrai qu'un homme dans la force d'âge, aye plus d'expérience dans le métier qu'un homme plus jeune, ou encore qu'un homme d'âge mûre, en vieillissant, ne puisse plus produire la même quantité de besogne que le jeune homme de vingt à trente ans, il faut admettre qu'avec la division du travail introduit dans la plupart des métiers ces chances et ces capacités deviennent superflue et tendent à disparaître étant inutile à la main humaine qui ce trouve remplacé. A quoi sert aujourd'hui beaucoup d'expérience. Quand nous étions jeune on nous apprenait d'abord à dresser le bois à la verlope, après l'avoir débité avec la grande scie. Plus tard notre premier chef d'oeuvre consistait à tailler des tenons, à mortiser les battants d'une porte, à assembler un tiroir de commode ou d'armoire, à poncer au papier de vers et à vernir ou polir

un dessus de table, et ainsi de suite. Tout ce travail est fait aujourd'hui par la machine. Le bois est scié et débité par la scie à ruban et circulaire, les planches sont dressées par la raboteuse, les tenons sont faites à la machine et la mortaiseuse fait le travail, que notre amour propre de jeune homme nous emplissait d'orgueil, quand les battants de porte joignaient bien dans les tenons. Il ne reste plus au menuisier que d'assembler et de coller les différentes pièces fournies par les machines divers. Après vient la machine à poncer qui fait un travail bien plus exacte que la main de l'ouvrier; et quand au polissage et vernissage cela est devenu un métier apart. Ce qui reste comme habilité à l'ouvrier c'est une certaine routine, comme il est donné à tout travailleur, qui fait continuellement ou à peu près le même genre d'ouvrage. Ainsi il est facile à constater le fait, que sauf quelques exceptions, un ouvrier en vaut un autre, donc tous méritent le même salaire.

Maintenant regardons la chose d'un autre point de vue. Supposons que les réclamations patronales soient fondées, et que la chambre syndicale ouvrière accepterait, que pour différentes raisons l'on introduise un minimum et un maximum de salaire. Admettons, pour cause d'argument, que cette différence de capacité existe réellement. L'ouvrier encore trop jeune ou déjà trop vieux, ou l'ouvrier nouveau dans le pays et par conséquent inexpérimenté dans notre manière de produire, ou pour toute autre raison nous admettrions un salaire inférieure. Nous verrions bientôt Mess. les patrons n'embaucher d'autres ouvriers que ceux de deuxième classe. Au travailleur expérimenté exigeant le maximum de salaire ils diront: Voyons mon ami, c'est bien vrai que votre travail est plus propre que celui de l'homme travaillant à meilleur marché, mais que voulez vous, nous le passerons à la machine à papier de vers, et cela ira tout aussi bien. Ou bien nous savons, que vous faites plus d'ouvrage que l'autre, mais il faut considéré que l'autre nous coûte moins cher; de plus, l'expérience nous démontre que les travailleurs à bon marché sont plus faciles à contenter, et surtout plus dociles. Ils se soumettent plus facilement aux exigences patronales, surtout si ce sont des ouvriers étrangers dans le pays. Dans ces conditions, que resterait-il à faire à l'ouvrier de première classe? Rien autre, que de s'abaisser aux mêmes conditions que son collègue inférieure et à se contenter du salaire minimum.

Le résultat de tout ceci serait donc, que les patrons introduiraient le salaire le plus bas comme salaire maximum, et nous reviendrions au prix unique, mais plus bas, sans que la chambre syndicale l'aye voulue. Et comme l'appétit vient en mangeant, le patron ne tarderait pas à dire à l'ouvrier inférieure. Mon garçon tu vois ce grand et fort gaillard; il est de première force au métier; il fait deux fois plus que toi, encore son travail est-il bien mieux fini que le tien. Avec cela il travaille pour le même prix que toi. Si tu veux donc rester chez moi, il faudra souffrir que je te coupe ton salaire de 50 cents par jour. Et ainsi de suite jusqu'à plus finir. Tout ce ci nous démontre que c'est une affaire de principe, que de maintenir le prix

unique dans le métier. Le plus haut sera le mieux, pour le patron aussi bien que pour l'ouvrier. Ne nous laissons pas aveugler par les théories patronales. Si cette question n'était pas plus profitable pour ces Mess. ils ne se donneraient pas tant de peine pour nous la faire avaler.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

Les Ouvriers et les Elections.

Le 1. mai il a été procédé, dans toutes les communes de France, au renouvellement des conseils municipaux. Plusieurs corporations ont profité de l'occasion pour soumettre aux candidats quelques-unes de leurs revendications relevant plus spécialement des municipalités et furent assez heureuses pour obtenir des futurs conseillers des promesses qui, il faut l'espérer, se traduiront prochainement par des résultats tangibles. C'est ainsi qu'en dehors de tout question politique le syndicat de travailleurs municipaux a réussi à faire échec à quelques candidats qui se montraient hostiles ou indifférents à ses réclamations, et que les peintres ont fait prendre l'engagement, à ceux qui sollicitaient les suffrages, des ouvriers, de proscrire des travaux communaux l'emploi du blanc de céruse si néfaste à la santé des ouvriers peintres. Mais la campagne la plus heureuse et la plus fertile en résultats fut certainement celle menée par les typographes qui utilisèrent cette circonstance pour lancer leur marque syndicale ou "label" en faisant une guerre acharnée à tous les candidats qui se faisaient imprimer dans des maisons ne respectant pas les tarifs syndicaux. Cette première tentative a parfaitement réussi et aujourd'hui la marque syndicale de la Fédération du Livre est connue dans toute la France. Les typographes se sont inspirés de l'exemple de leurs confrères américains et la même tactique a donné chez nous les mêmes résultats qu'en Amérique. Il ne leur reste plus qu'à développer et à étendre ce nouveau moyen d'action afin d'en tirer tout le parti possible.

* * *

Chez les Charpentiers.

Bien que nombreuse en France, la corporation des ouvriers charpentiers ne compte pas parmi les mieux organisées. Ce n'est pas qu'un passé glorieux lui fasse défaut, car elle eut à soutenir, notamment à Paris, des grèves qui sont restées légendaires et par lesquelles elle avait réussi à amener les salaires à un taux très élevé comparativement à celui payé dans les autres industries. On les considérait alors comme de véritables privilégiés. Groupés en solides compagnonnages, entre eux la solidarité sur tout le territoire, cultivant avec ardeur leur éducation technique, établissant dans leurs groupes professionnels de véritables chefs-d'oeuvres de coupe et d'assemblage qui faisaient l'admiration des architectes les plus experts, ils formaient alors un groupe compact et uni que ne pouvaient entamer les efforts des patrons coalisés. Une grève malheureuse, l'introduction en France de bois étrangers tout travaillés, le développement de l'emploi du fer dans les constructions, vinrent cependant jeter le désarroi parmi eux et troubler une

entente dont les résultats avaient été si efficaces jusqu'alors. Le lien compagnonnique se relâcha un peu et quelques ouvriers commencèrent à donner à leurs groupements la forme légale actuellement la plus usitée en créant des syndicats professionnels. Ils possèdent actuellement 64 syndicats fonctionnant dans 56 localités et représentant 4,000 ouvriers environ. C'est peu si l'on songe au total des ouvriers charpentiers occupés.

En 1901, à Lyon, quelques-unes de ces chambres syndicales organisèrent un Congrès dans le but de réunir entre elles les organisations existantes sous forme de fédération. Ils réussirent à la mettre sur pied et elle compte aujourd'hui 15 chambres syndicales avec un effectif d'environ 1,200 membres. C'est une armée bien faible numériquement si l'on songe aux résistances qu'elle doit opposer à l'exploitation patronale qui, tous les jours, tend à reprendre les avantages que les charpentiers avaient autrefois conquis de haute lutte. Cette situation déplorable est encore aggravée par les tiraillements de toute sorte dont pâtissent les organisations du bâtiment groupées partie dans une fédération d'industrie qui attire à elle indistinctement tous les syndicats, partie en fédération de métier groupant exclusivement les syndicats d'une même profession. C'est ainsi que la Fédération du bâtiment possède des syndicats de charpentiers et de menuisiers, des adhérents peintres et maçons, alors qu'il existe une fédération pour chacune de ces catégories. Il en résulte un désarroi dans l'action dont les effets pèsent lourdement sur l'ensemble des travailleurs du bâtiment.

Depuis 1901, date de sa fondation, la marche en avant de la Fédération des Charpentiers a été presque nulle. D'un appel qu'elle adresse aux travailleurs, il semble qu'elle veuille passer à l'action. Ce sera pour elle la meilleure occasion de se faire connaître et de donner à sa propagande un appui des plus salutaires. Les travailleurs du bâtiment jouissent, dans la plupart des grandes villes et notamment à Paris, de clauses protectrices du travail, tant par des décrets spéciaux régissant la matière pour les travaux de l'Etat, que d'arrêtés divers pris par les municipalités, dans le but de fixer, dans les cahiers des charges des travaux communaux, les salaires des ouvriers qui y coopèrent. C'est ce qu'on appelle les prix de séries. Inutile de dire que les patrons s'efforcent à violer ces dispositions. Pour y arriver, ils font signer un engagement à l'ouvrier embauché comme quoi ce dernier consent, de son plein gré, à travailler à un prix au-dessous du traif. Ignorant quelque fois, poussé par la faim souvent, le pauvre diable met sa signature au bas du document, et le tour est joué! C'est contre ces révoltants abus que la Fédération s'élève aujourd'hui et commence une campagne pour obtenir du Parlement l'abolition de la signature dans le contrat de travail entre patrons et ouvriers. D'autre part, elle proteste énergiquement contre les hôteliers et logeurs qui, pour s'attirer des clients, pratiquent le placement des ouvriers, les mettant ainsi sous leur dépendance.

Cette Fédération devant prochainement tenir un Congrès, j'aurai l'occasion de vous en envoyer un compte

rendu et de vous donner, en même temps, des renseignements plus détaillés sur sa constitution interne.

G. GUÉNARD.

PARIS, le 1. juin, 1904.

La fin des Bureaux de Placement.

J'ai dit, dans ma correspondance d'avril, qu'à la suite du vote par le Conseil municipal de Paris d'un crédit de 1,500,000 francs pour indemniser les bureaux de placement à supprimer, la question était enfin entrée dans une voie nouvelle. Cette décision, que beaucoup considéraient comme devoir rester platonique dictée qu'elle était surtout par un but de réclame électorale, n'en a pas moins aujourd'hui reçu son application. A la suite de nombreuses démarches auprès des pouvoirs publics et d'une action incessante au cours des élections municipales du mois de mai dernier. Les bureaux de placement des travailleurs de l'alimentation ont été supprimés à Paris c'est un premier succès. Bien que n'étant pas générale, cette mesure n'en commence pas moins à avoir d'heureux résultats pour les travailleurs intéressés et tout serait pour le mieux si, d'une part, les placeurs ne s'ingénaient à tourner la loi en créant de nouvelles officines où, sous le couvert d'une organisation ouvrière fictive, on essaie de pratiquer le placement comme aux plus beaux jours de son exploitation officielle, et si, d'autre part, les patrons ne montraient une véritable hostilité au recrutement de leur personnel par l'intermédiaire de la chambre syndicale ouvrière. Contre ces obstacles prévus, les travailleurs de l'alimentation auront continuellement à se défendre et c'est surtout de leur vigilance constante que dépendra l'application normale et rigoureuse de la loi.

* * *

La Confédération Générale du Travail

Cette organisation centrale, qui correspond en France à l'American Federation of Labor, convoque à Bourges, pour le mois de septembre, les syndicats adhérents. Ce congrès sera l'un des plus importants tenus par la confédération générale du travail. Il porte à son ordre du jour des questions telles que le label, la représentation à la confédération des organisations proportionnellement au nombre des membres payants, la journée de 8 heures et le minimum de salaires le coopératisme et le syndicalisme, le prud'homme, les retraites ouvrières, la grève générale, le conseil supérieur du travail, la main-d'œuvre étrangère, la loi sur les accidents du travail, le travail à la chaîne la langue universelle, la guerre et l'antimilitarisme. Ajoutez à cela les inévitables modifications aux statuts et vous aurez ainsi un copieux programme dont la discussion promet d'être longue et intéressante. Je me promets d'en faire le compte rendu dans le "CARPENTER."

* * *

Le Congrès du Bâtiment.

Mes lecteurs se souviennent sans doute que l'année dernière j'ai relaté ici même le premier congrès de la Fédération du Bâtiment. Le deuxième s'est tenu tout récemment à Angoulême. 23 délégués y représentaient 31 syndicats. Ces deux chiffres ne semblent pas indiquer que la Fédération ait fait de bien sensibles progrès quant à sa force numérique

au cours de l'année écoulée. Comme pour toutes les organisations naissantes à qui l'expérience n'a naturellement pas encore fourni une charte fondamentale, ce sont les modifications aux statuts qui ont absorbé le plus clair du temps dont disposait le congrès. Il fut décidé que la Fédération devrait organiser, partout où cela serait possible, des "syndicats d'industrie" du bâtiment et des groupes corporatifs où il n'y aura pas moyen de former les premiers et que la Fédération se composerait dorénavant de tous les syndicats généraux du bâtiment et des groupes corporatifs, refusant nettement cette fois d'admettre aucune Fédération de métier en tant que section autonome, se proposant, de plus, de demander au congrès confédéral de Bourges de décider qu'aucune fédération nouvelle de métier ne pourra être constituée. Ces dispositions sont le prolongement d'une controverse non encore épuisée entre les syndicalistes français sur le point de savoir si le groupement des travailleurs par industrie n'est pas préférable au groupement par métier. Les deux théories ont de zélés partisans. L'expérience des fédérations d'industrie ne fournit pas, assez de cas de quelque durée pour permettre de la juger en toute impartialité; tandis que la Fédération de métier, forme la plus répandue en France a déjà fait ses preuves et semble devoir y primer longtemps encore toute forme de groupement plus étendue. A première vue, il paraît logique et naturel que les serruriers soient les mieux qualifiés pour discuter leurs intérêts avec les entrepreneurs de serrurerie et que les ouvriers charpentiers soient mieux outillés que des maçons ou des tailleurs de pierres pour régler avec leurs patrons leurs propres conditions de travail. Toujours est-il que la décision des congrès du bâtiment est dirigée contre les fédérations de métier existantes et destinée à arrêter leur développement et je suis curieux de voir quelle solution donnera le congrès de Bourges, à ce délicat problème, d'autant plus que les Fédérations, des peintres des charpentiers, des maçons, des menuisiers, des tailleurs de pierres, etc., adhérentes à la Confédération, ne sont, sans doute, pas disposées à se laisser faire.

* * *

La Grève de Lorient.

Parmi les corporations qui ont eu à lutter lors de la mise en application de la loi de 10 heures, au 1. avril, 1904, il convient de citer celles du bâtiment. Sur plusieurs points du territoire des conflits éclatèrent qui, pour la plupart furent heureusement solutionnés. Il n'en a pas été de même à Lorient où, depuis bientôt trois mois, les charpentiers, les menuisiers et les maçons sont en grève pour empêcher un recul des salaires à la suite de la diminution de la durée de la journée de travail. La lutte se poursuit opiniâtrement des deux côtés et l'effervescence est grande à Lorient où l'on a craint à un moment que toutes les corporations ne déclarent la grève générale par solidarité. La ville est occupée militairement et de véritables collisions ont eu lieu entre les grévistes et la police. A la suite de ces faits le président des charpentiers et un autre gréviste ont été arrêtés. Il viennent d'être condamnés l'un à 5 mois et l'autre à 1 mois de prison. Ce

jugement à conspiré les grévistes et la lutte continue plus âprement que jamais.

G. GUÉNARD.

Paris, 2 juillet, 1904.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1904.

July 18.

All members present.

Report of Board Member Meyers on death claim of David McConnell, of L. U. 856, Leadville, Col., investigated by him by direction of last session of Board. Received and referred to G. S.

Application of L. U. 1517, Johnson, Tenn., for sanction of trade demand to take effect on July 15, 1904. The time having expired, sanction refused.

Upon application, further financial assistance in trade movements granted to: L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., \$924; D. C. Holyoke, Mass., \$1,200; Springfield, Mass., D. C., \$1,336; North Shore, Mass., D. C., \$500; L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., \$300; L. U. 538, Concord, N. H., \$232.

Resolved, G. P. be requested to appoint an organizer for North Shore, Mass. District.

July 19.

Application of Mobile, Ala., D. C. and Baltimore, Md., D. C., for further financial aid to liquidate strike indebtedness. Denied.

Application of L. U. 500, Butler, Pa., for appropriation. Action deferred and G. S. instructed to write for further information.

Hudson Co., N. J., D. C., submits bill for expenses incurred in strike. The sum of \$800 appropriated towards payment.

Application of New York City D. C., for appropriation towards defraying expenses in re-organizing mills in Bronx Borough, now working nine hours. G. S. instructed to ask for further particulars and action deferred.

Application of Rock Island, Ill., D. C., for appropriation to be used for organizing mills. Denied and G. S. instructed to notify applicants that if they desire the services of an organizer to apply to G. P.

Application of L. U. 27, Toronto, Can., for sanction of trade demand and appropriation in support of members who may be called out. Board approves plan of action of L. U., but decides that appropriation can only be made on receipt of strike roll giving number of men and time out.

Communication from L. U. 476, New York City submitting report of Business Agent for shops showing conditions of mills invaded by wood workers. Received and filed.

Communication from New York City D. C. in reference to the unfair firm of Brunswick, Bilke & Co. Decided to bring matter to the attention of convention.

Telegram received from Secretary New York City D. C., advising Board of 800 members being locked out. Placed on file awaiting further information.

Communication from Thomas Durett, G. S. T., Ship Joiners and Calkers, relative to jurisdiction question. Board decides to refer entire matter to next convention.

Request of L. U. 1598, Baltimore, Md., for permission to address circular to local unions appealing for financial assistance for Bro. John Stark, one of their members who has become totally blind. Denied.

Communication from Sam. Gompers in reference to jurisdiction over handling of material called "Burkett Lathing." G. S. instructed to notify the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, who claim jurisdiction over said material, that Board is now in session prepared to receive their representatives to confer with them on jurisdiction matters in compliance with directions of Executive Council of A. F. of L.

On application of L. U. 1566, Minneapolis, Minn., time for payment of 50 cents assessment granted until October 15, 1904.

July 20.

Application of L. U. 1033, Monaca, Pa., for further financial assistance for thirteen members still out. The amount of \$2,700 having been appropriated, application denied.

On application, the following amounts appropriated in support of trade move-

ments: L. U. 401, Pittsburg, Pa., \$250; L. U. 76, New Orleans, La., \$800; L. U. 429, Montclair, N. J., \$850 and L. U. 260, Watertbury, Conn., \$500.

The sum of \$400 appropriated for St. Louis, Mo. D. C., to fight pending injunction suits.

Report of Strike Committee of Los Angeles, Cal., D. C., received and filed.

Statement of L. U. 584, Victor, Colo., on financial affairs. Considered and filed for future reference.

Request of L. U. 1272, Davenport, Ia., for permission to send out circulars to local unions asking for subscriptions in aid of a member who lost one of his hands. In view of the great number of similar requests, denied.

Quarterly reports of G. P., First and Second Vice-Presidents, received and placed on file.

Communication of Chicago, Ill., D. C., urging Board to devise ways and means of rendering assistance to Colorado miners. Discussed and filed for future reference. The same course taken relative to communications from L. U. 494, Columbus, O., and L. U. 993, Miami, Fla., on same subject.

Appeal of L. U. 1279, Los Angeles, Cal., from decision of G. S. relative to Frank Pierson's disability claim. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo., from decision of G. S. in disability claim of T. W. Noonan. Appeal denied.

July 21.

Appeal of L. U. 2, Cincinnati, from decision of G. S., disapproving death claim of D. J. O'Brien. G. S. sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., from decision of G. S., disallowing death claim of Fred De Garmo. Appeal denied.

Appeal of L. U. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., from decision of G. S. in death claim of Jas. H. Bradley. Referred to G. S. with instruction to solicit further information.

Appeal of L. U. 1090, Philadelphia, Pa., from decision of G. S., disapproving death claim of Mrs. B. O. Morris. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of James J. Rockwell, of L. U. 476, New York City, from decision of Brooklyn Co. Court of D. C. and G. P., dismissing charges brought by appellant against Bro. Timple for violation of trade rules. Appeal denied.

July 22.

Appeal of L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., in case of appellants vs. L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., relative to question of admission of D. K. Perry, working in New Britain, while retaining membership with Hartford L. U., Bro. Perry still working in New Britain. Board reverses decision of G. P. and orders transfer of Bro. Perry to L. U. of that city with initiation fee, dues up to date of decision to remain with Hartford L. U. Relative to protest against action of Hartford L. U. in accepting initiation fee from new members and sending them to New Britain to work, Board sustains decision of G. P., no names nor dates having been given in charges. The Board further decides: that decision of G. P. declaring case of Jacob Pearlmuter outlawed, be reversed and that local unions of Hartford and New Britain must comply with Sec. 113 of Gen. Const., providing that a member must belong to the L. U. in whose jurisdiction he is working. Decision of G. P. charging L. U. 43, Hartford, of admitting new members working in New Britain, sustained. Bill for damages submitted by L. U. 97, New Britain, disapproved, excepting initiation fee of Bro. Perry.

On request of L. U. 1090, Philadelphia, Pa., extension of time for payment of balance of assessment granted until October 15, 1904.

Communication from New York City D. C. giving information regarding lockout. Received and placed on file.

Communication from Frank Buchanan, President Bridge and Structural Iron Workers submitting resolution relative to obtaining conditions in Colorado. Endorsed and support of this office pledged.

Report of Public Accountant for the two years ending June 30, 1904, received and placed on file.

Request of L. U. 124, Bradford, Pa., for permission to issue circular to local unions asking for subscriptions toward erection of a labor temple in Bradford. Denied.

(Continued on page 18.)

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Aug. 31, 1904,
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General Secretary without delay.

[illegible]

Concord, N. H.	250.00	2228 Mrs. M. Buettel ...	209	50.00
Waterbury, Conn.	200.00	2229 Jacob Wolberg	309	200.00
New York City, N. Y.	6,000.00	2230 Max Arnold	309	50.00
Structural Building Trades Ali-		2231 W. J. McKinney ..	430	200.00
ance Convention—		2232 Mrs. L. D. Williams ..	481	50.00
Kirby, James	56.00	2233 James M. Leonard ..	509	200.00
Fuelle, R.	68.60	2234 Mrs. M. E. Cross-		
Vantine, W. W.	79.50	land	541	50.00
Storm, N. F.	69.00	2235 Mrs. H. Cooley ...	717	50.00
Duffy, F.	13.00	2236 Euclide Belere ...	1736	100.00
G. E. B. Meeting (July)—		2237 Andrew Gustafson..	88	200.00
Post, D. A.	111.00	2238 Mrs. M. L. Laplante	134	50.00
Ogletree, J. P.	58.50	2239 Mrs. A. Fletcher ...	423	50.00
Sullivan, T. J.	102.00	2240 August Carlson ...	457	200.00
Ainey, Jos.	100.00	2241 Rowland Layton ...	578	70.90
Workman, Wesley	74.50	2242 James McKee	8	200.00
Meyer, Hy	166.95	2243 Charley Gardiner...	69	50.00
Wellman, Chas.	59.80	2244 A. C. Bowser	73	200.00
Deputies, Org., Investigating, Etc.—		2246 Frank P. Moore...	84	200.00
Guerin, T. M., N. Y., Conn.	252.16	2247 Mrs. E. Peterson..	254	50.00
Connolly, R. E. L., Ala.	235.20	2248 L. M. Kennedy ...	281	200.00
Macfarlane, W. B., O., N. Y.		2249 John J. Saddler...	343	200.00
and Canada	246.27	2250 O. B. Thorlassin...	343	100.00
Grimes, Jas. F., Texas	364.35	2251 Mrs. E. Weaver...	565	50.00
Murray, Geo. R., Conn.	234.00	2252 Walter B. Black...	574	200.00
Michler, W. D., Kan. and Mo.	244.89	2253 A. B. Frink	696	200.00
Shields, W. J., Mass.	217.05	2254 Jas. Stevenson (dis-		
Biggins, Wm., O., Pa. and Ind.	272.32	ability)	1002	100.00
Byrne, W. J., N. Y.	226.17	2255 J. M. Grimes (dis-		
Kent, S. J., La. and Ga.	301.84	ability)	73	100.00
Cunningham, S. G., Ill. and		2256 Mrs. E. Gray	110	50.00
Ind.	200.58	2257 Wade Jennings ..	202	200.00
Quinn, A. A., N. J.	225.50	2258 Wm. Sheehan	289	200.00
Cameron, T. A., Michigan.	190.14	2259 J. H. Lytle	384	200.00
Loos, Wm., Ill., Ind. and Ohio.	225.45	2260 Mrs. M. H. Akin..	468	50.00
Decker, H. C., Ind.	112.00	2261 Ambrose J. Beck..	691	200.00
Smith, Wm. F., Md.	173.77	2262 Emanuel Payne	1366	50.00
Wood, W. T., N. Y.	159.52	2263 Mrs. M. Bareis ...	32	50.00
Deyl, W. A., Canada	129.50	2264 Jacob Engle	34	200.00
White, D. R., S. D. and Iowa.	270.05	2265 H. A. Marcks	189	200.00
Burgess, W. H., So. Sts.	253.36	2266 H. A. Butler	423	200.00
Cook, H. L., Ohio.	155.03	2267 A. W. Rodgers ...	472	200.00
Ferns, Thos., Buffalo, N. Y. ...	150.00	2268 J. P. Nuwer	503	200.00
Guelda, Mike, Ky.	150.00	2269 Mrs. K. Stuhlfauth.	676	50.00
Hughes, M. C., Kan. and Mo. ...	150.00	2270 John Hoffman ...	687	200.00
Northup, Alex., Canada.	91.58	2271 Daniel C. Mason ...	1043	200.00
Arcand, N., Canada	169.80	2272 Geo. R. Tabor ...	1140	50.00
Farley, David, Ill.	169.28	2273 Gus Johnson	1319	200.00
Post, D. A., Pa.	201.65	2274 C. M. Woodson ...	1487	200.00
Madlehner, Jacob, Pa.	150.00	2275 John Herzog	10	200.00
Bohnen, Geo. J., N. Y.	102.99	2276 Mrs. H. A. French ..	50	50.00
Lene, J. A., N. Y.	75.00	2277 R. H. Crosby	58	200.00
Cowper, J. D., Mass.	85.20	2278 A. Martin	1022	50.00
Hambach, Wm. T., Ill.	62.00	2279 Mrs. R. Jackson ...	1118	50.00
Swartz, A. M., Sharon, Pa.	22.40	2280 Sebastian Trenchsch..	1252	200.00
Schardt, Wm. G., Indiana.	42.00	2281 Mrs. M. S. Blaylock	1331	50.00
Lewis, O. L., Ohio.	16.50	2282 Alban M. West	55	195.75
Ogletree, Jas. P., So. Sts.	100.95	2283 Alex. McKenzie ...	112	200.00
Campbell, Porter, Hastings, Fla.	4.50	2284 J. M. Hoadley	257	50.00
Jones, James, Dayton, Ky.	8.45	2285 Mrs. M. E. Feld ...	260	50.00
General Office—		2286 Mrs. N. Twitchell..	332	50.00
Salary and clerk hire.	1,397.54	2287 Mrs. M. Poirrier...	390	50.00
Postage and stamped envelopes.	187.27	2288 Louis Jackson	467	200.00
Rent for August	116.00	2289 Harry Halland	470	50.00
Telegrams	82.62	2290 Wm. Lant	505	50.00
Sundries	39.76	2291 Mrs. L. Meyers ...	561	25.00
Official Journal—		2292 Mrs. L. Pantz ...	609	25.00
Printing and mailing	1,903.32	2293 S. B. Turner	690	50.00
Special writings	37.00	2294 Daniel S. McLean..	821	200.00
Supplies for Locals—		2295 Archie Banks	887	200.00
Books, stationery, etc.	351.25	2296 Louis E. Cook	1255	200.00
Seals and daters	25.00	2297 Mrs. R. A. Sering ..	1355	50.00
Badges, cuff buttons and pins..	810.60	2298 Plus Schamberger..	1598	50.00
Expressage	57.70	2299 Mrs. A. J. Sutton..	1720	25.00
Miscellaneous—		2300 George Parker ...	131	50.00
Huber, W. D., trav. exp.	31.00	2301 Mrs. N. Johnston ...	151	50.00
Duffy, Frank, trav. exp.	57.33	2302 Geo. G. Jacobi ...	375	200.00
Premium on bond G. S. (Duffy		2303 Geo. Sattler	375	200.00
F.)	80.00	2304 Mrs. L. I. Dickinson	633	50.00
Trunk and bag	26.00	2305 Mrs. J. A. Bailey ..	750	50.00
Initiation fee in Structural B.		2306 A. E. Kewney	110	200.00
T. Alliance	100.00	2307 Joseph Leavy	224	200.00
		2308 Mrs. V. Flath	644	50.00
		2309 Mrs. H. I. Lee	1603	50.00
		2310 Jeppo Pearson	7	50.00
		2311 Mrs. C. J. Miller..	31	50.00
		2312 Joseph Forker ...	31	50.00
		2313 Mrs. C. M. Davis ...	61	50.00
		2314 D. W. Hauselman ..	106	50.00
		2315 Mrs. A. Frandsen ..	181	50.00
		2316 Mrs. J. L. Woody..	561	50.00
		2317 M. A. Sjostrand...	115	200.00
		2318 Mrs. O. McCandlish	136	25.00
		2319 Mrs. M. Kettler ...	309	50.00
		2320 Theodore Hillmer ..	309	50.00
		2321 Mrs. M. F. Swan... 340	50.00	
		2322 Mrs. G. Stansel ... 380	50.00	
		2323 Samuel Sample ... 1286	50.00	
		2324 Harvey Murphy ... 1419	100.00	
		Total		\$13,016.65

Claims Paid in August 1904.

No.	Name	Union	Amount
2209	Mrs. A. C. Hendrickson	4	\$ 50.00
2210	O. H. Strathmann	5	200.00
2211	Mrs. Ida Otto	11	50.00
2212	Mrs. M. Hellman	50	50.00
2213	John E. Johnson	139	200.00
2214	John W. Hartmann	148	200.00
2215	Mrs. M. Wheeler	162	50.00
2216	Mrs. M. Vance	172	50.00
2217	Z. Jacobsen	181	200.00
2218	D. H. Bagley	426	50.00
2219	Henry Lange	478	200.00
2220	Isaac Gosling	478	200.00
2221	Mrs. A. Guenette	778	50.00
2222	Martin Hanzlick	1108	200.00
2223	Antoine Papineau	1125	200.00
2224	Mrs. F. E. Clifton	3	50.00
2225	Jos. N. Capite	23	100.00
2226	Mrs. Anna Finch	29	50.00
2227	Mrs. E. Johnson	146	50.00

How to Make a Good Gargle.

A simple remedy for hoarseness and tickling in the throat is the gargle of the white of an egg beaten to a froth in half a glass of warm, sweetened water.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS
OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75.
Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st. Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st. Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave. Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Camden, N. J.—Price, 438 Arch st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st., Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3118 Lafayette.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevada st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnson, Easton Place.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevada st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnson, Easton Place.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 104 Princeton st.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Marge-son, 530 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobei, 1339 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.
den City Blk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 282.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania House.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wis-ner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d st.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhouse, 311 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.

Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Saxon and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. E. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Can- tie st.
New York City—Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; J. A. Kaneen, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Richard Morton, 240 E. 80th st.; st. For Bronx, C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st. For Brooklyn, Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st. For Queens, Philip Gibbons, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 240 E. 80th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.; (Pitts- burg), C. C. Douglas, 310 Matilda st.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Richmond, Va.—W. L. Brown, 417 W. Mar- shall.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Strad- ling.
Sharon, Pa.—W. T. Murphy, 56 Madison ave.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka- wanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Mar- ket.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reily, 1108 E st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ash- land ave.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session, 1904.

(Continued from page 15.)

Communication of Adolph Strasser, to whom appeal of L. U. 483, San Francisco, from decision of G. P. in controversy over election of officers of joint D. C. was submitted, stating that he sustains directions given to San Francisco D. C. by G. P. in letter dated January 9, 1904. Received and placed on file.

Board decides to submit a biennial report to convention and appoints committee to draw up report.

Audit of books and accounts of General office entered into, occupying remainder of session.

July 23.

Audit of books and accounts continued during entire day's session.

July 25.

Bro. Wellman stating that according to reports received by him, 3 per cent. interest on silent fund could be obtained from bank, instead of 2 per cent. a committee appointed to wait on officials of the Capital National Bank and other banks for investigation and to ascertain whether any interest may be obtained on the open bank account. Remainder of session occupied by audit of books and accounts.

July 26.

Committee on investigation of interest paid on bank accounts reports: Capital National Bank proposes to continue paying 2 per cent., but if account was not checked against for a period of six months, to pay 1 per cent. additional. American National and Indiana National Banks will not pay more than 2 per cent. under any circumstances and no interest on open account. Action on report deferred until Wednesday morning.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

July 27.

Committee on bank account ordered to continue investigation.

G. P. Bahlhorn and George F. Hedrick, general officers of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, appear before the Board and difficulties existing in Penn Yan, N. Y. and New York City considered at length.

A committee from the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, desiring to confer with the Board on jurisdiction over material called "Burkett" lath, is received and committee submits the following articles of agreement:

As Burkett lath seems to be the principle work in dispute, we propose: where said material is used on the inside of buildings to receive plaster, that said material, when so used, be placed in position by members of the W. W. and M. L. I. U. Under no other conditions are members of the latter organization to use or handle Burkett lath.

Further, That corner heads as outlined in the jurisdiction of the Lathers International Union, be erected as at present, namely: by carpenters in such shops or jobs as they now control, the lathers doing likewise in such shops or jobs as they may control.

To this agreement the Board adopts the following reply, pending the action of next convention of the U. B.:

As said Burkett lathing is made of material seven-eighths of an inch thick, tongued and grooved, in lengths up to sixteen feet, from four to eight inches wide, is put on with eight penny nails and should be jointed on studding—involving the use of saw and square—and takes the place of sheathing as well as lath, the work of putting up the same, we hold to be carpenter work. We assert that the same has always been done by carpenters since its introduction and we cannot concede any part of the said work to any other organization.

As to the putting up of metal corner heads, we are content to allow the question of who should put them on, to be settled by the individual employer where the work is done.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

July 28.

Decided to recommend to G. P. to send Board Member Sullivan to Penn Yan, N. Y. and New York City, for adjustment of trouble between carpenters and painters and G. S. ordered to notify Brotherhood of Painters of action taken.

Audit of books and accounts occupies remainder of session.

July 29.

Communication from Jas. Kirby, President Chicago D. C., in reference to condition of stockyard local union as a consequence of being involved in butcher strike. Filed and action deferred awaiting further information.

Committee on bank accounts report that Fletcher National bank offers interest on average daily balance at the rate of 2 per cent. with the understanding that balances are to be kept in excess of \$25,000 and will give credit upon receipt of any item at par.

Motion to transfer active account from American National bank to the Fletcher National bank, lost.

Motion to withdraw account in Capital National bank and \$10,000 of active account in American National bank and place same with silent account in the Merchant's National bank, carried.

Audit of books and accounts resumed.

July 30 and August 1.

Audit of books and accounts continued on both day's sessions and committee on report to convention engaged in their work.

August 2.

Application of U. S. Fidelity Co., of Baltimore, for renewal of bond of G. S. Frank Duffy, filled out and ordered forwarded.

On application, the further amount of \$500 appropriated in support of members on strike in Montclair, N. J., and \$500 for Stockyard L. U. 1597, Chicago, Ill., and \$600 for L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., for same purpose.

Application of L. U. 500, Butler Pa., for financial assistance to meet injunction suit. G. P. requested to deputize Board member Post to locality for investigation of conditions and report findings to general office.

Resolutions adopted by Massachusetts State Council of U. B. urging local unions to form similar State bodies, received from secretary of Council for approval of Board. Placed on file.

Application of joint D. C. of New York City for appropriation to be expended in the organizing of mills. The G. P. having placed an organizer in locality, application denied.

Application of New York City D. C. for financial aid in support of members locked out. Denied on the ground that lockout was of less than two weeks duration.

Appeal of Local Union Nos. 309 and 476, New York City from action of joint D. C. in endorsing report of strike committee in their recent lockout. Board decides that they are not invested with authority to reverse the decision of joint D. C.

Appeal of E. M. Davis, of Local Union 62, Englewood, Ill., from decision of G. S., disallowing disability claim. G. S. sustained.

Communication from L. U. 1279, Los Angeles, Cal., asking for re-embursement of amount of funeral expenses from L. U. 73, St. Louis, Mo., paid by the former to latter at death of Bro. W. Marks. Board holds that L. U. 1276 having agreed to pay said expenses, L. U. 73 can not be held responsible for amount involved.

Appeal of L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., from decision of G. S., disapproving death claim of Henry Bopp. Denied.

Appeal of L. U. 218, Boston, Mass., from decision of G. P. approving, granting of dispensation by D. C. to member engaged in wharf and bridge building. Appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Newark, N. J., D. C., from decision of G. P. relative to action of New York City D. C. in refusing to honor strike certificates. Decision of G. P. reversed and N. Y. D. C. ordered to pay disputed strike certificates.

Appeal of John Holton, of L. U. 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., from decision of G. P. sustaining L. U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., in charging appellant for working card. Decision upheld in accordance with Sec. 117 of General Constitution.

Application of Chicago, Ill., D. C., for

appropriation to defray expenses of organizing. Denied.

Resolved, After adjournment, Board shall meet on September 17th in the city of Milwaukee to transact any business that may come before them.

August 3.

Application of Springfield, Mass., D. C., for further donation in support of members on strike. The sum of \$800 appropriated.

G. E. B. report to convention submitted by committee, considered and re-committed with instruction to report at meeting in Milwaukee.

Decided that \$10,000 be transferred from silent account in American National bank to active account in same bank.

Request of L. U. 396, Newport News, Va., asking permission to send tickets to local unions for the purpose of raising funds for local union. Not granted.

Audit of books and accounts resumed and completed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30th, 1904.

Cash in hand and in bank, April 1, 1904	\$194,236.33
Receipts for April	32,551.07
Receipts for May	31,791.48
Receipts for June	32,067.59

\$290,646.47

Expenses for April	\$36,709.32
Expenses for May	42,033.36
Expenses for June	39,868.01

118,610.69

Funds on hand June 30, 1904

\$172,035.78

Distributed as follows:

Penn National Bank	
(Silent account) ..	49,978.50
Garfield Nat. Bank	
(Silent account) ..	5,000.00
Indiana Nat. Bank	
(Silent account) ..	25,000.00
Capital Nat. Bank	
(Silent account) ..	20,237.27
American Nat. Bank	
(Silent account) ..	50,061.37
American Nat. Bank	
(Active account) ..	21,592.44
In hands of general officers	166.20
Adornment	\$172,035.78

D. A. Post, Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec'y.

The Power of Rightness.

"He is thrice armed that hath his quarrel just," says Shakespeare. The real strength of the labor movement, that which gives it vitality and enables it to rise stronger and wiser after apparently crushing defeats, that which counter-balances the enormous advantages of wealth and education and social position which its enemies possess, is just this simple fact that, in general and with few exceptions, the labor movement is in the right and its enemies are in the wrong. Not only is it true that "when thieves fall out honest men get their dues," but it is also true that thieves are much more likely to fall out, to squabble among themselves and weaken their forces, than are honest men. If we would maintain and develop harmony in the labor movement, if we would cherish and increase its strength, if we would prepare to cope successfully with the ever-harder tasks that are before it, we must bear this in mind, that absolute good faith is its richest asset; that publicity and democratic methods are the breath of life; that fidelity to high ideals and a genuine feeling of brotherhood among all toilers are greater elements of strength than full treasuries or iron-bound contracts.

Many a man who is offered a chance of a lifetime for a mere song can not sing.

Address to Colorado.

(Dedicated to James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado and Chief of Anarchists.)

BY REV. W. T. WINTHROW.

Colorado, Land of beauty!
Where majestic mountains rise
From deep gorges till their lofty
Sun-kissed summits pierce the skies,
Land where Nature God hath scattered
Far and wide with lavish hand,
Measureless, unbounded blessings—
Beauteous! Goodly! Favored land!

But above thee, fair alturia,
Hangs a shadow dark as death!
And across thy granite bosom
Creeps the deadly poison breath
Of a hideous, loathsome serpent,
And his foul and slimy trail
Marks thy tomb of human freedom,
In thy glorious Eden vale!

Lift thy face, Oh, Colorado!
Open now thy sluggish eyes!
Prostrate see thy sons before thee!
Hear, oh hear, their anguished cries!
Now they call to thee for succor,
E'er their last vain hope be slain.
Wilt thou hear them, Colorado?
Will they call to thee in vain?

Where once dwelt thy happy children,
Blest with hope and freedom's light,
Now is heard the tread of armies;
And the cruel hand of might,
Strong to do the oppressor's bidding,
Hauls the flag of freedom down,
And the hateful form of treason
Wears the honored judge's gown!

Where erstwhile the sword of justice
Guarded well each human right,
Now the privileged oppressor
Wields the lash of purchased might;
And where reigned the holy, quiet,
Deep, majestic, calm of peace,
Now, while hired assassins riot,
Weeping justice hides her face!

Listen, Colorado! Listen!
Hearst thou not the sullen boom
Of the guns whose murderous missiles
Hurl thy children to their doom?
Bread they asked, and stones for answer
To their plea the masters gave;
Plead for life, and death, full armored,
Swift pursued them to the grave!

Pause and think, O Colorado!
Thou art passing in review
At the bar of human judgment,
And its verdict will be true!
Will the words of condemnation
On thy startled senses fall?
Will the hand of retribution
Write thy doom upon the wall?

In the mighty world arena,
Where the clash of arms is naught,
Where the power of arms and armies
Falls before the power of thought,
Will be waged the final conflict,
And the victory shall be
On the side of right and justice,
And the toilers shall be free!

Once again the voice of justice,
Shall be heard in thunder tones!
Ancient tyranny shall crumble!
And amid the crash of thrones
There shall rise a new creation!
Crime and poverty shall cease,
And above the Rock of Ages
Shall appear the Star of Peace!

Thus, between the truth and falsehood
Is the righteous balance cast;
Thus, to every proud oppressor
Comes the hour of doom at last;
Thus, each wave that sweeps the ocean
Breaks at last upon the shore;
Thus doth right eternal triumph,
And shall triumph ever more!

—Kansas City, (Mo.) Labor Record.

"In efforts toward ethical culture there is constantly overlooked the one effort more important than all others—the effort to suppress militancy. Abundant proof exists that with war comes all the vices and with peace comes all the virtues."—Herbert Spencer.



OBITUARY

ies sent to our daily papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. L. MCCLAIN,
J. A. PARKER,
C. R. GROW,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 197, Sherman, Tex.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst a faithful, true and loving wife and a Christian woman, and the hearts of the members of this union are sad in sympathy for Bro. Hickerson, to whom we can only say, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord who doeth all things for the best;" be it

Resolved, That, with deep sympathy with Bro. Hickerson and the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be handed to our local papers and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. M. ALEXANDER,
J. P. ALLEMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1329, Kirkwood, Mo.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call from our midst the devoted wife of our brother, Edward Prehn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a page of our minute book be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. A. CASSIDY,
H. C. PETERSON,
J. F. BAIR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 52, Charleston, S. C.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, Benjamin Mason; and

WHEREAS, In our departed brother this local union loses a faithful member and a first-class mechanic, commanding the respect of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the afflicted family as a token of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. W. MCNEIL,
A. L. BREWER,
J. J. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 310, Norwich, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler, in the exercise of His supreme will, to remove from this world and the cares of life, our brother workman, Elmanson M. Caswell; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trouble, and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

IRA ROBB,
B. F. MCLAGAN,
E. J. SMITH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 34, Long Island City, N. Y.

WHEREAS, God, the Creator of all this Universe, has seen it pleasant in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our ranks our

beloved brother, Jacob Engel; and,

WHEREAS, L. U. 34 feels the loss of Bro. Engel very keenly, he not alone having been a staunch union man, but commanding the greatest love and esteem of all, friend and foe; be it, therefore

Resolved, That in Bro. Engel L. U. 34 lost one of its main supporters and his wife a loving companion; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved widow, brothers and sisters; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, that they be spread on our records, and a copy be presented to the bereaved widow of our departed but not forgotten brother, Jacob Engel.

M. B. KOETZNER,
E. J. WURTEMBERGER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 565, Litchfield, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Great Architect of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother, William Lant; be it

Resolved, That in the death of this brother we lose a good and faithful member, one who was respected by all who knew him, a man with few faults and many virtues; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be sent to each of the city papers, and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WILLIAM BRAY,
BERT CLARK,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1286, Beatrice, Neb.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler to remove from our midst our brother, Samuel Sample; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow and family of the deceased, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a copy be spread on our minutes; and, be it further

Resolved, That our Conductor be instructed to drape our charter for thirty days.

J. H. COOMES,
J. Q. OVERMAN,
C. H. THOMPSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 88, Anaconda, Mont.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Andrew Gustafson; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 88 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the friends and relatives of our departed brother in this their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days in respect to our departed brother.

GEORGE H. SEWELL,
JOHN MALSER,
S. J. WRIGHT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 84, Akron, O.

WHEREAS, Death has invaded the ranks of our local union and removed from our midst our brother, Frank P. Moore; and,

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sympathy to his family in their hour of affliction; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the widow and mourning family of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy and tender to them all assistance in our power; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in the death of Bro. Moore the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members, and

the craft an efficient workman; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the departed, that a copy be entered on the records of this union, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy sent to our labor paper, The People, for publication.

W. A. OLLER,
W. E. SMITH,
G. W. EWING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1255, Chillicothe, O.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Supreme Ruler and Builder of the Universe to enter the circle of our fraternal order and remove from us our brother, Louis Cook; and,

WHEREAS, In his death we have been deprived of a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order and a charter member of this local union, and we sincerely mourn the loss of his presence; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved sister and brother, and that we recommend them to Him who can bring comfort and peace in time of trouble; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes, that copies be sent to our local papers, and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. C. FRYE,
JOHN WILHELM,
JOSEPH L. RIGG,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1497, Greenville, Miss.

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Infinite Wisdom removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed fellow laborers and brother, William Jackson; and,

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relation held with him in a faithful discharge of his duties in this organization makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of our organization by service, contribution and counsel, will be held in grateful remembrance; and, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization, and will prove a great loss to the community and public; and, be it

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for the bereaved relatives of the deceased, we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this organization, a copy published in the local papers and a copy presented to the bereaved family; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. W. JOHNSON,
C. A. JONES,
R. DE SHAW,
SQUARE BROWN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 98, Spokane, Wash.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, John Tucker; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother, and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy, and while we bow in humble submission to His divine will, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother, who has been so suddenly called from his labor to rest; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that they be recorded on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. C. CAMPBELL,
F. S. AULT,
E. FINNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler

LOCAL UNION 991, Winchester, Mass.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take suddenly from our midst our brother, Ernest L. Powers; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, and that a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

DAVID MELLETT,
HARRISON A. HATCH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 98, Spokane, Wash.

WHEREAS, The Great King of the Universe in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, G. A. Lawrence; and,

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order make it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of his beloved wife from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be realized by all who knew her best; and, be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved brother and relatives we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to our afflicted brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. E. HEDGER,
DILBERT BELL,
O. MCISAACS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 98, Spokane, Wash.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, R. F. Gramps; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Gramps and family, that they be recorded on our minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. C. CAMPBELL,
F. S. AULT,
E. FINNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 363, Elgin, Ill.

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our union and removed from our midst our beloved brother, John Malm, we deem it a fitting tribute to our deceased brother to thus publicly acknowledge our sorrow and express our sympathy to his relatives and friends; and,

WHEREAS, In the death of our brother Local Union 363 has lost a worthy member, the family a loving son and brother, and the community a loyal citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and relatives our sincere sympathy in this sad hour of affliction, and that in honor of his memory the charter of our union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and cop-

er of the Universe to remove from this world our esteemed brother and friend, Isaac Gosling; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this local union, feel that in his death the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members; and, be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the death of our brother and extend to his bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy at their loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. A. GILLISPIE,
H. E. MANORDEN,
CHARLES E. NAGEL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 180, Valejo, Cal.

WHEREAS, We, the members of this local union, deeply sympathize with our brother and fellow member, Frank S. Willis, in the death and consequent loss of his wife; and,

WHEREAS, We feel it our highest duty to offer him every possible comfort and consolation in this time of deep sorrow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to him our profoundest sympathy in this, his sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to Bro. Willis, and that copies be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, the Valejo Chronicle and Trades Union Herald, for publication.

GEORGE H. KING,
L. C. RAY,
A. A. STILES,
Committee.

Keeping Tools in Order.

A skillful workman is not always one who keeps his tools in order, though there are many who owe their success in trade to being able to keep every tool they have to work with in the proper condition for use, and some there are that profess to be able to replace them by their own forging and dressing, if need be, which is very desirable for any one, but certainly the art of keeping tools in order is one that has been neglected, and about which very little has been written as compared with other mechanical subjects. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find, where a workman has injured a tool, or it has become blunt and dulled from any cause, that it is laid aside and use made of another that was intended for a different class of work, and perhaps a whole set of different sizes of similar tools be injured or thrown out of order before any steps will be taken in fitting it up as it should be. An old and worn-out machine may answer to rough down a piece of work, but the roughing down would be all the better if the tools

with which it was roughened could be kept in order, although the work might be roughed out with tools in as bad condition as the machine itself. There are work hands who are quite as skillful in the operation of a machine that rely entirely on some one for adjustment, when if the same work was to be fitted without any other aid than their own it would come out very poorly. The circular saw, in order to work well, requires to be very carefully filed and swaged, or the teeth set alternately, to give the body of the saw a space for clearance, and it is very easy for any one to be dependent on others to adjust and set in order what they could otherwise easily handle. It is but a small part in some of the mechanical arts to do a piece of work, or to accomplish almost any mechanical purpose, after it has been described and illustrated; but to get the different parts in order and operate them successfully is one of the vital points of the trade. A good tool has much to do toward accomplishing good work, and when one has all the tools that are needed there remains the art of keeping them in order, as well as the skill to use them, before the work is successfully fitted. And in work of any class it is very desirable, if we take an interest in our work and have any pride at all, to have a suitable place for everything and everything in its place, and the proper time, a certain use, and a distinct name for everything put to these uses, and care taken that they are all in order.—The National Builder.

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Fig. 1



Fig. 2

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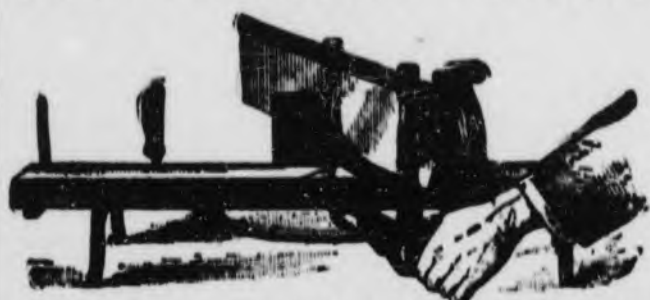
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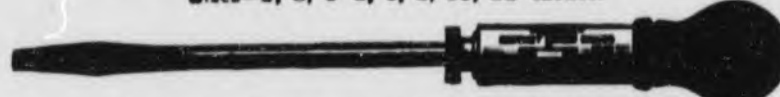


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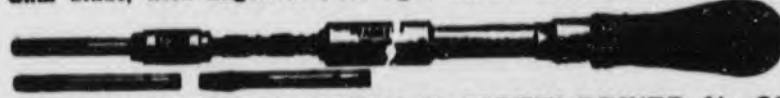
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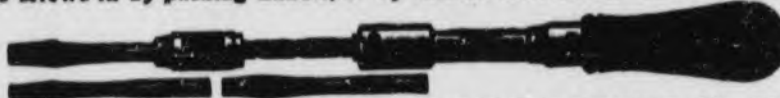
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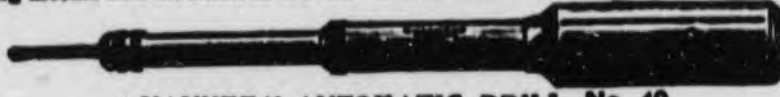
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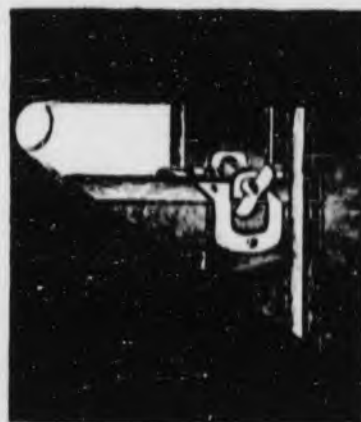
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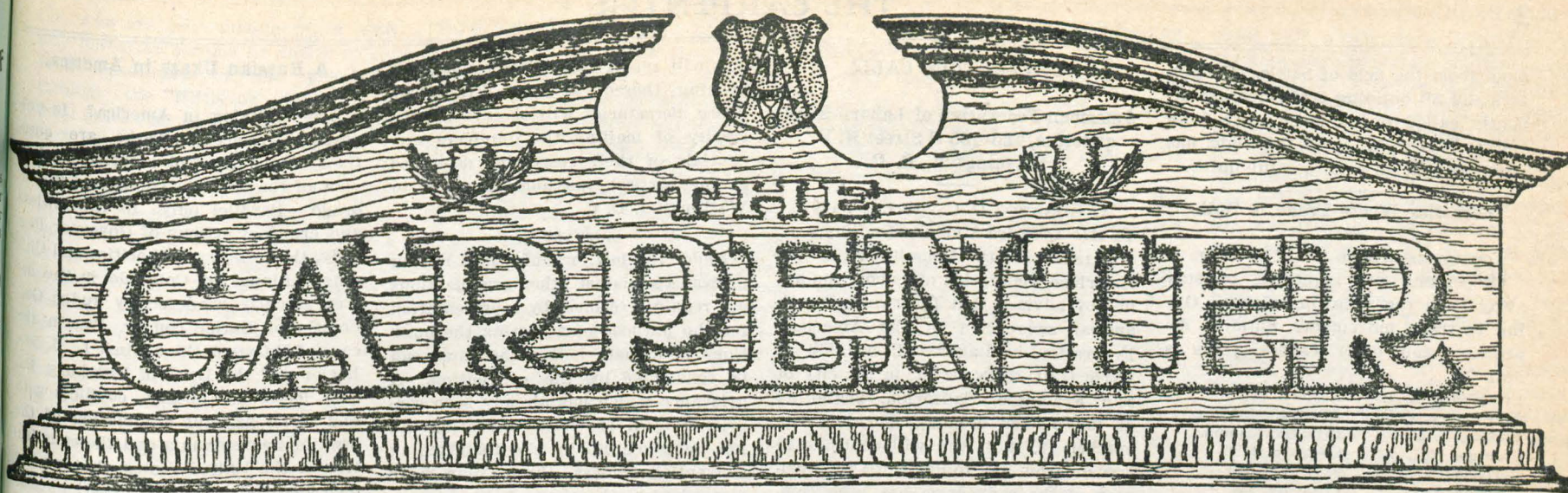
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Don't Wait—Prepare Early for Labor Day.



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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CINCINNATI, O.—The employees of the well known Robert Mitchell Furniture Co. have recently been organized under the banner of the U. B., and are entitled to all consideration from all local unions and D. C.'s.

CANTON, MASS.—Carpenters everywhere will please take notice that we have placed the Cabot job of Green Lodge Str., Poukpopog, on the unfair list, the contractor, Chas. A. Meed, of Boston, Mass., having refused to recognize our union. Keep away from said job.

TIFFIN, O.—The organizations here all went over to Fostoria on last Monday to celebrate Labor Day, and had a big time. Bro. J. W. Slayton, of Newcastle, Pa., was the speaker of the day. We expect to form a Central Labor Union here in Tiffin in the near future. Work has been fair in our locality this summer.

SPARKS, NEV.—Although trade is fair this season, we must advise brother carpenters to keep aloof from this place. Craftsmen have been flocking here for some time to the extent that now we are overcrowded with men, and disappointment will await any new comers expecting to obtain employment. Stay away.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Owing to some cause or other there is an influx of carpenters to this locality, which in its effect is detrimental to resident carpenters and to incoming ones as well. Work being very dull here, we have more men than there is demand for, and traveling brothers will avert disappointment by shunning Youngstown until further notice.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—In addition to the amounts received from local unions of this State towards our fund to fight the injunction standing against us and published in the August CARPENTER, we

hereby thankfully acknowledge receipt of the sum of \$1.25 from L. U. 824, Jackson, Miss. Conditions here are about the same as last reported; the scab bosses are losing out; they are not getting any of the good jobs, hence things look bright for the union.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—While we have been practically successful in our demand for the eight hours, all is as yet not settled. Some of the contractors are still holding out against us, and we would earnestly request carpenters to remain away from this city until we can adjust certain differences.

KEY WEST, FLA.—We desire to remind the local unions and brothers of the U. B. that we have a carpenters' union in this city that is surely alive. We are gradually increasing in membership, and there is every prospect of a brilliant future for us. Trade conditions are fair at present, still there is no lack of men, and migrating brothers are advised to steer clear of Key West.

NEWMAN, GA.—Local Union 1390 is in a better condition than it has ever been. At present we have more work than men, and we would like to have eight or ten good union carpenters come here to help us out, the number of resident craftsmen being inadequate to do all the work in the required time. The few non-union men who have come to town recently will join our Organization. We are in hopes of having plenty of work for some time.

OTTAWA, ILL.—Our little city had a grand time on last Monday, Labor Day. Everything passed off satisfactorily to all organized labor. The parade was the largest ever held in this city, and as to the speakers, we feel proud to have such men as Sam Gompers, Judge Prentiss of Chicago and T. L. Lewis, Vice-President of the Mine Workers. We can say for the U. B. of C. and J. of Ottawa that they feel proud of the day and its results.

IRVINGTON, N. Y.—We notice in the June CARPENTER that our sister local union in Tuxedo, N. Y., has placed the firm of Mead & Taft on the fair list again. This firm has been doing work in this vicinity for for years and al-

ways have been and are now, unfair to us. They employ non-union men on their jobs here and pay all kinds of wages, save union. Mead & Taft should be kept on the unfair list until union conditions are established wherever they are doing work.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—The name of the contractors placed on the unfair list by our local union is J. R. Eddins & Sons, not J. R. Eddins, as stated by our R. S. and published in August CARPENTER. The firm are the leading mill men in Gainesville; builders and manufacturers of doors and sash and all kinds of building material, of which they send car loads to all points of Florida. We trust that all local unions, especially those located in this State, will keep a watchful eye on and discriminate against this unfair firm's products.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—We have enjoyed Labor Day splendidly. Leaving town in the morning for a large lake about nine miles distant, the weather was against us and the ground wet on arrival. So we put up at a large academy, a fine place for a picnic, and spread our tables with the fine and excellent material that our good union wives had prepared to build ourselves up with. Fine speeches were made by the Hon. J. Preston Gibson and by Mr. John R. Sampson, of our town. Everybody enjoyed themselves. Our local union is getting along finely. We had to drop two of our members and are looking for some more to fill their places. We shall keep the ball rolling.

BAR HARBOR, ME.—Although the number of L. U. 459 appears in the Financial Report published in THE CARPENTER each month, further information as to the standing of our local union has been lacking for some time. Our silence may have lead many of our sister local unions to believe that we are dead; we are not, however; we only have neglected to send reports on local conditions to our journal. We are glad to state that we have a good strong organization, with sincere and reliable members, who are always ready to take active part in our struggle. All the men in our town are good, full-blooded union men, imbued with brotherly love, ever ready to as-

sist one another in every way possible, and we may well be proud of our local union. Work is dull here at present, a number of brothers are walking the streets, with poor prospect for work ahead of us. Carpenters are advised to stay away from Bar Harbor, Me., until further notice.

ALTOONA, PA.—Local Union 900 is still in the land and expects to be as long as the U. B. of C. and J. exists. We had a magnificent Labor Day parade and picnic, which proved a grand success all through. Having lost some members in our struggle of last spring, people here thought the Carpenters' Union was dead. But our boys turned out nobly and we showed the public that we are as strong as ever; the large number of carpenters in line was a great surprise to them. We distributed invitation cards to the non-union men at the occasion and in return we had two applicants that day and more will follow. The non-union men begin to realize that union men are given the preference by the people of Altoona, and that the loss of a just strike did not scare us, but made us more determined and firm in our demands. All places of business were closed on Labor Day, and that amounts to a good deal.

Building Trades Lockout in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The Builders' Exchange of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at a meeting held on September 13th, decided that each member notify their employees that their shops will be closed on that day to re-open on September 19th as an open shop, when men desiring to work could do so by agreeing to work independent of any union. As a result of this unexpected and arbitrary action of the Exchange, and without the slightest intimation or provocation, a majority of the members of local unions affiliated with the Wyoming Valley District Council of C. and J., were locked out on September 14th. While the local unions so affiliated are rendering all possible moral and financial support to the brothers affected, and are determined to teach the members of the Builders' Exchange a wholesome lesson, which they feel confident they will accomplish, carpenters generally will assist them greatly by keeping

aloof from the field of battle. Carpenters and all building craftsmen are urgently called on to keep away from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., until this fight has been brought to a successful finish.

Localities Where Trade is Dull.

LOCALITIES WHERE TRADE IS DULL.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, trade is dull.

Providence, R. I.	Norfolk, Va.
New Haven, Conn.	San Antonio, Tex.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Bridgeport, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	Coalgate, I. T.
Portsmouth, N. H.	Seattle, Wash.
Houston, Tex.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Cleveland, O.	Memphis, Tenn.
Marquette, Mich.	St. Cloud, Minn.
Wheeling, W. Va.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
Portland, Ore.	Louisville, Ky.
Trinidad, Colo.	Toledo, Ohio.
Danvers, Mass.	Lenox, Mass.
Beloit, Wis.	East Liverpool, O.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Baltimore, Md.
Aniston, Ala.	Santa Monica, Cal.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Atlantic City, N. J.
New York City.	Oklahoma City, Ok.
Albany, N. Y.	Vincennes, Ind.
Kewanee, Ill.	Paducah, Ky.
Shawnee, Okla.	Tipton, Ind.
Burlington, Ia.	Hibbing, Minn.
Reno, Nev.	Macon, Ga.
Chester, W. Va.	Redlands, Cal.
Lorain, O.	St. Paul, Minn.
Boston, Ala.	Collinswood, Ont., Can.
Washington, Pa.	Frederix Bridge, La.
Pittsfield, Mass.	New Bedford, Mass.
New Orleans, La.	Hartshorn, I. T.
Youngstown, O.	

Missing.

Thos. Hammond, a member of L. U. 274, Albany, N. Y., has been missing since July 24th. He is 59 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, of very dark complexion, black moustache and black hair, and has an anchor tattooed on right arm. Members or readers knowing of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with Mrs. Thos. Hammond, 42 S. Ferry street, Albany, N. Y., or with the undersigned.

F. C. LUDLUM,

R. S. L. U. 274, 31 West St., Albany, N. Y.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles County, Cal., will pay Fifty Dollars in Gold for the arrest and conviction of Frederick C. Little, who embezzled funds belonging to the Council. Little is a carpenter by trade and may go under an assumed name. He is 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, was clean shaved, is of dark complexion, has dark curly hair; weighs about 150 pounds, has a short, quick step, has gunshot wounds upon both lower limbs and upon the back of one hand a large scar; is quite talkative and jovial; frequently speaks of the Philippines, where he served in the U. S. army during the Spanish-American War, having been enlisted with the Engineering Corps. Wire or write Central Labor Council, 651 South Main street, Los Angeles, Cal., immediately after locating said Little.

Stolen.

On the night of August 29th, a box of carpenter tools. Same are marked "J. A. W." and "J. A. Work." Union men of Smithfield, Ohio, and elsewhere, will please keep a watchful lookout for these tools.

JOHN A. WORK,
L. U. 1437, Smithfield, O.

CONVENTION CALL!

American Federation of Labor—Headquarters, 423-425 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 15, 1904.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

Pursuant to the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby advised that the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Lyric Hall, Eddy street, in the city of San Francisco, California, beginning at ten o'clock Monday morning, November 14, 1904, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates; sixty-four thousand or more, six delegates; one hundred and twenty-eight thousand or more, seven delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federations, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1904.

The importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the San Francisco convention, November 14, 1904.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be ably represented by your best, most faithful and experienced members.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicates forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 423-425 G street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor ten days previous to the opening of the convention,

and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at San Francisco; hence, Secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

GRIEVANCES.

Under the law, organizations having grievances against other organizations are required to meet by representation for the purpose of adjusting the questions in dispute before the same can be considered by the convention. A grievance which has already been considered by a previous convention can not be taken up by the forthcoming convention unless three years have elapsed from the time of the decision being rendered: Provided, however, That the organization feeling aggrieved has obtained the consent of the Executive Council to again bring the subject-matter to the attention of the convention.

RAILROAD RATES.

The railroads have refused to make any special or reduced rate on account of the American Federation of Labor convention, and have referred us to the regular Pacific Coast excursion rate, which is as follows:

From Chicago and return, \$110; from St. Louis and return, \$102; from Memphis and return, \$102; from New Orleans and return, \$102; from New York and return, \$148.20; from Boston and return, \$158.20; from Philadelphia and return, \$142.80; from Baltimore and return, \$140.80; from Washington and return, \$140.80; from Pittsburg and return, \$124.80.

The Santa Fe railroad is not patronized by organized labor.

These rates apply going and returning via direct routes.

Rates for tickets one way via Portland, Oregon, \$15 higher than above rates.

TICKETS.

Tickets are limited for going passage to San Francisco to ninety days from date of sale and for return passage to nine months from date of sale. Tickets are good for stopovers west of Missouri river, St. Paul, etc., within transit limits.

Delegates can secure information in detail upon application to their home ticket agents.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Arrangements for hotel accommodations have been made as follows:

Grand Hotel, European plan, \$3 and upward.

Russ House, American plan, \$2 to \$3; European plan, \$1 to \$2.

Lick House, European plan, \$1 to \$2.50.

Auditorium, \$3.50 to \$10 per week, European plan.

Headquarters for the Executive Committee will be at the Grand Hotel.

Delegates should notify Secretary of the arrangements committee, John Kean, 44 East street, San Francisco, Cal., stating time of their contemplated arrival and over which road they will travel. Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

"The worth of a state in the long run is the worth of the individuals composing it."—J. S. Mill.

A Russian Ukase in America.

Are we living in America? Is Colorado in America? These are questions frequently and rightly asked in view of the outrages committed in Colorado. Parallel only to the lawless and criminal actions of Governor Peabody, the military authorities and Citizens' Alliance of Colorado is the decree recently rendered by Judge Galbreath, of Butler county, Pa., in the case of Purvis & Co. against L. U. 500, Butler and the D. C. of Pittsburg, Pa. The decree so openly conflicts with and is so flagrant a violation of the laws of Pennsylvania and the constitution of the United States, that we are well justified in raising questions similar to those quoted here above, viz.: Is Butler in America? Have union men any rights at all? Have they a right to breathe?

The unfairness and antagonism of the firm of Purvis & Co. compelled our local union in Butler and the Pittsburg D. C., some time ago, to discriminate against them by applying the methods usually adopted in such cases. The effects being felt by the unfair firm, they brought suit for the establishment of restrictions, as well as for damages, against the members of both local union and D. C.

The decree filed by Judge Galbreath in this case on August 23d, prevents action against the obnoxious firm in any manner whatever and surrounds the members of the Pittsburg district so completely that they can not by action or inference do anything which might prevent anyone from becoming patrons of the unfair firm, and by which our members were seeking to get redress.

The decree furthermore requires L. U. 500, Butler and the Pittsburg D. C. to pay the plaintiffs the sum of \$1,870, the amount they claimed to have lost by reason of not securing contracts from the different builders as a result of the discrimination, and to pay costs. The decree is as follows:

"1. That as to L. C. Wick, one of the defendants, the bill is dismissed.

"2. That the defendants (not including L. C. Wick), and each and every one of them, their officers, committees, agents, employees, servants, members, associates and all others that may act in concert with them, or by their direction, each and every one, be restrained and strictly enjoined from interfering and from combining, conspiring or attempting to interfere for the purpose of doing injury to the plaintiffs in their business, with the sale or contract for sale by the plaintiffs of building materials by representing or causing to be represented in express or implied terms to any customer of the plaintiffs, or to any person or persons or corporation who might become customers of the plaintiffs, that such customers will suffer or are likely to suffer loss or trouble in their business for purchasing or continuing to purchase or contracting for the purchase of building materials from the plaintiffs; or by intimidating or attempting to intimidate, by threats, direct or indirect, express or implied, of loss or trouble in business, or otherwise, any persons or corporation who are now customers or who may hereafter become or desire to become customers of the plaintiffs; or from sending out to any person or persons or corpora-

tion who are now customers, or who may hereafter become or desire to become customers of the plaintiffs, through the mails or delivered to them otherwise, any written or printed card, letter, circular or other notice, stating that members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will not handle or work mill work or materials coming from mills which fail to comply with regulations of the Carpenters' District Council and that the plaintiffs had failed to comply with an agreement of the Planing Mill Association of Western Pennsylvania with the Carpenters' District Council, or an agreement adopted by the Master Builders' Association and said Council, and requesting such customers or prospective customers of the plaintiffs to have their mill work done by mills that operate under said agreement so that no controversy can arise on account of non-union mill work, or from sending out to such customers or prospective customers of the plaintiffs any card, circular or other notice of similar character or purpose, directly or indirectly, or from writing or sending through the mails or otherwise, any written or printed card, circular, letter or other communication, conveying, or intending to convey to any customers or prospective customers of the plaintiffs that the plaintiffs are under the ban of Local No. 500, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or other trades union, or of similar import; or from attempting by any scheme, combination or conspiracy among themselves or with others, to annoy, hinder or interfere with or prevent any person or persons or corporation from purchasing building materials or making contracts for the purchase of the same, from the plaintiffs, and from any and all acts, and from the use of any and all ways, means and methods with a purpose to injure plaintiffs in their business which (acts, ways, means and methods), by putting or attempting to put any person or persons or corporation in fear of loss or trouble will tend to hinder, impede or obstruct the plaintiffs from making sale, or making contracts for sale, of building materials; or from interfering and from combining, conspiring or attempting to interfere for said purpose with the business of the plaintiffs, by the enforcement, under Rule 7 of the working rules adopted for the government of local unions under the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which provides that: "No member shall be allowed to work any material coming from any non-union mill and shall comply with this rule when the local unions are so informed and instructed by the District Council, or by other like coercive rules, the natural and necessary effect of which would be to deter the members of said trades unions or others from working on buildings or other constructions to which the plaintiffs were furnishing materials, or contractors, builders or owners of said buildings or other constructions, or others, from purchasing materials from the plain-

tiffs or from interfering and from combining conspiring or attempting to interfere with the business of the plaintiffs for the purpose of injuring them in their business by the enforcement of fines or forfeitures, suspension or expulsion from membership in any of the locals within the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for failure to observe Rule 7 of the working rules adopted for the government of local unions under the jurisdiction of said Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, or for failure to observe any of the rules adopted and in force in that union, or that may hereafter be adopted, which would by coercion of said members interfere with the business of the plaintiffs, or from otherwise restraining, coercing and intimidating any one or more of the members of said union for said purpose from working for any contractors, builders, owners or other persons because they are doing or desire to do business with the plaintiffs; or from interfering and from combining, conspiring or attempting to interfere with the business of the plaintiffs by the issue of union labels to any mill within the jurisdiction of the Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, such issue of labels being made for the purpose of interfering with the business of the plaintiffs. From the doing of any and all of which acts and things for the purpose of injuring plaintiffs in their business and thereby compelling them to unionize their mill or have such injury continued, the said defendants (not including said L. C. Wick) and each and every of them, their officers, committees, agents, employees, servants, members, associates and all others that may act in concert with them, or by their direction, are hereby enjoined and restrained."

L. U. 500, Butler, and the Pittsburgh D. C. have appealed from Judge Galbraith's decision to the Supreme Court and the case may come up at the October term. In the opinion of eminent legal authorities they have a "good case;" but if the higher tribunal should not set aside this sweeping, inequitable decree, what then? The article from the "Bricklayer and Mason," published elsewhere in this journal, gives the proper answer to this query: "Let us all strike at the ballot box! Let us send men of our own class to legislatures!" And may we add, let us relegate to the rear judges and public officers subservient to capitalist interests.

The End of Parryism in Des Moines, Ia.

"The Citizens' Alliance of Des Moines, Ia., was formed over one year and a half ago. Its membership included all those who were members of the Builders' Exchange, Material Men's Exchange, Merchants' Exchange, and the Manufacturers' Association.

"After their organization had been perfected they served notice, through the public press, that they were going

to wipe out of existence all labor organizations in that city.

"The journeymen plumbers were the first to lock horns with the Alliance on the first of March, 1904.

"Then followed the electrical workers about the middle of March.

"Next came the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

"The above named organizations were locked out for over six weeks.

"On or about the 1st of January, 1904, the secretary of the district council of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. notified the secretary of the Contracting Carpenters' Association that the carpenters locals of Des Moines desired a renewal of last year's contract or agreement, to which the secretary of the Contractors' Association replied that their association would enter into no agreement whatever. The secretary of the district council of carpenters replied that the journeymen carpenters would work without an agreement.

"The first week in April passed and the contractors seeing that they were not going to strike, they, the employers, closed down all their mills and shops and buildings, and told the men they would have to sign an agreement with their employers to the effect that they had resigned their membership in the union and would not again become a member of any labor organization.

"This the members of the United Brotherhood refused to do, and started to do contracting for themselves.

"The contractors soon learned of this and demanded of the material men that they refuse to sell lumber to any member of the carpenters' union.

"The material men complied with the demands of the contractors and the hardware merchants likewise. the lockout was then complete.

"The members of the various unions held daily meetings; conducted themselves in an orderly manner, and watched patiently the progress of the lockout. They finally became impatient with the manner in which their employers were handling their first strike or lockout and took a hand in the matter themselves.

"The United Brotherhood locals appointed a committee of three and sent them to Chicago to inquire if there was any lumber and hardware for sale in that city. They returned and reported that they could get all the lumber and hardware they wanted—all that was necessary was the money.

"A special meeting of the carpenters was called and over \$10,000 in cash was subscribed towards starting a co-operative lumber yard and hardware store. They purchased their lumber from Green & Co. (the lumber privates of the west, as they are called by the Lumber Dealers' Association), and their hardware and other building material from well known firms in Chicago.

"When the members of the Citizens' Alliance learned of the first ten carloads of lumber to arrive in Des Moines the members of the Material Men's Association, so-called, were frantic in their efforts to bring about a settlement.

"The District Council of Carpenters and Joiners appointed a committee to

meet with a committee from the contracting carpenters, as the carpenters informed the Alliance they had nothing to do with dry goods merchants, butchers, patent medicine men, etc., but the committee must be contracting carpenters. The committees met and not only got a written agreement for one year, but an advance of two and one-half cents per hour to make up for the time lost in enforced idleness and all men to return to their former positions. The men all returned to work.

"The members of the Material Men's Association presented bills to the Citizen's Alliance for money lost in closing their lumber yards during the lockout. There was not sufficient money in the treasury of the Citizen's Alliance to pay the bills presented. Lawsuits followed thick and fast. The Alliance scattered to the winds, and thus ended Parryism in Des Moines, Iowa.

"But the Carpenters' Co-operative Lumber Yard and Hardware Store Co. is still doing business and all carpenters are working."—Wm. B. Macfarlane, General Organizer.

Expulsions.

J. A. Howell, formerly President of Local Union 418, Sumter, S. C., has been expelled by the local union for misappropriation of funds and other offenses.

* * *

F. C. Little has been expelled by Local Union 1279, Los Angeles, Cal., for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Central Labor Council, having been a delegate to and the Treasurer of said body.

* * *

Henry Harloff, former R. S. of Local Union 522, Milwaukee, Wis., has been expelled for embezzlement of money received on applications.

* * *

J. D. Randlett, of Local Union 620, Vineland, N. J., has been expelled for holding money illegally obtained from the local union.

* * *

J. H. McAnally has been expelled from Local Union 114, Houston, Tex., for misappropriation of local funds.

* * *

S. P. Miller, the former Treasurer of Local Union 653, Chickasha, I. T., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the local union.

* * *

Frank C. Lamersall, the subject of subjoined sketch and formerly Treas-



urer of Local Union 363, Elgin, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of money belonging to said local union.

CORRESPONDENCE



The Right and Wrong of Strikes.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

Having read an article in a recent issue on sympathetic strikes, I would like you to publish this letter (if you can afford the space in THE CARPENTER), which will embody my views on the "Right and Wrong of Strikes."

What is a strike? A strike is a concerted suspension of work by wage-workers, of either sex, in the employ of wage-payers for an alleged non-fulfillment of a contract, or as a protest at the alleged imposition of new demands, or for the sake of obtaining some benefit declared to be deserved on account of new conditions in the line of industry pursued, or in the cost of living, or for the correction of personal offenses against wage-workers.

In any contract or business relation between the wage-worker and the wage-payer, the two parties should meet on terms of complete equality in respect to the law, to natural common rights, to the claims of respect and courtesy, to all the obligations of fair and patient consideration. This excludes, on the part of the wage-laborer, jealousy, suspicion, eye-service, or sham work, under the influence of class feeling or resentment. It excludes on the part of the wage-payer contempt, national, or sectional, or personal prejudice, all taking advantage from a sense of superior power or social standing, or from any traditional sentiment due to past social distinctions.

That any number of men in this country have a right to combine, organize and act together for the lawful promotion of their convictions or their common interests, ought by this time to be beyond dispute. If a number of men may combine, or organize, to raise or keep up the price of oil, meat, or sugar, then there may be a union to keep up the price of labor. An organization of workmen for that purpose is far less likely to do mischief than are the manufacturers or the trafficking monopolists, who overtax the many for the aggrandizement of the few. It will be likelier to have in it manlier men, better characters, and a more disinterested public spirit. Politicians, who have no scruples in damaging and obstructing one another's parties by all sorts of devices, are shocked when they hear, and sometimes when they only suspect, that labor men are doing the same thing. The game is bad for both of them. It takes time to convince unwilling minds, but time and experience will do it.

It sounds well to say that labor cannot live without capital. In point of fact, taking capital in its technical scientific sense, there is a conceivable, and not impossible, industrial and social state where labor can live without capital independently and comfortably. It has done so, and may do

so again. At any rate, capital knows very well that without labor their capital would not, in most cases, have been created, and, if created, would speedily disappear.

We hear it offered as an excuse for a sharp policy on the part of capital, that the working classes are in no danger of depression, in fact that they rather need to be kept down by the strong hand. Is it true? By a report some time ago from the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, "one-third of all the persons engaged in remunerative labor are unemployed at their principal occupation for about one-third of their working time." The average annual wage of the operatives in the ninety manufacturing establishments in New England, as shown by a professor of the Massachusetts State Agricultural College, was, but a few years ago, \$441; of the proprietors, \$4,983. If one has but the time and patience to investigate, he will find that about 250,000 families control 75 to 80 per cent. of the national wealth and pay but 27 per cent. of taxes for the support of the government; while the owners of but a quarter of the property pay 73 per cent. In any contract or business relation between the wage laborer and the wage-payer, no transaction is righteous where the necessities, the weakness, the dependence of the laborer are directly or indirectly made to reduce the price of his service below an equitable mark, or to delay payment.

One of the principles of organized labor is to persuade employers to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened and that strikes may be rendered unnecessary. The primary preventive of strikes is definiteness and particularly in the original agreement of contract between the employer and the employed. The specifications could easily be made to meet ordinary cases of difference, and forestall a rupture.

Membership in an association representing a social theory, or a plan of mutual support without any hostile purpose toward any particular institution or enterprise, is no more a justification for discharging workmen than is membership of the officers of a railroad in a political club a justification for an abandonment by the workmen of their work.

Justice demands that, except in extreme necessity, the act which on either side dissolves the contract or suspends the work should not be sudden. The suddenness is a needless element in the injury. Unless there is a patent or actual outrage, notice ought to be given and an opportunity afforded for an amicable adjustment. Either party may apprehend that the other will take advantage of the notice to secure itself and damage the antagonist.

Taking into account the disturbances, the damage to related branches of business, the risk of loss, temporary at least, to one or both parties, the uncertainty of the result, and the probable provocation to ill-temper and consequent alienation, the strike must be regarded as an evil—a measure to be resorted to only in the last extremity, when all other modes of remedy or satisfaction have first been tried.

No strike can be justified on the

ground of reduced wages where it can be proved by the board of arbitration, or otherwise, that the market value of the product of the industry is insufficient to sustain wages at the regular rate. The employer should be compelled to show his books, the workman what it cost him to live, and fully explain his embarrassment in meeting present prices.

In cases of difference, however exasperating, a wise forecast will keep both parties in mind that every such struggle has effects far beyond the immediate issue, and that in the present and prospective state of public feeling any settlement brought about by sheer coercion is to be deprecated as leaving behind irritation instead of mutual good will, and the discontent of an unhealed wound instead of mutual confidence.

Serious and needless losses are suffered among workmen and their families by haste, indiscretion and assumption in exciting and ordering strikes where they are not warranted by sufficient cause. If organizations are needed to prevent this mischief, organization becomes an imperative duty. No rash indignation, no appeals to pride or class spirit, no false loyalty to an irresponsible society, will excuse a wanton waste of time and family comfort. Workingmen lose by it not only what they can not afford to lose in their own welfare; they lose the respect and sympathy of the wiser part of the community standing ready to befriend them.

The wage-earning classes need every bit of mental capacity which they possess or can acquire to enable them to attain well being in the struggle of modern industrial life. The wage-earning classes, as classes, must act solidly together. The solidarity of their interest can be disputed by no fair-minded and competent observer. Industrial and moral worth, not wealth, is the true standard of individual and national greatness.

HENRY J. D. MAY,
L. U. 1345.

From Porto Rico.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

The recently arrived new Civil Governor of this island, Mr. Winthrop, has taken charge of his office. He found the country, of which he is now the highest executive officer, in a lamentable condition, and its working population on the verge of starvation. In his inaugural address the new Governor pays us a true compliment, bidding us to assist him in the execution of his functions, to co-operate with him in the work before his eyes, to courageously brave the many vicissitudes that the people of this country may have to combat and to wipe out the misery prevailing among its toilers.

We, the working men, cherish some hope. The arrival of Mr. Winthrop has aroused great excitement among us and we are all awaiting new and beneficial reforms and new inspirations to take hold of the minds of the people of the land. The great interest the workingmen of Porto Rico are taking in the assumption of his office by the new Governor was manifested in San Juan in a procession formed by and composed of the twenty-seven dif-

ferent labor organizations enrolled under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The procession marched through all the main streets of the capital, with banners corresponding with colors and emblems of the respective unions. One of these banners distinguished itself greatly—that of the carpenters. Their members wore the badges and buttons of our United Brotherhood.

Without doubt the new Governor was surprised when passing over the avenues of our shores to find the people of this country, or the politicians rather, completely divided in their politics, while the more intelligent workmen, those who are not the creatures of the politicians, are showing their absolute neutrality in party politics.

The poor class of the people here, as a rule, is and has been dissatisfied with the proceedings of the government, and what has been said by us at previous occasions concerning the political and economical conditions of this country is our incontestable expression of our honest opinion. If one could weigh the political personnel and the workmen as though they were in a scale, one would find that the working class has been elevated somewhat intellectually and morally through and within our movement. In other words, the organized workers and those under their influence, have escaped political debasement and entered the labor movement cleansed from all impurities of their former associations.

LOUIS PERVEIER,
F. S. L. U. 1633, Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

Stay Away Notices Should Be Discouraged.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

Never having seen anything in our journal from this place, I write these few lines to say that the practice in vogue among many local unions of advising carpenters, through the columns of our journal, to stay away from their respective localities, ought to be discouraged, and the publication of towns and cities where work is dull should be discontinued and eliminated.

I claim that publication of notices of this kind entirely fails to have the desired effect, as it attracts the attention of non-union men to localities where they are least wanted and induces them to flock to these very cities or towns, while on the other hand it has a tendency of keeping union men away, who would help the local union in their strife for better conditions. I say, don't discourage any union men from going to any locality he likes to go to; if one man is not able to make a living there maybe another one can and still be a union man at heart and live up to his obligations. Let us all try to help one another.

Geo. Ballard, of Mattoon, Ill., has the contract for a church in Coshocton, O., and also for a church in Decatur, Ill. He is an unfair contractor, and our sister local unions in the localities named would do well by having a watchful eye on him. May be they can bring him to terms, which we have failed to do, owing to our weakness.

Fraternally,
J. F. HENANGHAN,
L. U. 347, Mattoon, Ill.

Open Shop and Arbitration in New York City.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

What does this recently discovered "cure-all," the "open shop," stand for? While the capitalists feign to be so solicitous for and concerned about the welfare of the unemployed, is it not clear to any unbiased mind that the inauguration of the open shop is the entering wedge for the destruction of labor organization and thus for cheaper labor and longer hours? And does not an increase of the working hours result in diminishing the opportunity of the unemployed to earn a livelihood? We hear a considerable amount of rot about the divine right of any man, union or non-union, to labor—labor for what? For a mere existence! Who ever heard of an employer voluntarily raising wages one cent? What would our rate of wages be, and how many hours would we be compelled to work, if labor organization was not in existence, if through its effort we had not obtained a minimum rate of wages (which in most cases is the maximum) and decent working hours? Are we now to go back twenty years, to twenty shillings and ten hours, six days in the week? This is exactly what the open (scab) shop means, and how would that benefit the unemployed? It is a fact beyond contradiction that unionism, by reducing the hours of toil, has increased the opportunity of the unemployed to secure employment and better their condition as well as the condition of the union men.

The "open shop" and the jug-handled so-called "arbitration" is favorable to the bosses only and a detriment to all wage earners alike.

The arbitration agreement forced upon us in New York City about a year ago stands as evidence for this assertion. According to the provisions of this agreement, while arriving at a decision in any controversy or grievance, the job in question would be finished before a settlement could be reached. The New York employers, in insisting on a majority of representation in the Board of Arbitration, makes it ridiculous as a judicial and deliberative body and destroys all hope of redress in disputes of wages, hours, etc. This kind of arbitration is only a delusion and a snare, calculated to blind the general public.

I, therefore, claim that both the open shop and the one-sided arbitration are inimical to true union principles and simply a retrogression to barbarism; in other words, a colossal fake!

Yours truly,

JAMES BARRY,
L. U. 509, New York City.

Bro. Douglass on the Negro Question.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

In the report of our Second Vice-President, R. E. L. Connolly, published in July CARPENTER, I find that he styles the negro question "that senseless color question." Now, I desire to state that L. U. 1725, Daytona, Fla., notwithstanding representations to the contrary, has done nothing antagonistic to our General Constitution or their own local by-laws.

Bro. Connolly's idea may be correct from his exalted view point of this "senseless color question," but a large majority of carpenters of L. U. 1725,

Daytona, Fla., beg leave to differ with him. We recognize the right of contractors to employ union labor of any race created by God, but reserve the right of not working with them if we individually so decide. I am fully convinced that, for the good of our U. B., all local unions, especially those in the South, should be free to meet this negro question according to their environments. Should the U. B. in convention or otherwise attempt by law to encourage a spirit along the lines advocated by our Second Vice-President it would kill organized labor here in Daytona deadlier than African slavery. From my knowledge and experience of the negro (as a race), he does not want this so-called "equality." It is a fact beyond successful contradiction that if a white man puts himself on a level with a negro the negro immediately loses all respect for the white man. Bro. Connolly's idea on this "senseless color question" will certainly not go in Daytona, Fla., and I would say that in following up this idea he is treading on dangerous ground and not for the good of our U. B., especially so in this section of our country,

Fraternally yours,

J. A. DOUGLASS,
L. U. 1725, Daytona, Fla.

The Disastrous Effect of Political Agitation in Trade Unions.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

In the August number of THE CARPENTER we find a resolution offered by L. U. 1410, Boston, Mass., demanding that our General Constitution be so changed as to permit the discussion of questions of political nature in the meetings of local unions.

To be frank, we will say that we believe the delegates to our convention to be possessed of too much common sense as to vote for the adoption of this resolution. For the sake of argument, however, and for the benefit of the members of the U. B., we will give a brief sketch of certain occurrences in the city of Erie, Pa., within the past three years.

The resolution, preceded by a series of "whereases," winds up thus: Resolved, "That the General Constitution be so amended as to not only permit of discussion of such questions of political nature as pertain to the welfare of our class, but also to urge upon local unions the necessity of instructing their members in matters of this kind." Brothers of the U. B., stop and think. We have increased in number during the past few years until our number is second only to the great organization of Mine Workers. We lead all others, except this one. Simultaneously with our numerical strength we have grown in power and influence. Shall our grand achievements come to naught by placing ourselves in a position where we are a whipping stool for any political party—Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Prohibitionistic or any other "istic" in control of certain sections of our country?

Here in Erie we have tasted bitterly of the effects of the introduction of politics in labor circles. Ten years ago Erie was in the proud position of being one of the strongest organized cities in the State of Pennsylvania. We had 64 labor organizations affil-

iated with the Central Labor Union. A movement to get redress for a wrong to any union, either in our own city or outside of it, met with a hearty response. Labor at that time was king. Then came the entering wedge of disruption, "discussion on political questions." Labor put a municipal ticket in the field and 1,047 votes were cast in its favor on the first trial. One year later a labor candidate for Mayor received 3,386 votes. This campaign, with its bright prospects, brought outside talent into our field. Note the result. Our city elections are held in February. An orator brought from Chicago (when he arrived his clothes were threadbare, dirty and old), dumped into our local field, joined the "Laborers' Protective Union" and sent by this organization to the C. L. U. as a delegate. On the first of May this man was elected Business Agent to represent what had grown to be a solid wall of labor lined up to stand together and fight our battles as brothers.

This man, a stranger to all, having a working majority of the central body pledged to politics, soon forged to the front and the inevitable result came sure and swift.

Unions, theretofore solid, began to divide; the line was drawn very close. If you were with the "leaders," you had a voice, if not, you were a nonentity.

The Printers and Cigarmakers, acknowledged to be the brain of organized labor wherever they are known, were the first to revolt, and one year ago, this date, both of these organizations took up the battle. They sent new delegates to the central body, men who were not easily led by "hot air." Other unions followed suit, and on April 6th last the roaches of trades unionism were voted down and out.

The new officers, on taking possession of the books, etc., found a deplorable state of affairs. Where the Central Labor Union should have hundreds of dollars in their treasury they found 8 cents in cash and debts of about \$500 unpaid. We had a labor paper, which, though it never proved a gold mine or one of profit, was issued in the interest of labor. This, too, under the reign of these leaders, was absorbed by them, turned into a "Socialist" sheet and run for political purposes alone; issue after issue never speaking a good word for the labor unions; nay, vilifying them whenever any space was allowed them for anything in the line of labor news.

After years of effort we had bought a "Labor Temple," a home for our use. This temple also came under the influence of a so-called club; a speak-easy flourished in its walls; the Treasurer of the Club being the imported orator.

After thus allowing ourselves to be carried away and misled by imposters and demagogues, and after our many mistakes of the three years passed, the situation has now changed. The paper has "busted," and is now owned by a beer trust, the ones who started and established it have reaped their harvest in bitter experience. The Carpenters, who also donated toward its establishment, are no exception.

The Central Labor Union, for the past five months, has made strenuous efforts to redeem itself; the temple, representing a \$30,000 investment, has

been cleaned and we hope to save it. This is the result of the introduction of politics in the trades union movement in Erie, Pa. May it serve the local unions of the U. B. as a warning not to allow politics, under whatever disguise, to creep into their organization. Brothers, think twice before opening your laws to any discussion of questions of political character.

A MEMBER OF L. U. 409,

Erie, Pa.

A Home Erected and Owned by Trades Unions.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

Believing it to be interesting news to the members of the U. B., we desire the publication of the following in an early issue of our journal:

The trade unions of Jacksonville, Ill., have erected a Labor Temple, which is now completed and is the property of their own.

In January last we started collecting the money required for the purchase of a lot, and after having been successful in that, the different building trades did their part of the work in the erection and construction of the building. It is situated one-half block southeast of the public square, has three stories and a basement, and is of brick. The work of construction was done free of charge, while the trades not connected with the building industry furnished the money for the material. We had to work hard, of course, to accomplish our end. After we had the roof on, there was no idle carpenter or painter in the city. Each night, after supper, we would go to the building and work until 10 or 11 o'clock at night, until we had it finished up and in good shape.

The building is 20x60 feet. The third floor consists of a hall the full size of the building and is occupied by the Trades Assembly. The second floor has two halls assigned to the meetings of the various unions, and the floor has an office 16x20 feet and an amusement, or smoking room, 20x40 feet. The basement is also full size, 20x60 feet, and 8 feet deep, and is used for the storage of boiler, coal and other fuel. The building is heated by steam throughout and illuminated by gas as well as electricity.

Now we have a home, erected and owned by ourselves; we are proud of it and would urge other cities to follow our example.

Fraternally,

J. M. BLACK,
R. S. L. U. 904, Jacksonville, Fla.

Plans to Form United Labor Party.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

How is capital formed, how it grew to its present mammoth proportions, and what danger it entails, are questions of vital importance, and should attract the immediate attention of all wage earners.

Ignorance and indifference are the factors mainly instrumental in permitting capital to become what it is to-day—the dominant power.

The idea so prevalent among the wage earners that the government is based on the consent of the governed must be eliminated, and immediate steps taken to establish the premise.

With the first introduction of machinery came the change from a gov-

ernment of the people to a government by machine owners, or capitalists.

The only law known to the capitalist is that of greed, and no consideration will be shown the producer of capital.

The capitalists organize for the purpose of concentrating their power so that it will be the more effective in enslaving, in controlling the government, in enacting laws that will destroy the constitutional rights of the American wage earner.

Is it befitting the toiler to resent and attempt to cast off those shackles, that because of his ignorance and indifference, have become fastened to him?

If the 3,000,000 organized wage earners would depart from the narrow path in which their movement is confined, broaden out, adopt methods of a political nature, the possibilities of increasing wages, shortening the work day, etc., would no longer be a question and the struggles and privations that attend every attempt to promote their interests would become things of the past.

A United Labor Party, representing the interests of the wage earner whose power would become supreme by the casting of a ballot, as compared with the power attained by strike or boycott, with the suffering entailed in promoting the same, certainly must appear feasible.

With 3,000,000 wage earners to inaugurate the party, and the possibility of all wage earners becoming parties to it, because of the more apparent solution it offers for all labor difficulties, its success is assured.

The trade unions must constitute the schools, its members the disciples, in getting converts, and both will unite in formulating a platform that will give general satisfaction to all but the capitalist.

F. P. McCORMICK.

Detroit, Mich.

Poking Fun at Employers.

The members of the affiliated Building Trades of Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J., who were locked out several weeks ago by the Master Builders' Association, because they refused to arbitrate their differences, recently went to Bayonne for a shore dinner. The menu card was as follows:

Open Shop Clam Chowder—Nit.
Non-Scab Steamed Clams, with Independent Sauce.
Blue Fish, a la Mode, with Organized Sauce.
Frozen Boss Lobster. Affiliated Chicken.
Delegated Ice Cream, containing the Milk of Human Kindness.

On the reverse side of the card was a piece of poetry entitled, "How Jim Dumps Became Sunny Jim" (with apologies to "Force"). It was as follows:

Jim Dumps was a non-union man
Who worked from day to day;
Each month provisions higher ran,
But Jim got lesser pay.

Employers at non-union Jim
Could shout in language coarse;
Yet they such wages paid to him
As would not purchase "Force."

Now Jim has joined the union,
And is full of life and vim;
He is no more to feel the hand
Upraised to threaten him.

His disposition sunny grew,
With pay no longer slim;
His fellow-men, his bosses, too,
Respect and honor Jim.

Jim Dumps, who was a tool of trade,
Obliging a master's whim,
Has now become when union made,

An Independent Jim.

The card was sent to the bosses with "compliments."

Labors' Holiday.

"It has been the rule when writing on the subject of Labor's great holiday to recite the history of labor unions and to dwell in perverted language on their struggles and achievements. Back to the days in the desert when dumb and brawny slaves raised and bedded the mammoth stones of the pyramids; thence to the brick fields of Menephtah, where the children of Israel were compelled to make bricks without straw; thence over roads built by its slaves and into the trade-union halls of ancient Rome; thence to the days of the guilds, with their many variations of forms and purpose, and from these to the first of English trade unions, whose meetings were held in secret, and membership in which was almost included in the many capital offenses of that time—back to the labyrinthine passage of history it has been the fashion to carry the reader, that Labor day might find him in the proper mood for its observance.

A sad history, and yet a glorius one, this story of the weak in their common efforts to resist the strong. It encompasses the history of man's industrial and social freedom, and from its pages might be written the account of the beginnings of his religious and political freedom. It is the text-book of civilization! There is no danger that it shall be forgotten.

But what of today!

All around us history is being made. There is that being done which, if we be not vigilant and ever watchful, shall take from us what we have obtained at great sacrifice and our movement set back many years. In our building we have evidently left something undone, for great as our movement is it suddenly finds itself surrounded by enemies in gigantic formation. They are pressing in upon us; every day brings us nearer and nearer a titanic final struggle whose issue no man can contemplate with easy indifference. On their side are unlimited wealth, a subsidized press, controlled courts, corrupted legislatures and Peabody's potential and active.

From the police captain who urges his men in time of strikes to club and spare not, to the judge with his ever-ready anti-labor injunction, and from him to the military satrap who declares "To hell with the Constitution!" there is an array of strength and influence that we cannot blind ourselves to. A wave of Parryism sweeps over the country. Wherever laws are made or administered there it breaks against the doors like an angry sea. Even candidates for public office, high and low, are silenced, and dare not speak a friendly word for those without whose millions of votes they cannot hope for election.

No need to go back, we reiterate, for history bids fair to repeat itself. Upward slowly through the centuries have we climbed and now we find that our progress is to be checked. Then why look back? Rather let us look about us, and then look upward and forward, and go on.

But enough. What is to be done. That is the question. It is plain that we have failed somewhere. We have

raised wages, shortened the workday, and in many other ways have raised the standard of living. But as American workingmen what have we done to protect our legal rights? What have we done to have a direct voice in the making of our legislation? When in Congress have we had one who could speak for us, one of our own? How many have we had in the state legislatures who wore the cap of labor?

Whenever we have had need to ask for legislation, and that has been almost every day, our torpidity has obliged us to come cap in hand, daring to raise our voice hardly above a bondsman's key. Those to whom we have addressed our petitions, our memorials and our arguments knew that it was our votes that made them; but in their sleeves they laughed at our self-imposed helplessness. They knew that they could refuse us anything, and that when they should come again to seek our suffrages we should have forgotten. Coming they filled our ears with promises, and immediately afterward denied us the substance. For a time we waxed indignant and fumed and spluttered over what we were going to do; but those who deceived us knew us better than we knew ourselves, and so the farce has gone on with sickening monotony.

But bull-pen governors and courts, that trample the Constitution under their feet in their hatred of us must be answered. The political servitude into which we have led ourselves we must leave behind. The Israelites who quit the land of bondage had a Moses. We have none. But we must not wait for the coming of a Moses. Let him who has deceived us and comes among us again with fawning smile and beaming eye be marked that each may know him. And let all others of his kind who come asking our votes for the first time with promises quite as fair as his be not trusted. In this fair land of ours there are 12,000,000 working men, those who work with their hands. Are there not among all these, men who we can trust! Do they not feel as we do, work as we, and hope as we; and have not many of them proved their trustworthiness in hundreds of ways?

LET US ALL STRIKE—this time at the ballot box. While the opportunity is before us, any other striking would be as fighting the air. Rome was not built in a day, no more than liberty comes with wishing. While we have the votes, we are at present without the necessary organization and agreement to obtain the fullest possible return for them; but in many places this fall we can make our strength felt, and thus lay a good foundation. Here an enemy can be punished, and yonder a friend rewarded. But through it all we must lose no chance to send to the legislatures men of our own kind. Not that of "Workingmen's Candidates," whom politicians set up as a decoy, but men whom we know to be clean and able; not parasites or fakirs of any kind.

If as American workingmen we make the most of the opportunity before us, we can then go on welding our forces into a great political power, conscious of its strength and jealous of its rights, and in a little time have not only personal representation in the legislatures but also upon the floor

of Congress. This will not solve the labor question; but it will help us to fight off our enemies, who would solve that question by deciding it for themselves. They will rage against our taking any part in politics that may mean that we are no longer to throw our votes away, and they will send their agents among us to warn us against the "folly" of such course. But they it was who taught us this lesson. They have gone into politics, and in such thorough manner as to control and dominate completely. They are no longer satisfied with a "third house" although they still maintain this political asset. In their campaign against us they have not scrupled to employ every means of a political kind, and if we do not meet them squarely upon the political battlefield, where the contest would be more nearly equal, on the industrial we must fail. The time is here for us to act, not along old lines, but in the way outlined here. But, if with a full consciousness of our position, we are to be led like so many sheep to the slaughter, we should not cry out when we feel the knife."—From the Bricklayer and Mason.

Porto Rican Notes.

Porto Rican architecture and Porto Rican edifice construction are of a character to greatly interest and amuse the American whose life work may be bounded by these professions in his native land. Tourists will search the island in vain for specimens of high art and clever design in either stone or wood, but at the same time they will be well repaid for what they have seen by the way on their trip. It is a fact that both architecture and building have received a wonderful impetus since Uncle Sam raised his flag here, but because of many peculiar climatic and geological conditions, the American builder learns many a useful lesson from his Spanish predecessors, although he may at first disdain to again become a student.

This is a land of earthquakes and hurricanes, and no matter how beautiful a lofty front elevation may appear on paper, the practical construction of the building must take these two important contingencies into consideration. It is true, there is not a hurricane every week nor an earthquake every month, but both these unpleasant visitants come frequently enough to compel their remembrance and recognition when plans are drawn. It is this that the American architect is forced to learn, although it grates against his professional sensibilities to sacrifice grace, beauty and convenience to safety. Spanish builders learned the bitter lesson centuries ago, and the manner of construction in all of the cities of the island shows that experience had due weight.

Architecturally there is nothing really wonderful to look upon throughout the entire island, be it church, cathedral, private residence or government building. The design—when there is any attempt at design—is an imitation of composite architecture. There are innovations in the building line, however, which gain for the island several points in novelty, even if there is nothing to dilate upon in the way of beauty.

About the most noticeable odd thing to the man from the States is the prac-

tice in the construction of houses, to encircle the frame skeleton with a heavy chain. This chain is grooved in the uprights at the corners, and the joining links welded by a smithy on the spot. Thus the Spanish builder bids defiance, as far as he can, to both hurricane and earthquake. When the house is erected on a hill, the transverse beams at the foundation are chained to parallel beams laid in trenches and packed with cement. Speaking of cement, the Porto Ricans for years have blended wood and cement work wherever feasible. It is a common thing to see a cement base constructed about the grounds of a house of the better class, into which wooden posts are mortised, and along these fences slatting nailed.

Porto Rican architects, while admitting the superior convenience and design of the dwellings and schools erected by American builders, maintain that they must fall just as soon as the first earthquake or hurricane strikes the island. There was an earthquake of five seconds' duration in the Lares district on July 2d, and the native builders have been shaking their heads ominously ever since.

By order of the old Spanish government, houses near the bay front were compulsorily restricted to one story. The custom house is but one story. The reason given for this rule was that in case of a siege the enemy's shot aimed at the San Juan fortifications, would do no damage near the wharves. Houses over one story in height might have been hit, as they would have been within the line of elevation reaching from the attacking ships to the fortifications of Morro Castle and San Cristobel on the heights.

Within the limits of the cities of Porto Rico, almost to a house, the dwellings are of some kind of stone. Cement surfaces are in evidence everywhere; the front, side and rear elevations being plastered with this material over rough stone of the kind frequently used for foundation work in the States. In rural districts frame or wooden houses are seen. The architecture of some of the latter is puzzlingly ornate. Every order is visible and painted to resemble every pigment of the rainbow. The peon or laborer lives in a little shack he constructs very much after the order of a hay rick, elevated a few feet on posts.

There is no such thing as a house in a city without a balcony, nor in the country without a porch covering the entire frontage. Plaster ceilings are unknown, from the governor's palace to the humblest habitation. Exposed beams are painted all hues. There is no wainscoting. Sash windows with glass are a rarity. The windows are practically all doors. The wood and joiner work is of the heaviest character, as though intended to resist a siege. Steel ceilings have been tried since the American occupation and found to increase the temperature by holding the intense sun heat. The governor's palace and the government buildings are architecturally severe. If anything, they are Corinthian in order, although there is very little of the columnar and much of the balustrade from ground to roof. The material is partly a composition stone and partly a sort of sandstone, only a true white and much harder.

Contractors of the United States would be driven to madness if Porto Rican customs prevailed there. A contract with a penalty is treated with elastic tolerance. Six months is taken to finish a three months' contract. "Manana" or to-morrow is the perpetual promise. There is always something wrong that is not the contractor's fault—if you are to believe what he says. And what are you going to do? Make a contract with another man and he repeats the performance. It only takes one or two trials and the American kicker submits to the Porto Rican inoculation. He may get into the "Manana" habit himself through very despair. Lumber soaked by the rain, because not sheltered by the contractor, is deemed a sufficiently good excuse to suspend work for a week. There are a multitude of other reasons that would be the pinnacle of absurdity up North, but which seem to go here. Of course, American methods will eventually prevail, but the time will be long, the kicking will be constant, and the patience of the United States contractor often on the verge of exhaustion before the new era sets in. —The National Builder.

THE GENESIS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

BY GABRIEL EDMONSTON, FIRST GENERAL PRESIDENT.



TO SAY that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had its birth at Chicago in August, 1881, would be strictly correct.

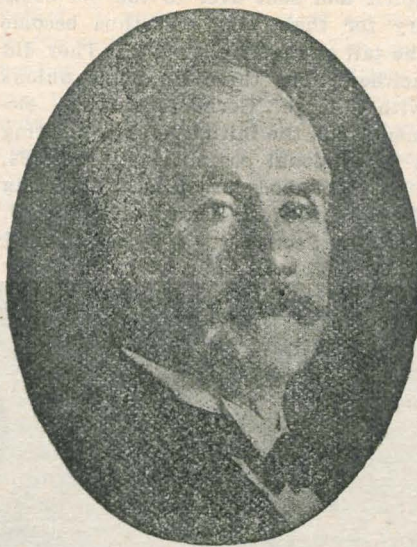
But the rapid stride in the industrial development of our country, the increased facilities of travel and the advantages held by the employer were for a decade previous pregnant signs of an industrial upheaval that was to mark a new era for the workman.

This march of progress would ultimately have forced the unification of our craft, even though the men who formed that first convention had never existed. It is not my purpose to disparage their efforts. They deserve the honor and credit of being the chosen representatives of the combined intelligence of the journeymen carpenters as expressed by organization. They felt by actual experience the evils bearing on their chosen avocation and, rejecting the propaganda of the anarchist, directed a peaceful, lawful mode of altering and amending the conditions of employment.

There are but few of the delegates to that first General Convention of the carpenters now living: J. D. Allen, T. P. Doran, L. F. Lincoln, L. E. Pake and J. C. Sheider. Their testimony is worth preserving. A few more years and that source of information will be gone.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has achieved a proud history during the past twenty-three years, and it is to be regretted that the record has not been systematically recorded at the General Office. Our present General Secretary when called upon for information is too often compelled to answer "There is no record on file in this office." It is with the purpose of reconstructing the past history as far as I may be able that I have assumed this task at the request of the General Office at a time when my physical condition demands quiet and rest. I would wish to tell

the story of the carpenters' struggle of 1880-81 in a manner that would impress the younger element with the fact that what has been fought for and won by great sacrifices is worth preserving.



GABRIEL EDMONSTON, First General President

Prior to the formation of "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" the condition of the journeymen was wretched in the extreme. The country was slowly recovering from one of our worst financial panics. Interest was ten per cent. per annum*, money was scarce and trade stagnation was the general complaint. Wages were so far below the cost of a decent living that the most skillful carpenters were often reduced to the point of beggary. The hours of labor were long. The introduction of the piece-work system, together with the constantly diminishing amount of yearly employment, owing to the multiplied use of machinery, was slowly but surely sapping the manhood of our craft. Chattel slavery had lately been abolished. In its place the wage slave toiled under the lash of necessity without even the redeeming feature of the former system. His master (now the wage system) was no longer compelled by law to provide him with food, clothing, shelter and medical attention when accident or the infirmities of age rendered him no longer profitable. He now was allowed to become a public charge, or suffer the humiliation of burdening his offspring with his care in helpless old age. However much his employer might sympathize with him, and I can recall many noble acts of charity covering such cases on the part of bosses, it was not businesslike to keep an unprofitable hand.

The condition of the boss carpenter was not so far superior to that of the journeyman as might be imagined. He also was forced by the lash of competition to resort to methods that he knew were ruinous in the end. The lien laws of that period were either entirely wanting or so unjustly defective as to discourage the honest, reliable contractor and to encourage dishonest practices. It was a matter of no importance to the owner who contemplated building whether the wages were paid or the materials stolen, so that he got his work done at the lowest possible bid irrespective of the character of the bidder. The boss was making nothing and the journeyman was doing the work for barely enough to keep him in working condition. Many large contractors of that period were either forced into bankruptcy or so heavily loaded with

debt as to impair their credit to a point where recovery was impossible. Added to these burdens of our trade was the stupidity of the subservient journeyman carpenter, who thought he could hold his job and command wages without the aid of a union. Let us see if he did.

In the fall of 1880 when wages were nominally \$2 per day (in Washington, D. C.) the journeyman was required to work "three-quarter time" by reason of the shortening of the hours of daylight, hence his wages were reduced to \$1.50 for one day's labor. Piece work even under a voluntary drive netted him less than \$1 for his day's work. Even this latter amount was accepted and the workman excused himself with that old saw "a half loaf is better than no bread." Doubtless his patient wife and helpless children also accepted the meagre fare as the will of God and at the same time wishing that her better half had something of the man in his makeup and not accuse the Almighty of His shortcomings.

The bosses, individually, could do nothing. The situation demanded that the journeymen should assert their position as important factors in the business of home builders as well as home makers for their families; should assert their position in the social compact and demand that the way to honest, respectable citizenship should be open to them as well as to the professional or commercial class. This they did and the results shown at this date is surprising. It is now possible for the journeyman carpenter to own his own house, to live better, to educate his children and allow them to develop on natural lines, and, thanks to the eight-hour work day, to have time to read the papers and keep himself posted on matters of interest. Within his reach is also the secret of success if he diligently seeks it. I will add, however, that it is my opinion that it is not found in any form of gambling enterprises, but rather step by step, little by little; small, systematic savings doggedly persisted in bring the best results. The bosses are also now making something. Their financial standing is an important item in considering the award of contracts. The percentage plan of doing work is slowly making headway against the old style of trying to get one hundred dollars' worth of work done for ninety in cash. People who have the means to build now understand that their property is liable for every day's labor spent and every foot of material used in its construction.

No fair-minded boss carpenter can deny that the formation of the Brotherhood of Carpenters is responsible for the bettered condition of our trade, affecting both himself and the journeyman. His profit now on the \$3.50 hand is double what it was in 1881 and his prediction that the trade union demands would entirely stop building enterprises has not proven true.

So far we have won our fight for better condition with crude weapons, but prehistoric man in the neolithic age carved the way to civilization with his chipped stone implements. Trade unionism in America is still in its infancy, and the thinking men in its ranks are earnestly seeking a better mode of settling grievances than by the strike. Conciliation and arbitration has already led to a better under-

standing between employer and employe with a net result of good to both.

I have dwelt somewhat largely on the conditions affecting our trade immediately preceding the formation of our national union in order to impress as forcibly as possible on the younger element of our order that, what was won by great sacrifices is not only worth maintaining at any cost, but to them belongs the task of carrying forward the project to its ultimate conclusion. The home builders must take the front rank in the battle for wages.

cussed the means of getting one. They might have had a stereotyped prayer from the Knights of Labor prayer-book, if it had fitted the case, or they could have suppressed the national spirit and sent over to the old country for their plan and thus become the tail of the English kite. They did neither. The three St. Louis unions with a large German-American element, took the initiative by appointing a "provisional committee" April 24, 1881. This body organized by electing Gustav Luebker Chairman and P. J. McGuire Secretary. I regret that I

dorsement of the Christian minority. It grew so cold that we had to get out at each stop and skirmish for wood to keep the car warm. The day previous being warm, we sat at open windows, and the soft coal used in the locomotive made a visible impression on the passengers. Soap and towels on a day coach at that date were not thought of by the railroad.

Arriving at Chicago early the second day, we were met by a reception committee and conducted to the homes assigned to us. After changing our complexion with soap and water and

Smith, H. B. Kuhlman, Benj. Stollberg, J. Ellick.

Chicago, M. Miller, W. D. Black, Wm. Engle, P. Rogers, W. T. Henderson, Thos. P. Doran, Richard Comfort, J. K. Wright, G. Rippberger, P. Mattheson, J. B. Goodwin, John Dittman, J. H. Peters, R. Stateman, L. E. Pake.

The roll call showed thirty-six delegates from eleven cities. There were "fourteen unions with a membership of 4,672, as shown by reports of delegates," on the second day's session. Gustav Luebker represented Indian-



The cut shown is the only group of delegates that could be gotten together after the convention closed. The first line standing, beginning on the right, is Gorg, Goodwin, Wind, Oberdeck and Walton. The line sitting, beginning on the right, is Matthias Edmonston and Gregg. I may be mistaken in some of these names, but of Gregg and Walton there can be no dispute.

At the opening of the year 1881 organization among the carpenters was confined to purely local affairs in a dozen or more large cities. It was in these gatherings that the larger view of the elevation of our trade took firm root. The complete unification of our craft was the objective point. The tendency then, as it still remains, was to subdivide our trade. There was the carpenter, the stair builder, the framer, the cabinet maker, and the mill hand. To this classification has since been added the floor layers. Next I suppose will be added the jam-setters, the trim-setters and the door-hangers, which will completely wipe out the trade that Christ once honored. The complete unification of our craft means that every man who works with the tools of our trade sufficiently well to command wages is a carpenter and joiner to all intents and purposes. He must submit himself to the jurisdiction of our organization or antagonize it to his own injury, as well as his fellow-workmen. This view of the situation was taken at the start and was substantially embodied in the constitution adopted at Chicago in 1881, and needs no comparison or arguments in this article to support its complete justice.

The men of 1881 were not out courting with their grandmothers' love letters, to guide them. They wanted a national union of carpenters, and dis-

have not a full list of the names of that committee, as they should be perpetuated in our organization. Their first step was, after consulting the two Chicago unions, to issue a small four-page 8x10 sheet called the "Carpenter," in which they published a call for a convention of organized carpenters to meet in Chicago August 8, 1881, for the purpose of forming a national body. It was also announced that the Chicago carpenters would house and feed the delegates free of cost to the unions represented. This they did in a style that was suggestive of the famous Southern hospitality. The big pot and the little pot were put on the fire, the best blue-edged plates and the newest table linen were brought into use. The good wife worked extra hours without additional pay to contribute her share toward the success of the enterprise. The Washington Union was put to very little expense, as their delegates took advantage of a rate war between the railroads and secured round-trip tickets to Chicago for nine dollars each. Brother Dave Gregg and myself, to save our Union the expense of sleeping-car fare, rode the twenty-six hours in the day coach. At nightfall the mercury dropped suddenly and there was no fuel in our coach. The remarks of the dozen or more passengers on the management of the railway were forcible, but received no in-

partaking heartily of the good things provided for us we went to the hall, 192 Washington street, which was in the upper story of a large warehouse, stored with flaxseed.

The Convention was called to order at 3 p. m., August 8, by Gustav Luebker, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Provisional Committee. The address of welcome was delivered by Brother W. D. Black, of the Chicago Unions. A temporary organization was affected by the election of the following officers: Chairman, J. P. Goodwin, Chicago; Vice-Chairman, A. Oberbeck, St. Louis; Secretary, J. R. Smith, Cincinnati. The following were elected as a Committee on Credentials: J. M. Kerr, Detroit; H. B. Kuhlman, Cincinnati; T. P. Doran, Chicago; J. M. House, Buffalo; J. G. Gorg, St. Louis. After a short recess they reported the following as entitled to be seated as delegates:

Cleveland, Donald McIntosh.
Indianapolis, Gustav Luebker.
Kansas City, John E. Walton.
Philadelphia, John D. Allen.
Buffalo, J. M. House, J. C. Scheider.
Detroit, J. M. Kerr, I. N. Evans.
New York, John Ritter, Jacob Schneider.

Washington, G. Edmonston, David Gregg.

St. Louis, P. J. McGuire, A. Oberbeck, J. G. Gorg, E. Wind.

Cincinnati, L. F. Lincoln, J. R.

apolis by proxy, but could not report any number of members.

The convention elected the following committees: Rules, McGuire, Comfort, Stollberg, Edmonston, Evans; Permanent Organization, Scheider, Miller, Luebker, Wind, Lincoln, Gregg, Allen.

A recess of a half hour was taken, when the Committee on Rules reported. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported, for President, J. R. Smith and R. W. Comfort. After the second ballot Comfort was elected.

The second day's session opened at 9 a. m., Goodwin in the chair; the remaining officers, as recommended by the Committee on Permanent Organization, were elected and installed. The officers elected stood: President, R. W. Comfort; Vice-President, John Ritter; Secretary, P. J. McGuire; Assistant Secretary, Thos. P. Doran; Sergeant-at-Arms, Richard Stateman. The Provisional Committee of the three St. Louis Unions submitted their report. On motion the delegates reported the condition of trade, number of members and items of interest as occurred to them. Upon resumption of regular order the Convention elected the following as Committee on Constitution: Allen, Smith, Gregg, Kerr, McGuire, Walton, House, Goodwin, Luebker. Adjourned until 2 p. m.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Comfort. The fol-

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

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General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-president

T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board.

WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. MCCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Following committees were elected: Finance and Press, Ritter, Gorg, Doran, McIntosh, Kuhlman; Resolutions, Edmonston, Scheider, Oberbeck, Black, Lincoln; Provisional Committee, Evans, Pake, Stollberg, Wind, Schneider. Adjournment for the day.

Wednesday (third day's session) was called to order by President Comfort. Committee on Constitution reported progress and asked for further time, which was granted. Committee on Finance reported that they had audited the accounts of the Provisional Committee and recommended that \$57 be refunded the St. Louis Unions when the treasury was in a condition to do so; also that the Secretary be paid a salary and devote his entire time to the duties of his office. The Carpenter, to be the property of the Brotherhood and the official organ, printed in English and German and published in New York City, edited by the Secretary. Report of Committee on Constitution was read. A resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary to correspond with the carpenters in Canada with a view of bringing them into the Brotherhood. Adjourned until 2 p. m. Reconvened, but owing to the uncompleted work of committees adjourned until 8 p. m.

The Convention met at the appointed time and took up the report on Constitution. The Convention spent considerable time in the selection of the name, and finally settled on The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Thursday (fourth day's session) called to order at 8 a. m. by President Comfort. The consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution, which continued until 12:30. Adjourned until 2 p. m. Convention re-assembled at 2 p. m., President Comfort in the chair. Report of Committee on Constitution was resumed, finally

adopted and the committee discharged. Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions favoring shorter hours of work, recommending that no distinction be made in the hours of work in winter and summer; demanding uniform lien law, making a lien a first mortgage to secure labor first and material second; favoring the formation of Building Trade Leagues; demanding the abolishment of piece work; endorsing the call of the Terre Haute Convention for a universal Labor Congress to be held at Pittsburg on November 15, 1881. (This Labor Congress met at that time and formed the Federation of Trades, now The American Federation of Labor.) Committee was discharged. The Convention fixed the salary of General Secretary at \$15 per week.

On motion the Convention proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing term of one year. Comfort, Allen and Edmonston were voted for. Edmonston receiving 18 votes, Comfort 14, Allen 2. Gabriel Edmonston was declared elected and installed. For Vice-President, Ritter, Oberbeck and Henderson were the nominees. The ballot stood Ritter 14, Oberbeck 10, Henderson 8; no choice. Second ballot gave Ritter 19, Oberbeck 14. Ritter was declared elected. For Second Vice-President, Oberbeck and Black were nominated. Black received 19 votes, Oberbeck 14. For third Vice-President Oberbeck was elected. For Secretary, McGuire and Smith were nominated. Ballot stood McGuire 21, Smith 11. P. J. McGuire was declared elected. The Convention then fixed, by ballot, upon Philadelphia as the place of the next Convention. On motion, J. D. Allen was elected as the representative to the Pittsburg Convention.

President Edmonston appointed the following organizers:

Chicago, R. W. Comfort, J. P. Goodwin.

New York, John Ritter, Jacob Schneider.

Buffalo, J. C. Schneider, J. M. House.

Kansas City, John Beasley, J. E. Walton.

Philadelphia, J. D. Allen, Chas. L. Dodd.

Cleveland, D. McIntosh, Jos. Budinger.

Detroit, J. M. Kerr, J. N. Evans.

St. Louis, Casper Keep, Robt. Stoffel.

Washington, D. C., Edward Wayson, John Henderson.

Amid three ringing cheers for the Brotherhood, the first annual convention of carpenters adjourned sine die at 9 p. m. August 11, 1881.

The work of the Convention was done, and it remained to be demonstrated if the weakling was to survive the lack of nourishment provided. It seems to have been a desire of the majority to build a cheap National Union so that it might not bear too heavily on the locals before they became satisfied of its paramount importance. A per capita of five cents to the General Office was expected to pay the salary of the General Secretary—\$15 per week, publish "The Carpenter," pay a death benefit of four hundred dollars, a wife's benefit of fifty dollars, and the per capita to the Federation of Trades. The dues were not to be less than twenty-five cents per month, and the initiation not less than two dollars. If any trades unionist

can point out where so cheap a National Union ever lived longer than a single month I would be glad to know the fact. It demonstrates to my mind the determination of the carpenters to get together and keep together, in spite of the most adverse faults of the Organization. The convention was divided into two factions; one part wanted a strictly protective union, and the other desired a benevolent body, leaving the protective features to the locals. They afterward became converted to the compromise features as they now exist. It did not then seem important as to what became of the man's body after the life had been starved out of it by a pitiless system. I was for a fight for more wages and shorter hours of labor. The prospects of a pauper's grave had no terrors for me if these were denied me while living. In my younger days the enticements of the road and the life of a tramp seemed far preferable to selling my labor for less than it cost me to support my family.

Shortly after the close of the convention the General Secretary was selected to attend a convention of the Socialists that was held in Switzerland, if my memory serves me right. Before he left he wrote to me from St. Louis that he had employed Gustav Luebker to perform his duty until his return, which occurred some months after. I wrote to St. Louis and became satisfied that Brother Luebker, while unpopular because of his rampant Socialism, was thoroughly honest and trustworthy and I acquiesced in his selection as Secretary pro tem. Whenever it was necessary I wrote to delinquent locals to forward their per capita to Brother Luebker in order that The Carpenter should appear on time. Brother Luebker filled his place in a satisfactory manner and edited the paper without imposing his hobby on the Brotherhood. The absence of Brother McGuire, however, made the duties of General President particularly onerous. I was obliged to work ten hours each day and had to sit up sometimes long past midnight writing answers to letters that were brought by the double handful in each mail. The honor of the position was being dearly bought at this price and I determined to allow some one else try it. At the Philadelphia Convention the following year a majority of the delegates were instructed to vote me a second term. Of this I was informed by a delegate who knew of it, but I could not, in justice to myself, serve another term. Neither has any succeeding General President accepted a second term until Brother W. D. Huber was re-elected at Atlanta.

Brother John D. Allen did not attend the convention at Pittsburg when the Federation of Trades was organized, but he was elected at the second convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1882, to succeed me. This convention also selected me to represent them in the convention of the Federation of Trades. In this capacity I served for eight consecutive terms, filling the offices of Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer until retired by the election of P. J. McGuire as my successor.

It was while our late General Secretary was on the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor that the Amalgamated Woodworkers applied for a charter. Our representa-

tive at first objected to granting the request, as it would result in a divided jurisdiction in our trade. This objection was afterward withdrawn by him and the charter granted by the American Federation of Labor. I can account for this change on the part of McGuire only by supposing that he was hypnotized by the diplomacy of Thomas Kidd, of the Woodworkers.

The growth of the National Union in its earlier years was slow, owing to several causes. First, the opposition of the church, without distinction as to sect, to all forms of trades unions. Second, the rivalry of the Knights of Labor, which grew suddenly into public favor and threatened the utter extinction of trades unionism on natural lines. The American Federation of Labor was then too weak to help the carpenters, except by giving them its moral support. It was weak in representation from the building trades and powerless to enforce the autonomy of an affiliated trade. Hence, it will be seen that the carpenters had to fight their own way to success. Third, the great disparity between organized and unorganized carpenters, which was probably, in 1881, less than 4 per cent. of the trade, was very disheartening. In 1886, when the effort was made to establish the eight-hour work day and resulted in a compromise on nine hours, the non-union carpenters began to see that their assistance would have assured the success, which came later.

Now, in conclusion, allow me to recapitulate in brief. Two of the more important results gained were, first, a general advance in wages from \$1.50 a day to an average of double that amount; second, shorter hours of labor, from ten to eight. The credit for these great reforms in industrial pursuits must be given to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. I challenge contradiction on this point. Another great benefit to our trade was the abolishment of the piece-work system. There has been realized an improved condition of the whole trade without the distinction of employer or employee. The amount of sick benefits and death claims to widows will doubtless far exceed the amount paid for strike benefits.

* * *

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife."

*There seems to be a law that affects wages in an inverse ratio to interest; when interest is high wages are low, when interest is low, the opposite position of wages holds good.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Tabucoa, Porto Rico.	Westwood, N. J.
Hartford, Conn.	Midland, Ark.
Guayama, Porto Rico.	Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Dayton, O.	Salem, Mass.
Wynne, Ark.	Utuaado, Porto Rico.
Juncos, Porto Rico.	Palatka, Fla.
Total: 12 Local Unions.	

There is, in fact, but one crime in the universe, and all varieties of inpropriety whatsoever are aspects or phases of this crime. It is the crime of exploitation—the suppression of interests, lives or welfares of some beings for the whim or convenience of others.—J. Howard Moore.

The Carpenter

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Two Remarkable Articles.

BY HAL SCRIVER.

ERNEST POOLE'S articles in the July and August numbers of "The World Today"—the one on "How a Labor Machine Held Up Chicago and How the Teamsters' Union Smashed the Machine," the other, entitled, "The Disappearing Public"—merit the attention of all thoughtful students of the labor question.

In the first named article Mr. Poole narrates a very remarkable and very instructive episode in recent trade union history. He tells his story very clearly and, as it appears, very fairly. The story is too long and complicated to be even summarized here. The "machine" consisted in a pact between the leader of the Teamsters' Union and a professional "settler of labor disputes." The business of the one was to insinuate himself, by hook or by crook, into the management of strikes of all sorts, after which the other, on payment of a sufficient fee from the employers, arranged to have the strikes called off. Enormous sums of money were thus extracted from the business men and, minus what had to be paid to a few "lieutenants," were divided between the two ring leaders—the "conciliator," apparently, getting much the larger share. The teamsters' organization was used simply as a tool—as a "jimmy" or "sandbag"—and was quite successfully used for about three years, till its members woke up and saw through the game. The union was a new one, which had grown up rapidly at a critical moment, whose members were inexperienced and too trustful. This union was dragged or pushed into strikes in all other trades, so that other unions came to depend upon it and could be betrayed when the price had been paid to the machine.

To us the most significant thing in the whole story is the way in which it exposes the essential dishonesty of the capitalist system and contrasts the timid and unscrupulous greed of the employing class with the instinctive honor and courage of the working class. For a while the business men

were, with few exceptions, willing to keep this disreputable pair in their pay in order to corrupt and weaken the unions, it was the Teamsters' Union itself, supported by other labor organizations, when they had had time to realize what was going on, that rose up and "smashed the machine." The corruption, we may say, came into the labor movement from above, from the example as well as the direct influence of the "eminently respectable citizens," and it was exposed and driven out by an impulse from below, from the rank and file of the workers.

One other significant point may be noted: In throwing over the machine, the union did not lose the fighting spirit or abandon the aggressive methods (such, for instance, as the sympathetic strike) which had been abused by the corrupt leaders and perverted to their evil purposes. The vitality of the labor movement is well illustrated—its power to correct its own mistakes, repudiate its misleaders, punish its traitors, fight out its own internal questions to a finish, and yet keep up a vigorous fight against the common enemy.

Mr. Poole's article in the August number is an excellent reply to the ignorant or subsidized journalists, college professors, preachers and others who, on the occasion of a great labor conflict, always set up a howl about the injury done to "the disinterested public." It exposes, too, the fallacy of the Civic Federation scheme, which presupposed the existence of a "public" apart from the employing class and the wage-working class. This "public," Mr. Poole maintains, is a myth—or, at least, is rapidly disappearing.

The American people consists of about 15,000,000 families. Of these, about 7,000,000 are farmers or farm laborers; about 7,000,000 are wage-workers in factory or shop or mine or railway; about 1,000,000 are owners, large or small, of factories, shops, mines, and railways, and employers of wage labor. Of the second group, about 3,000,000 are already organized in trade unions and the rest are generally in sympathy with them, are joining in large numbers, and have interests identical with theirs. On the other hand, the employers are also rapidly organizing and taking up a policy of bitter antagonism to the whole labor movement.

Mr. Poole does not say much of the agricultural population. But it may be remarked that at least half of them are wage-workers, whose natural interest is with that of the industrial employes in any movement that tends to improve the conditions of labor.

If there is any "disinterested public"—aside from a part of the lawyers, doctors, artists, and preachers—it can consist only in the farm owners. And even they are divided into two classes—the smaller portion being exploiters of labor and naturally falling in with the capitalist class, and the larger portion, mortgage-burdened and trust-ridden, whose true interest—immediate as well as ultimate—is with the militant wage-workers, could they but think together and see it.

The appearance of two such articles of these of Mr. Poole's in a high-class popular magazine is an encouraging sign of the times. Equally so is the appearance of Miss Tarbell's articles

on the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Steffen's on Corruption in "McClure's;" of Mr. Walling's on the "Open Shop," and similar subjects in the "Independent," and of Mr. Lawson's on the Copper Trust in "Everybody's." The people are evidently thinking on such questions more earnestly than ever before, else the publishers would not give us such good reading matter.

Sowing the Wind.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

NO individual feels responsible for the extreme conditions of the industrial situation, yet no one denies their existence.

The problem of class conflict is becoming a grave and threatening one. "What a man sows that he shall also reap." Results prove that this is also true of combinations, trusts and organizations. Concentrated capital has much responsibility in the bitter differences that so frequently agitate the peace of employer and employed.

Oppression and resentment are evident on all sides. Oppression is not content to rule without making its power felt; it is well satisfied when its victims writhe under the unjust regulations imposed; when they groan under the advance in prices of life's necessities; yea, oppression smiles with contempt at the misery and privations of the poor.

Somewhere the responsibility must rest. The wind has been sown, and the harvest will sooner or later ripen into the whirlwind. Oppression grinds the faces of the poor without mercy and hoards up riches while humanity suffers. If blood and tears are the price we have paid for a capitalist aristocracy—if the nation's wealth and power have been acquired and concentrated at the expense of her people's agony, the stain of injustice will be washed out in universal misery, and the ill-gotten spoils will be dissolved in blood and tears.

Pauperism is a reproach to any rich and powerful nation. It is estimated that in the United States 15,000 persons possess fortunes of over \$300,000, yet pauperism, ignorance, destitution and depravity increase everywhere! Sowing the wind; reaping the whirlwind.

The problem of continual clash and conflict between labor and capital is recognized as the gravest of impending disasters. In the correct solution of this problem every citizen of the United States has a personal interest. From the lowliest sufferer of extreme conditions to the richest rulers of money and markets—all have a personal interest in the well-being of the country.

This is a day of concentration. Organization and counter-organization in capital and labor strive furiously with each other.

The church, too, has its share of responsibility in helping to solve the great industrial problem. But some say the church has betrayed her trust, and lost her influence over the working people. Religion is not mocked, but held in reverence by many toilers, who declare that experience has taught the poor man that church institutions must be sustained by dollars and cents, and his membership is only de-

sirable in proportion to the cash value of the dues demanded. His soul has been estimated by the length and weight of his pocket book, and if he realizes the need of a Savior he must grope alone to find Him.

The church is beginning to realize that something is vitally wrong in its relation to the masses. If the church has sowed the wind, the time of reaping is sure to come.

What men learn through experience, in bitterness and humiliation, are the lessons hardest to unlearn. The fraternal orders and labor organizations supply the sympathy and the standard of Christianity, according to the toiler's opinion, more fully than the church. We would not criticize, but indifference or carelessness must inevitably bar us from any society, and whether the discrimination is real or imaginary, the effectual barrier shuts the masses out of the congregation. In calling attention to the attitude of the people toward church relations, it is well to remember the lack of spirituality that characterizes all organization. We can not impose all of the responsibility on capital. The labor union has its share to do in the solution of the great problem that is up to the nation for solution, and though the church is accused of being for the rich, we believe that Christ, the laborer, will be with the poor and oppressed in the cause of justice. Then labor's cause being a righteous one, let labor Christianize its organizations, and in His name press forward in the progress of unionism. Because others are sowing recklessly, without thought of what the harvest shall be, is only the better reason labor should watch lest it fall into the same error. The great syndicates, by oppression and opposition, have taught the people the necessity of organization. But contention is not Christianity. When organized labor and organized capital accept Christ as their model of righteousness they will begin to make their religion practical, and bring its principles into their business relations.

Then peace will settle all the discord, and notwithstanding human nature that will always keep up a certain amount of antagonism between the two elements, the industrial problem may work itself out satisfactorily. When we cease to sow the wind we need no longer fear a reaping of the whirlwind.

"Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right."

Organized labor may yet require both politics and religion as co-operating agencies in the solution of vexed questions. When that day comes, may labor cast all regard for party preference aside and prove the invincible strength of union by the labor ballot. Party may some day be repudiated for principle, but over all may a true Christian spirit of justice and mercy predominate, and at last may organized labor's victory be complete.

Where the "Open Shop," or non-union, condition prevails the well-disposed employer is forced to come down to the level of his parsimonious and unprincipled competitor. Where the employment of trade-unionists exclusively prevails the sweater is forced up to the level of the fair employer.—Coast and Seamen's Journal.

Kickers.

BY FRANK DUFFY.



It is generally conceded on all sides that there are certain individuals in this world known as "kickers," and they well deserve the name. They rebel against any new change, innovation, idea or improvement. They object to everything put forth, whether it is right or wrong. It has become habitual with them, and is now part of their nature. We find them among the rich and the poor, among the employers and the employees; in the banks, shipping houses and colleges; in religion, politics and organizations, and, in fact, in all shades and walks of life. It is a pity that it is so, and yet they are sometimes of inestimable value to us. Their objections set us thinking whether we are right or not, whether we are honorable in our intentions, and whether our desires would lead to the most good for all.

What I object to most is the "chronic kicker." The man who kicks for the most trivial cause, who is never satisfied, and who could not be suited even if we agreed with everything he proposed. We find such men quite prevalent in labor organizations. Why it should be so with them I can not understand, when we know that these same labor organizations stand for the uplifting of the masses, the education of the poor, the protection of the home and the regeneration of the human race. They find fault with everything and with everybody. They discourage the well-meaning man until he becomes so disgusted with their actions that he only attends the meetings of his union at intervals and finally drops out altogether. What we want is men of common sense and sound judgment, who will not stand on technicalities—who are willing to give and take and deal liberally with everybody as they come along. It is true we have our kicking matches—both internally and externally, when we could be otherwise using our time to a more profitable advantage. The end gained does not always repay us for the time lost and often results in an injury to both sides.

I once heard a story which I take pleasure in herewith repeating in connection with this article: Not long ago two young fellows visited a certain town and started out to paint it red. After hours of enjoyment and conviviality they made for the depot with the intention of going home, but when they arrived there the train had gone and there was nothing for them to do but remain over night. They accordingly went to a hotel and asked for beds. The night clerk informed them that the only beds he had were both in one room, and if that would suit they could have them. They agreed to accept this proposition and were shown to the room by the porter, who left them at the door. Just as they entered the room a puff of wind blew out their lights and not wishing to disturb the house they undressed and got into bed. For a little while there was silence, which was presently broken by Jack exclaiming: "Say, Dick, there's a fellow in my bed;" and Dick replied, "There's another in mine, and I will kick him out; I don't care who he is." "So will I," exclaimed Jack. For about fifteen minutes there was a general scrimmage under the

bed clothes, followed by a brief period in which nothing but the laborious breathing of the two could be heard, when Jack yelled out: "Say, Dick, I've kicked my fellow out," upon which Dick responded from the floor: "Well, you have done better than me; my fellow has kicked me out." Just then the night clerk came along to investigate the cause of the disturbance, when it was found that they had both got into one bed in the darkness and employed their kicking extremities on each other.

The Subject of Organization.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak—
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.



ORGANIZATION is a live topic. Its influence has made itself acknowledged all over the country. The necessity of the times drove the toiler to seek this mode of self-protection.

Organization has grown to be a powerful controlling element in all industrial life.

Its continuous struggle for better conditions, its alternate victories and defeats, even its family rows, or, in other words, the difference of opinion that has seethed red hot in the ranks of organized labor, its determined resistance of oppression—all proves beyond question the remarkable development of unionism. Organization meets the demand of modern progress, hence it is not so much a fad as a necessity—the natural result of modern requirements.

It is exceedingly gratifying to the friends of labor to note the wonderful progress, both in "quality and quantity," unionism has made.

"Idleness is a sin and labor is a duty." Organization is the safeguard, the brotherhood, protecting labor from becoming the prey of indolence and avarice. Personal motives or selfish interests are usually the basic principles of dislike to the labor union.

Disapprobation and denunciation of the union generally comes from a source that fattens on monopoly and been accustomed to dictate its own terms to labor, preferring to hold in serfdom the untutored class its past methods have chained in worse than slavery's ignoble estate. Those who would abuse the cause of labor we would find on investigation, are in some way lining their own pockets at the expense of the poor—are either the operators or the hirelings of monopoly—picture him if you can. A creature, biped, sent out by capital and the educated leisure class to offset the scab of the labor sore! It is a royal thing to labor and it is an honorable course to demand a reasonable share of its results; it is a commendable endeavor that, leaving plenty for the master, would lift the man above penury.

A laboring class that sinks lower into poverty and degradation year by year, forcing little children (irrespective of sex) into mine and mill and sweat shop to meet the expense of a pitiful existence and supply the insatiate craving of those whom they serve—a laboring class that gropes hopelessly on in the dense cloud of ignorance and coarse vices of the slums. Such a class is a reproof to any nation. Labor unionism strives to save American liberty from the disgrace of sus-

taining such a class. The mistaken financial policy of the present time is to build up fabulous individual fortunes and reputations for noble philanthropy by subsequent donations to charity. Unionism strives against the increase of pauperism and corresponding necessity for charity, by giving labor a chance to improve its own condition.

Unionism would create a wage system that would save something over the expense of a scant existence for the laborer that when sickness or other disaster befalls he would not become a mendicant; unionism would raise its toilers to a higher plane of mental, physical, moral and spiritual development, by shorter hours of work and more time for rest and cultivation of such natural faculties as they possess.

Every individual, according to his capacity, has a personal responsibility and influence in the world for good or bad. We can not, we dare not, be careless and habitually selfish because the kindnesses we find to do seem to us insignificant.

God gives us all some small, sweet way
To set the world rejoicing.

Though our influence may count in proportion as a mite among millions, still it shall be directed for good and not evil; for the weak against oppression, and according to the dictates of conscience, always for right—against wrong. Experience has taught the workman to avoid past errors and look to his own efforts, rather than the employers to formulate plans for the improved condition of his class.

The labor union is the best means to the desired end that has so far been evolved from the chaos of discord over high prices for the necessities of life, and disproportionate pay for work.

No one may plan to revolutionize the world, but through organization, intelligently directed, can not fail to accomplish much for the just cause of humanity's uplifting.

Scientific Philanthropy's Problem.

An atom of physical wreckage—
Battered, ragged, adrift—
Cast up on the scum of life's current,
Seeking kind Charity's gift.
Cold, wretched and penniless, roaming,
Famished and wanting for bread,
An outcast without a home-shelter,
How shall he be clothed and fed?

He has "worked" all the institutions
Over and over again;
He is plainly a chronic pauper,
And likely such to remain;
A poor, stricken, palsied drunkard,
Only a tramp, lost to shame—
Turned away from charity bureaus
"Unworthy"—himself to blame.

He is only a starving beggar,
Facing the wind and sleet;
He has lost his job in the sweatshop,
And has no home but the street;
However, this poor, erring mortal,
Down to the brute level fell,
He is the result of a system
Whose methods drive men to hell.

Condemned for his own degradation,
No help for such tramps as he,
And now as philanthropy's problem
For aye he has come to be;
Afloat on the tide of existence,
Either to beg or to steal,
Hopeless and homeless and pitiful,
Hunting a dram and a meal!

Shall masters e'er cease to be monsters
Who prey on a brother's need?
Shall business men change their methods,
And lose their old lust of greed?
Is it only Utopian folly
To dream of a brotherhood,
Whose righteous pity and justice
Shall rule for the common good?

—MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Our Convention Still in Session.

As this journal goes to press our thirteenth General Convention is still in session in the city of Milwaukee, Wis. In the opening session on Monday, the 19th of September, the committee on credentials reported favorably on and recommended the seating of 450 delegates, which number was increased on the second and third days to a total of 490 delegates representing the various States as follows: Alabama, 7 delegates; Arizona, 1; California, 37; Canada, 2; Colorado, 10; Connecticut, 9; District of Columbia, 7; Florida, 7; Georgia, 4; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 64; Indiana, 24; Iowa, 10; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 1; Maryland, 11; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 11; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 24; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 7; New Jersey, 23; New Mexico, 2; New York, 58; Ohio, 29; Oklahoma Territory, 2; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 52; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 6; Utah, 3; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 3; Washington, 1; W. Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 18; Porto Rico, 1, and Hawaii, 1 delegate.

The three General Officers each submitted an elaborate biennial report to the convention. Those reports showed that on June 30, 1902, we had 1,193 local unions, with a membership in good standing of 122,568. On June 30, 1904, the number of local unions had increased to 1,793 and the total membership to 161,205 in good standing. Each report contains a clear financial statement, statistical data on strikes and lockouts, approved and disapproved claims, cause of death, etc., and many suggestions and recommendations calculated to conserve and promote the interests of the U. B. and the welfare of the craft in general.

The General Executive Board also submitted a biennial report, dwelling chiefly on their efforts made to avoid strikes where possible, to bring about a concentration of all forces in the wood working industry and their efforts to provide for the greatest possible safeguard around the funds of the U. B.

The convention has voted liberal donations in support of brothers locked out or on strike in New York City, Waterbury, Conn., Cripple Creek, Victor, Trinidad and Telluride, Col., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jamestown, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. Among other resolutions of vital importance the convention unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the atrocities committed by the State militia and Citizens' Alliance in the strike districts of Colorado, and calling on all members to use every honorable means in securing the passage of the Patterson resolution demanding an investigation of the shameful occurrences in Colorado by the United States Senate.

Another resolution passed calls for the appointment of a committee of six to meet with a like committee already appointed by the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners for the purpose of mutually agreeing on Umpire Strasser's award. Our committee to put forth strenuous efforts that dues and benefits provided for in our laws as amended be retained and adhered to by consent of the umpire.

A final and more general review over the proceedings of the convention will appear in our next month's issue.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.
Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Obtaining Valleys and Jacks for Roofs of Unequal Pitches.

BY W. C. B. RANDOLPH.



THIS plan of draughting two connecting roofs of unequal pitches will be found very simple and easy and can be done quicker than it takes to describe it.

Provide a planed, straight-edged board of sufficient width for your draught, and with a steel square set to the proper figures to give the pitch required for the main house, see line AB, Fig. 1, which is half-pitch.

proceed to another side of the triangle. Suppose that the width of the connecting house is 24 feet, then the run of those rafters will be 12 feet, and we know the rise, which is 8 feet. Set them off, as in Fig. 2, and enclose the figure by drawing the line EF, which is the length of the rafter on the flatter roof, and is found by scaling to be 14 feet 6 inches long, and this is another side of the triangle that we are after.

Begin now as shown in Fig. 3, using the ridge, 8 feet, for one side of triangle, and the length of the newly-found rafter, 14 feet 6 inches, for another side, and now draw the line GH, Fig. 3, which encloses the triangle and gives us the length of the valley, and which is in position. And we have only to space off the jacks the required distance apart and draw them parallel with the line IJ, which is the common rafter on the connecting house or flatter roof, and by measuring you get the right length of each jack.

A bevel placed at the angle between the jacks and the valley will give the side cut of the jacks.

The top and bottom cuts of the val-

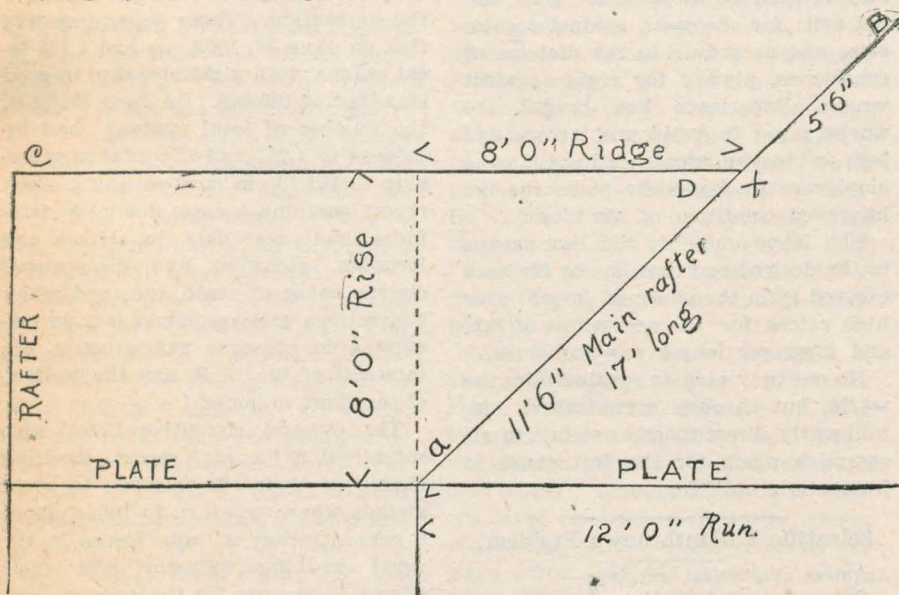


Figure 1.

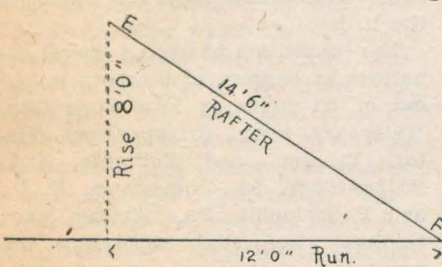


Figure 2.

In this example the run is 12 feet, or half the width of main house. Now the rise of the connecting roof is given as 8 feet. So we measure up perpendicularly on the rafter of main roof 8 feet and draw the ridge of connecting house, line CD, Fig. 1.

Square up from foot of main rafter and put a check mark at this point on the ridge, and by measuring back to the main rafter it will be 8 feet. Of course it will be understood that the drawing is done to a scale, and probably the most convenient scale is 1 inch to 1 foot, unless the roof is very large so as to take up too much room, and in that case it would be well to take a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch to 1 foot.

So, the 8 feet on the ridge is one side of a triangle that is required to enable us to find the length of the valley, jacks and their cuts. Now we

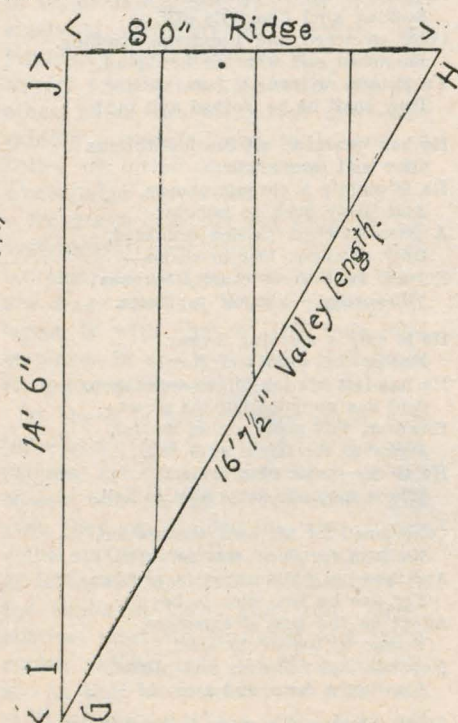


Figure 3.

ley are 8 feet and 14 feet 6 inches, and its length is 16 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Now Fig. 3 shows the jacks in position for one side of the valley only. The other side is found in another way, as follows:

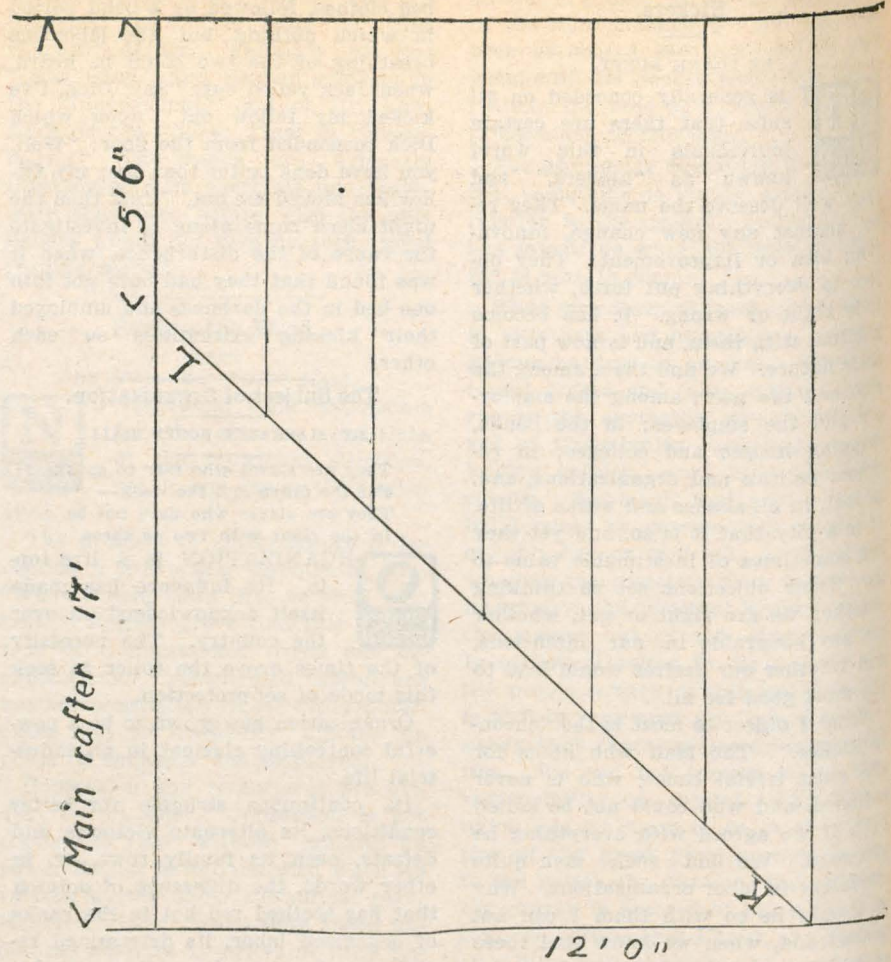


Figure 4.

Referring to Fig. 1 we see that the lower ridge strikes the steeper roof 5 feet 6 inches down from the higher ridge, so we erect a perpendicular, 17 feet long, which is the length of the rafter on the steeper house. See line AB, Fig. 1.

Then measure down 5 feet 6 inches and make a mark.

Now we remember that the run of the rafters on the flatter roof is 12 feet (see "run," Fig. 2), so we set this off at right angles to the common rafter as in Fig. 4, and draw the line KL, which encloses the triangle, and is the same as line GH, Fig. 3. It is the valley again, but showing its position in relation to the right-hand jacks.

Space the jacks as before, and you may now measure each one for the length and get the side cuts by using a bevel, as was done on the other side of the valley.

This completes the operation and a few trials will so familiarize one with the method that it will soon appeal to one as first-rate, being workable for those who know nothing about roof-framing, and is as rapid and accurate as any other way.

Craft Novelties.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

The illustrations shown at Fig. 1 are taken from "The Metal Worker," and exhibit a method of laying out ornamental shingles, or metal shingles for covering a conical roof, height and diameter of roof being known. The rings show the butts of the courses and the number of courses, so that by a diagram of this kind all the shingles, plates or other covering may be prepared on the ground, and each course taken up and put in place before the next course is started.

* * *

Fig. 2, which is taken from "The American Machinist," shows a block in which to rest a flat chisel while

turning a piece of some length to a given diameter, if it is necessary to have it very smooth.

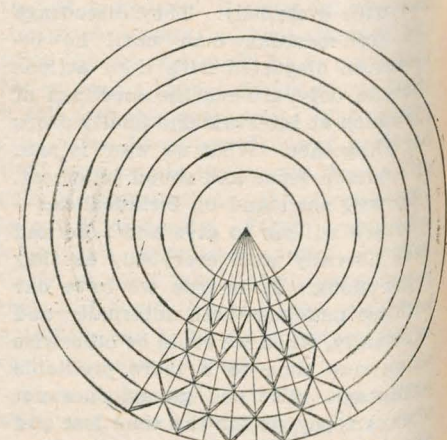


Figure 1.

A pattern maker, when holding a pair of calipers in one hand and a flat chisel in the other, gets a scraping cut, but a little block like the cut causes the chisel to lie at an angle and

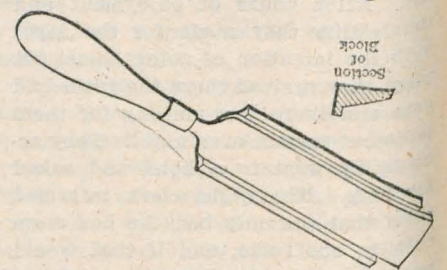


Figure 2.

makes a smooth, drawing cut. Chisel and block are to be held together in the hand against the rest as one piece.

* * *

It sometimes happens that a foreman may be called upon to duplicate or make a number of drawings from one original on white paper. When such is the case a device, something like the one shown at Fig. 3, may be employed, which is arranged as follows: In place of a drawing board make an open frame of soft wood, into which set a light of glass so as to be flush with the top of the wood. The

glass should be larger than the border line of the drawing, but smaller than the whole sheet, so that the original plan could be placed on the glass curtain drawn down to the drawing board, to keep out the light, and a

fastened by drawing tacks in the soft-wood frame. The drawing table should be backed up against a window, the

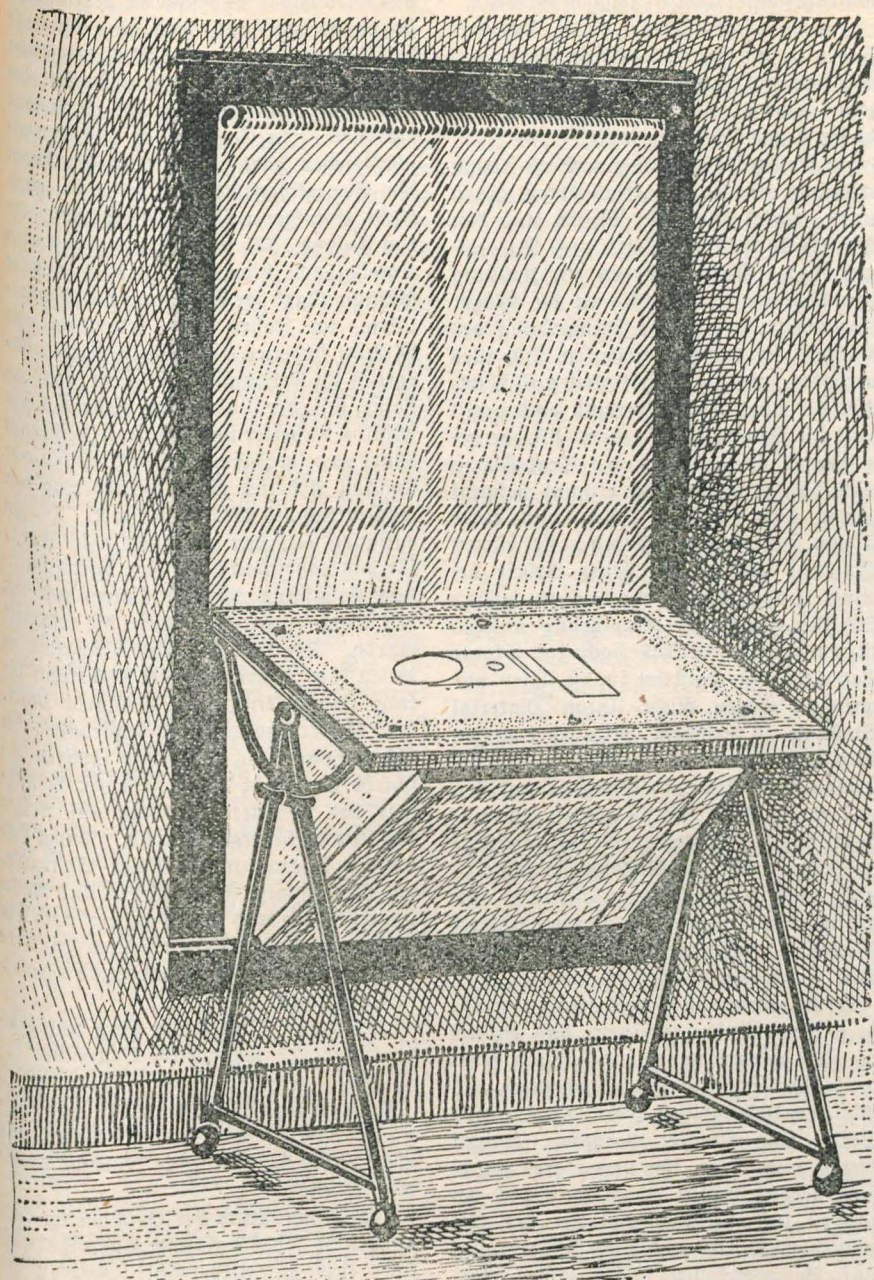


Figure 3.

final plan could be placed on the glass curtain drawn down to the drawing board, to keep out the light, and a

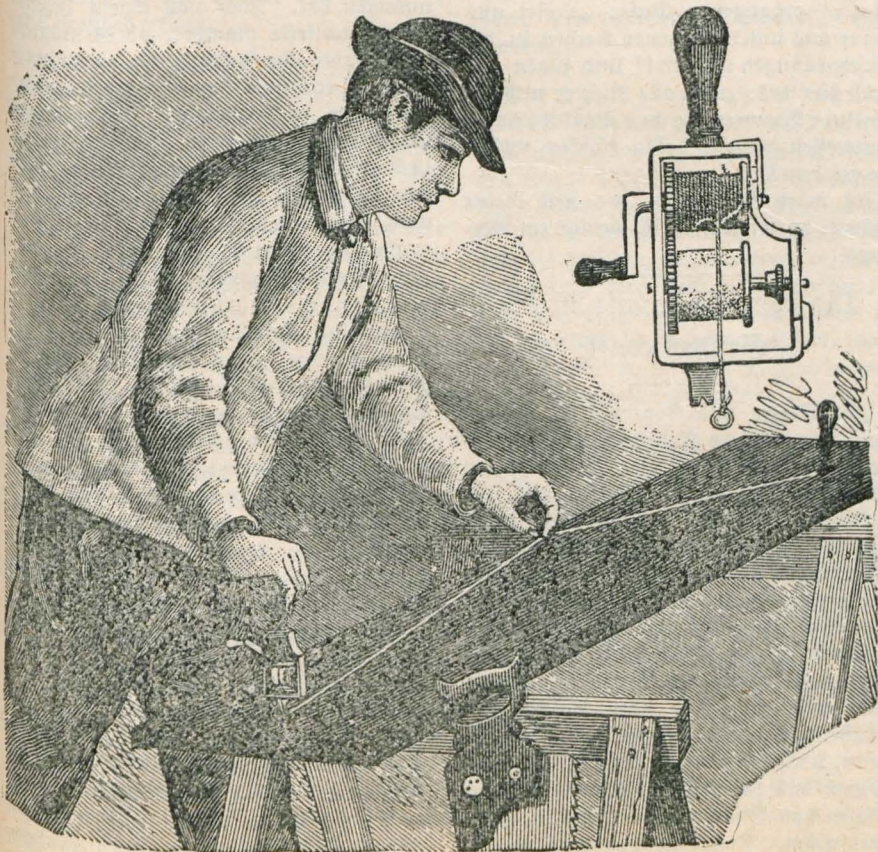


Figure 4.

mirror or a sheet of white paper placed at an angle underneath the glass, so as to throw the light up through the drawing. Under these circumstances copying can easily be done through paper as thick as patent office board, and it is not necessary for the direct sunlight to strike the mirror; even diffused daylight will answer.

Blue prints are now so universally used that a process of the kind shown seems almost unnecessary, but there are times when such a device may be found useful, and it is fitting that every ambitious carpenter should know of it.

* * *

A very convenient chalk-line arrangement is shown at Fig 4, which does its own chalking. Journaled in a frame having a convenient handle, as best shown in the small view, are a line reel and a chalk-holding shaft, geared to be operated together by means of a crank on the line reel shaft. The frame is preferably made in two sections, held together by screws to facilitate placing and removing the shafts. The chalk-carrying shaft has one end threaded and fitted with an adjusting screw, which bears on a disk sliding on the shaft, to clamp a centrally apertured cylindrical piece of chalk thereon. A notched, spur-like projection from one end of the frame forms a convenient means for holding the line after being chalked to fixed point.

The device is patented by J. W. Neff, Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Machines that Think.

In factories and offices, increasing yearly in numbers, are a thousand machines that surpass human fingers and deftness and even outthink the human brain. New ones are constantly invented.

Thus the new machine for decorating crockery puts on the china by a single action, the border patterns and monograms centers, which formerly required a whole process of handwork. The machine is operated by compressed air, and has a maximum capacity of decorating in this manner 120 dozen pieces of crockery in a single hour, with the assistance of two boys.

A new speed indicator has been added to locomotive practice that not only indicates the varying speed of the engine, but automatically applies the brakes when the speed exceeds the established safety limit, thus successfully replacing the "speed feel" of engineers.

To do away with guesswork in office and shop management, and to find out the real amount and value of each and every different kind of labor expended on a given piece of work, there is a machine which makes a permanent record by card printing not only of a single period of time, but also of an indefinite number of periods. This record shows the number of hours and minutes put on the job, and also the time of day when the job was started. When the job is done the totals of labor costs are entered on the outside of the envelope containing them, together with the record of the material used. Each record is entered on the factory books for permanent reference.

The sewing of buttons on shoes and on garments is no longer done by hand in modern factories. There is a machine that sews 5,300 buttons on garments in nine hours—or more than eight expert sewers could possibly do in the same time. This machine requires no expert operator. A boy or girl runs it.

And in one insurance office, where it was formerly necessary for a force of clerks to copy names on reference cards to be filed in various places, one clerk now writes the name on a single card with the metallic ink, clamps it in a holder with a number of blank cards and flashes an X ray through the packet. Thus by a single motion one man writes, or rather prints, all the cards.—World's Work.

A Japanese House.

A Japanese house is the simplest thing in the world, consisting as it does of a post at each corner and a roof. One may say it is all on one floor. And in the daytime it is all one room, if it is a small house. The number of bedrooms in it depends on the number of bedrooms the owner requires. They are divided by night by paper shutters fixed in grooves like the divisions of an old-fashioned workbox. There are no doors or passages. Your bedroom acts as a passage, and when you want a door you slide back the nearest panel. Two sets of shutters go around the outside. These outside shutters cannot be slid in the same promiscuous fashion as the other. Each is held in its place by the next and the last is secured with a bolt of wood. There are plenty of Japanese houses which when secured for the night would hardly stand a drunken man leaning against them. An Englishman's house may be his castle—a Japanese's house is his bedroom, and his bedroom a passage.—Carpentry and Building.

No Tramps in Germany.

To-day the lot of the laboring man in Germany is in many respects better than that of ours. The German State recognizes the right of every man to live—we do not. When the German laborer becomes old and feeble the State pensions him honorably. In Germany the laboring man can ride on the electric cars for two cents—we pay five. German cities have public baths, public laundry establishments, big parks, free concerts and many other features which soften poverty—although they do not remove it. The corollary to this is that the Emperor permits no tramps to terrorize his highways. The police are organized for rural patrol as well as city work, and every loafer is stopped and made to give an account of himself. In England vagrancy has been a public nuisance for generations—with us it has become, of late years, almost a public danger. Germany has no tramps. The man who is without work in Germany finds no inducement to remain idle. A paternal government sets him to such hard work that the would-be unemployed finds it decidedly to his interest to seek some other employment as soon as possible.—National Magazine.

The claims to wisdom of all owls and most men rest upon their looks.

Ist es noch rathsam Verträge

— mit —

Arbeitsgebern einzugehen?

II.

Unsere vorangegangenen Ausführungen in dieser Frage lassen sich dahin resumieren, daß Verträge zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer für beide Theile vortheilhaft sein können, wenn man es mit deren Einhaltung ehrlich meint, jedem das Seine zuerkennt und leben, und leben zu lassen, gewillt ist. Daß aber der Kampf den die Arbeitgeber- und Bürger-Vereinigungen gegen die organisierten Arbeiter inscenirt haben, unter einer Regide, und in einer Weise geführt wird, die offen und deutlich zeigt, daß man die Wünsche der Arbeiter nicht mehr berücksichtigen will und daß überall da wo sich die Unternehmer-Verbände eingenistet haben, Verträge werthlos geworden sind.

Die vereinigten Unternehmer behaupten durch ihre Organisation nichts mehr und nichts weniger zu bezwecken und zu erstreben, als ungestörten und friedlichen Geschäftsbetrieb. Sie schreien und zeteren über Einmischung der Gewerksvereine in ihre Angelegenheiten, welche Einmischung bekanntlich darin besteht, daß die Arbeiter verlangen, und es als ihr gutes Recht beanspruchen, den Preis ihres Arbeitsproduktes und die Arbeitsstunden selbst zu bestimmen.

Thatsächlich sind es nicht die Arbeiter, welche sich in die Angelegenheiten der Arbeitgeber einmischen wollen, sondern umgekehrt. Die Arbeitgeber möchten nicht nur ihre eigenen, sondern auch die Geschäfte der Arbeiter besorgen, und zwar in einer Weise die ihrer Profitgier den weitestens Spielraum gewährt. Sie möchten den Arbeitern Lohnrate und Arbeitsstunden nach Belieben vorschreiben.

Das Gebahren des Unternehmertums im Verlaufe des letzten Jahres sollte allein schon genügen die Arbeiter zu überzeugen, daß die Gepflogenheit Verträge einzugehen, heute fast allgemein ein nutzloses, und wie wir später sehen werden, sogar ein für sie schädliches Verfahren geworden ist.

Dies wurde uns in letzter Zeit, in unzweideutiger Weise, durch verschiedene richterliche Entscheidungen demonstriert, in denen den Verträgen jede gesetzliche Gültigkeit, unter der Begründung abgesprochen wird, daß dieselben nur im Interesse der Mitglieder der betreffenden Organisation eingegangen worden, Nicht-Mitglieder von dessen Vorteilen ausschließen und diese ihrer bürgerlichen Rechte berauben.

Dieser und ähnlicher Verzäpfung richterlicher Weisheit, hat nun kürzlich Richter Adams des Appellations-Gerichtes des Staates Illinois die Krone aufgesetzt, indem er in einer Entscheidung über die verlangte Aufhebung eines Inhaltsbefehles den sogenannten geschlossenen Shop, (Union-Shop,) als eine verbrecherische Institution erklärte. Nun wird in Arbeiterkreisen erwartet, daß diese monströse Entscheidung von einer höheren Instanz umgestoßen werde, sollte dies aber nicht geschehen, so wird in Zukunft ein Arbeiter oder Arbeitgeber des Staates Illinois, der in einem Vertrage, welcher den geschlossenen Shop vorsieht, als Partei figurirt, sich einer verbrecherischen, und damit strafbaren Handlung schuldig machen.

In einem anderen Falle, der sich in St. Louis, Mo., abspielte und Anfangs August seinen Abschluß fand, erhoben die Eigentümer einer Holzbearbeitungs-

Fabrik gegen den Distrikt-Council unserer Bruderschaft eine Klage auf Schadenersatz, unter der Begründung, daß der Council durch Eingehen von Verträgen mit anderen Firmen den Klägern, (die sich geweigert hatten Unionregeln in ihrer Fabrik einzuführen), mehrere Contrakte entzogen habe, wodurch ihnen einen Verlust von \$40,000, die Summe des beanspruchten Schadenersatzes, entstanden sei.

Diese Klage wurde am 5ten August auf Grund des Nicht-Vorhandenseins irgend welchen schriftlichen Vertrages abgewiesen. Wäre der Distrikt-Council von St. Louis und seine Geschäfts-Agenten nicht so klug gewesen, von einem schriftlichen Vertrage mit den Union-Firmen abzusehen und sich mit einer mündlichen Vereinbarung, über zu beachtende Arbeitsregeln, zu begnügen, so wäre die richterliche Entscheidung jedenfalls für den Distrikt-Council ungünstig ausgefallen.

Trotz alledem sind wir der Ansicht daß wir über die Frage, ist es noch rathsam Verträge einzugehen, nicht über Bausch und Bogen, sondern von Fall zu Fall urtheilen sollten.

Dieses Land ist groß, und es gibt noch viele Städte und Orte, oder auch Industriezweige, die von der Unternehmer-Organisation noch unberührt geblieben sind und vielleicht unberührt bleiben. An solchen Orten und in solchen Industriezweigen mag es heute noch, wie früher, rathsam sein Verträge abzuschließen. Mit ehrlichen und rechtlich denkenden Arbeitgebern sollten wir auch fernerhin in Unterhandlungen treten und Vereinbarungen zu treffen suchen, durch welche Betriebsstörungen vermieden und unserer Organisation unnötige Geldausgaben erspart bleiben.

Wir sind ferner der Ansicht, daß da, wo es noch rathsam und zweckentsprechend erscheint, Verträge einzugehen, die Distrikt-Councils oder die Lokal-Unions, wo nur immer es die Situation erlaubt, die Bestimmungen eines Vertrages unserer Executiv-Behörde zur Bestätigung unterbreiten sollten.

Die Vorteile eines solchen Verfahrens, das übrigens in anderen Gewerksvereinen längst üblich ist und sich dort bewährt hat, sind manigfache. Der Executiv-Behörde wird dadurch Gelegenheit gegeben ein Wort mit zu reden; die Entfernung etwa anstößiger, und die Einschaltung günstiger Bestimmungen zu veranlassen.

Uebrigens ist einleuchtend, daß ein Vertrag von beiden Parteien viel mehr respektirt wird, wenn derselbe die Bestätigung einer Executiv-Behörde der Gesamt-Organisation erhalten und diese gewissermaßen die Verantwortlichkeit für die Vertrags-Bestimmungen übernommen hat.

Außerdem erwarten wir, daß die kürzlich permanent organisierte Baugewerk, Allianz (Structural Building Trades Alliance) in Wäld in ein Stadium getreten sein wird, welcher es ihr ermöglicht auf die Beziehungen, zwischen den mit ihr affilierten Organisationen und ihren Arbeitsgebern einen Einfluß auszuüben. Wir hoffen, daß die Baugewerke baldigst in der Lage sein werden, den organisierten, einheitlich vorgehenden Bau-Unternehmern und Fabrikanten eine ebenso einheitliche, schlagfertige und kompakte Allianz gegenüber zu stellen.

Doch, wenn wir auch dies erreicht haben, haben wir noch nicht das gethan, was die gegenwärtige Situation und die Pflicht der Selbsterhaltung von uns verlangt. Wir haben in früheren Artikeln schon häufig darauf hingewiesen, daß uns die bestehenden ökonomischen Verhältnisse so wie so, abgesehen von dem Vernichtungskampf den das Unternehmertum

gegen uns führt, unvermeidlich auf politisches Gebiet drängen. Oder wollen wir noch länger müßig zusehen wie uns unsere Bürgerrechte eines nach dem andern in willkürlicher Weise entzogen werden?

Im englischen Theile dieser Nummer finden unsere Leser eine Entscheidung des Richters von Butler County, Pa., welche jeden Zweifel und jedes Schwenken in dieser Frage beseitigen sollte.

In diesem Falle hatte eine Scab-Firma ebenfalls eine Schadenersatz-Klage gegen unsere Lokal-Union in Butler und den Distrikt-Council von Pittsburg, Pa., angestrengt. Beide wurden zur Zahlung der Summe von \$1,800 an die Kläger verurtheilt, und in der Entscheidung des Richters wird den Verklagten fast alles verboten, was die Thätigkeit und Wirksamkeit eines Gewerksvereins einbegreift und die Staatsgesetze jedem Bürger gewähren. Sie dürfen eine Scab-Firma nicht boykotten, ja nicht einmal bekannt geben, daß zwischen ihnen und einer Firma Differenzen bestehen; sie dürfen Niemand auffordern, seine Arbeit bei einer Union Firma machen zu lassen; Die Benutzung und Gewährung unseres Union-Labels, welches doch im Staate Pennsylvania registriert ist, ist ihnen untersagt. Gegen Nicht-Union-Material Stellung zu nehmen, Mitglieder wegen Arbeitens bei einer Scab-Firma zu bestrafen, ist ihnen ebenfalls verboten u. s. w., u. s. w. Es ist nur zu verwundern, daß der Richter unseren Mitgliedern in Butler und dem Pittsburg Distrikt, nicht auch das Versammlungsrecht entzogen, ihnen nicht das Tragen unserer Abzeichen verboten hat; daß er ihnen überhaupt noch zu athmen erlaubt.

Wenn es einmal so weit gekommen ist, so sollten wir doch meinen, daß endlich die Zeit gekommen sei, wo sich ein jeder denkende Gewerkschaftler sagen muß, daß wir den Uebergriffen feiler Richter und Stadt- und Staats-Beamten, Einhalt bieten und ihnen ihr unsauberes Handwerk legen müssen. Dies kann nur geschehen, indem sich die Arbeiter von den politischen Parteien, die die Richterämter und Beamtenstellen besetzt haben, los-sagen; unabhängig, als Klasse, das politische Feld betreten und sich die politische Macht erobern! Folgen wir dem, in der September-Nummer des "Bricklayer and Mason" ergangenen Rufe: "Lasset uns Leute aus unseren eigenen Reihen in die Gesetzgebungen wählen!" Und fügen wir auch hier bei: "und alle Richter und öffentlichen Beamten die nur kapitalistischen Interessen dienen, dahin schicken, wohin sie gehören!"

Es wäre endlich an der Zeit diesen Schritt zu wagen, es ist Gefahr im Verzuge.

Die beste Sparcasse ist die Gewerkschaft.

"Selbsthilfe und Sparen," so schreibt der "Jugendliche Arbeiter" in Wien, so heißen die großen Helfer, die man der proletarischen Jugend anpreist, und alle Geselblicher sind voll von Geschichten solcher Männer, die es vom armen Jungen zum reichen Mann gebracht haben. Dabei verschweigen die Prediger, daß zum Emporkommen erstens viel Glück und zweitens viel Hartnäckigkeit gehört, indem man andere ausbeutet. Nachdem nun nicht ein jeder einen Haupttreffer machen oder eine reiche Frau kriegen kann, nachdem auch nicht jeder zum Ausbeuter das Zeug hat, wird allen Jünglingen das Sparen als wahre Goldgrube empfohlen. Daß viele Sparer ihren Körper schädigen, indem sie ihn schlecht näh-

ren, daß arbeitslose Wochen die Ersparnisse von Monaten fressen, davon schweigt die Geschichte. Eine Sparcasse aber gibt es, die auch wir eifrig empfehlen, wo sich das Geld höher und sicherer verzinst, als bei der besten Bank, und diese Sparcasse heißt Gewerkschaft. Die Wahrheit dieser Sätze kann man aus einem Bericht der amtlichen "Labour Gazette" in London erkennen. In England ist das Gewerkschaftsleben stark entwickelt, daher haben die Gewerkschaftskämpfe folgende praktische Erfolge aufzuweisen gehabt: In den Jahren 1896 und 1897 erzielte etwa eine halbe Million Arbeiter je eine halbe Million Mark der Erhöhung der Wochenlöhne, im Jahre 1898 erkämpfte eine Million Arbeiter eine Million Mark wöchentlich an Erhöhung, im Jahre 1898 erhöhte sich der Lohn von mehr als eine Million Arbeiter um fast zwei Millionen Mark und im Jahre 1900 erkämpften eine Million Arbeiter einen Mehrbetrag von wöchentlich 3-3 Millionen Mark. Hieron entfallen auf den einzelnen 3-46 Mark; für das Jahr macht das eine durchschnittliche Erhöhung der Einnahmen um fast 170 Mark, eine schöne Rente, die erkämpft wurde. Der von den Gewerkschaften in diesen fünf Jahren erzielte Mehrlohn beträgt nahezu eine halbe Milliarde Mark. Die Gewerkschaften sind wahrhaftig die besten Sparcassen, denn das Sparen geschieht hier nicht auf Kosten der Gesundheit des Arbeiters, sondern auf Kosten des Unternehmerrückbeutels. Dabei sind andere Auszahlungen dieser Sparcasse, wie Rechtsschutz, Arbeitslosen- und Reiseunterstützung und vieles andere noch gar nicht gerechnet. Sein eigener Feind ist also der Arbeiter, der nicht seiner Gewerkschaft beiträgt.

"Glück auf," Organ der Berg und Hüttenarbeiter Oesterreichs.

Ueber den Aufschwung der Organisation der Bau-Arbeiter Oesterreichs, schreibt die "Wiener Arbeiter-Zeitung:

Die Organisation der Bauarbeiter veröffentlicht jedes Halbjahr einen Ausweis über ihre Mitgliederzahl. Jetzt ist der Bericht über den Stand vom 30. Juni erschienen und da erfährt man, daß die Organisation in den letzten sechs Monaten einen ganz ungeheuren Aufschwung genommen hat. Noch vor einem halben Jahre zweifelte mancher, ob es möglich sein werde, die Bauarbeiter zu organisieren. Der Hinweis auf die mächtige Organisation in Deutschland wurde damit beantwortet, daß eben die Bauarbeiter in Deutschland "andere Leute" seien. Und nun zeigt sich mit einem Schlage, daß auch die österreichischen Bauarbeiter eine große Organisation zu gründen vermögen. In der Provinz geht es auch jetzt vielfach nur langsam vorwärts, aber in Wien bildet schon der Verband der Bauarbeiter eine ganz imposante Macht. Man braucht nur die Zahlen der drei letzten Ausweise zu vergleichen. Am 30. Juni 1903 hatte der Verband der Bauarbeiter in ganz Oesterreich 4344 Mitglieder (darunter 3412 Maurer), in Wien gehörten nur 1270 Bauarbeiter dem Verband an. Am 31. Dezember 1903 war die Zahl der Verbandsmitglieder auf 4066 gesunken, von denen 3073 Maurer waren. In Wien waren 1322 Bauarbeiter organisiert. Und nun kam der plötzliche Aufschwung. Am 30. Juni 1904 gehörten dem Verbands 14,924 Mitglieder an, darunter 12,313 Maurer. In Wien allein waren 7037 Bauarbeiter, davon 6015 Maurer organisiert. Es ist also in einem halben Jahre die Zahl der organisierten Bauarbeiter in Wien von 1322 auf 7037 gestiegen. Seit dem 30. Juni ist die Mit-

Niederzahl in Oesterreich noch um weitere 3000 gegen und der größte Teil dieses Zuwachses entfällt wiederum auf Wien. Daß sich auch in der Provinz in einem halben Jahre die Zahl der Mitglieder verdreifacht hat, ist eine Botschaft dafür, daß der Aufschwung der Organisation nicht nur eine vorübergehende Folge des großen Kampfes war, sondern daß endlich die Bauarbeiter den Werth der Organisation erkannt haben und daß die Organisation auch weiterhin solche Fortschritte machen wird. Jedenfalls können die Vertrauensmänner der Bauarbeiter stolz sein auf die Arbeit, die sie geleistet haben.

In Mgersdorf wurde Anfangs August zwischen dem Bund der Zimmermeister und der Arbeiterorganisation folgender Bettragsabgeschlossen:

Der Minimallohn beträgt vom 25. August an statt 3 Kronen 20 Heller, 3 Kronen 60 Heller; jene Arbeiter, welche bisher über 3 Kronen 30 Heller erhielten, erhalten jetzt 4 Kronen. Der Mindestlohn beträgt für Hilfsarbeiter 2 Kronen 70 Heller. Ueberstunden werden mit 12 Prozent des Tageslohnes gezahlt. Die Zulage für nach Wien arbeitende Zimmerer beträgt 60 Heller, für Vorarbeiter 4 Kronen. Wenn auch der Erfolg nicht gerade übermäßig groß ist, so ist es bei der kurzen Zeit des Bestandes der Organisation immerhin ein ihr hoch anzurechnender Erfolg.

Zwischen denen etwa zwei Monate lang ausgesperrten Zimmerergehilfen in Prag und dem Arbeitgeber-Verbande kam es am 2. August zu folgender Vereinbarung: 1. Die Meister gewähren einen Minimallohn von drei Kronen 60 Heller mit 15 bis 50-prozentigen Zuschlägen für Wasserarbeiten. 2. Es wird eine Arbeitsvermittlung errichtet. 3. Alle Arbeiter werden nach Maßgabe der Wiederaufnahme der Betriebe wieder aufgenommen. 4. Es wird eine Kontrollkommission errichtet, die über die Einhaltung der Vereinbarungen zu wachen hat. Diese Vereinbarung hat aber nur provisorische Geltung bis zum Ende dieses Jahres. Ueber die definitive Vereinbarung soll die Kontrollkommission sofort berathen. Zugleich mit der Aussperrung wurden auch alle Streiks der Zimmerer als beendet erklärt.

Der 37. Jahreskongress der englischen Gewerkschaften trat am 5ten September in Leeds zusammen. Es waren 450 Delegaten anwesend, die zusammen einundneinhalb Millionen organisierten Arbeiter vertraten. Das Parlamentarische Comité unterbreitete einen umfangreichen Bericht, welcher sich theilweise auf die Thätigkeit des Comité's in dem Kampfe gegen die Schutzoll-Politik Chamberlain's bezog, an dem sich daselbst energisch beteiligte. Ueber die von dem Comité im Parlament eingebrachte "Trades Disputes Bill" die bestimmt ist die famose Taff Vale Entscheidung null und nichtig zu machen, wurde ausführlich berichtet. Durch diesen Gesetzentwurf soll den Gewerkschaften das Recht des Streikpostens, wieder zugesichert werden. Die "Bill" wurde in zweiter Lesung vom Parlamente angenommen, aber dieser Akt nicht publiziert, so daß die Bill in der nächsten Sitzung nochmals eingebracht werden muß, um Gesetzeskraft zu erlangen.

Ein internationaler Tabak-Arbeiter-Kongress fand im Anschluß an den Mitte August in Amsterdam abgehaltenen Internationalen Sozialisten-Kongress statt.

Belgien, England, Deutschland, Schwe-

den, Dänemark, Holland und Luxemburg, lauter Länder in denen die Tabakindustrie kein Monopol des Staates ist, waren durch Delegaten vertreten. Ein Vertreter der französischen Tabakarbeiter war nicht anwesend, da deren Organisation bis jetzt nicht zum Anschluß an das Internationale Sekretariat zu bewegen war. Aus dem Berichte des Sekretärs ging hervor, daß in allen Ländern in der Tabakindustrie eine Krise herrscht. Der internationale Unterstützungsfond hatte 27,668 Franks Einnahmen und 10,454 Franks Ausgaben. Laut den Berichten der betreffenden Delegaten sind in Deutschland von 104,500 Tabakarbeitern 18,271 organisiert; in Holland von 20,000 3,800 und in England von 5,000 bis 6,000, 3,800 organisiert. Der Kongress nahm eine Resolution an, in welcher er es ablehnt, den Mitgliedern zu empfehlen sich einer bestimmten politischen Partei anzuschließen, auch wird in der Resolution erklärt, daß nicht der reinen Gewerkschaftsbewegung auch die politische Bewegung, die sozialdemokratische Politik notwendig sei, an der alle Fachgenossen Theil nehmen sollten. Außer den Tabakarbeitern hielten auch die Metallarbeiter, die Verkehrsarbeiter, Holzarbeiter und Handlungsgehilfen, im August, zu Amsterdam, Kongresse ab.

Auf dem Kongress der Bergarbeiter, welcher in der zweiten Augustwoche in Paris stattfand, war Großbritannien durch 45 Delegaten, die 549,500 Bergarbeiter repräsentierten, vertreten; außerdem die Sonderorganisation von Durham und Northumberland, welche Gegnerin des Achtstundentages ist, durch 3 Delegaten. Deutschland sandte 13 Delegaten für 580,000 Mitglieder, Frankreich 7 Delegaten für 190,000, Belgien 9 Delegaten für 130,000, Oesterreich 1 Delegaten für 120,000 und Nordamerika 2 Delegaten für 500,000 Mitglieder. Der Kongress erklärte sich unter Anderem für einen gesetzlichen Achtstundentag für alle Bergarbeiter, Einfahrt und Ausfahrt miteingebegriffen; und ebenfalls für einen gesetzlichen Minimallohn. Der von den deutschen Delegaten eingebrachte Antrag, die Errichtung eines internationalen Sekretariats betreffend, wurde zurückgelegt, um die diesbezügliche Entscheidung anderer internationalen Kongresse abzuwarten.

Die drei, in Großbritannien bestehenden Carpenter-Organisationen, die schon vor etwa zwei Jahren behufs Verschmelzung in Unterhandlung traten, welche aber resultatlos verlief, haben die Vereinigungsfrage neuerdings wieder aufgenommen und man beabsichtigt jetzt auch die Cabinetmalers und andere Holzarbeiter ebenfalls zur Mitverschmelzung heranzuziehen, um so eine starke, einheitliche Organisation aller Holzarbeiter zu bilden.

Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Serbien begann erst im Jahre 1901. Serbien, besonders Belgrad, hat viele Arbeiter die im Auslande gearbeitet und dort die Bedeutung der Gewerksorganisation erkannt und schätzen gelernt haben. In Belgrad befinden sich die Hauptquartiere vierundzwanzig verschiedener National-Organisationen die in allen größeren Städten Zweig-Vereine haben.

Ein gewohnheitsmäßiger Versammlungsschwänzer ist wie der überflüssige Ballast eines Schiffes den man über Board wirft, damit das Fahrzeug seinen Kurs verfolgen kann.

Ueber japanesische Gewerkschaften

bringt die Beilage der „Münchener Allgemeinen Zeitung“ sehr interessante Mittheilungen. In Japan bestehen zum Theil noch alte, aus der Feudalzeit stammende zünftlerische Organisationen, denen sowohl Arbeitgeber wie Arbeitnehmer angehören. Die bis in's 15. Jahrhundert zurückreichende Gilde der Holzschnitzer in Tokio umfaßt 300 Meister und 1500 Arbeiter. Die Leitung der Arbeiterabtheilung besteht aus 21 Delegierten, die gemeinsam mit der Meisterabtheilung die Lohnsätze bestimmen, die zum Theil zur Unterstützung der Arbeiter bestimmten Gildenbeiträge einkassieren und die Interessen der Arbeiter gegenüber der Meisterschaft zu wahren haben. Die Mitglieder der Arbeiterabtheilung haben ein Recht auf Arbeit: die Disziplin soll eine so vortreffliche sein, daß es möglich sei, „innerhalb einer halben Stunde die gesammte Arbeit der Holzschnitzer in Tokio aufhören zu lassen.“ In ähnlicher Weise sind die Maurer, Schmiede und Bergwerksarbeiter organisiert.

Bemerkenswerth ist eine Vereinigung unqualifizierter Arbeiter, der Reiskulis in Tokio, die aus 1500 Mitgliedern besteht. Ihr sowie der Organisation der Köche wird eine ausgezeichnete Organisation und Disziplin nachgerühmt. Die Köche zum Beispiel kontrollieren die „Herrschaften“ und wenn unberechtigte Entlassungen vorkommen, „so kann die Herrin nunmehr mit absoluter Sicherheit darauf rechnen, keinen japanischen Koch wieder in Dienst zu bekommen.“ Ueberhaupt wird die Solidarität der japanesischen Arbeiter als charakteristisch hervorgehoben. Ein vor Kurzem ausgebrochener Streik der Schiffszimmerer von Yokohama, die Lohnerhöhung forderten, wurde vor Allem dadurch gewonnen, daß die zugereisten Schiffszimmerer wieder abgezogen, als sie erfuhren, daß ihre Kollegen streikten. . . .

Von modernen Organisationen der industriellen Arbeiterschaft, denen schon jeder zünftlerische Charakter fehlt, nennen wir die Baumwollspinner, deren Lage als eine sehr schlechte dargestellt wird. Die Arbeiter werden vom Lande bezogen und haben dafür dem Agenten für die Vermittlung zu zahlen. Die Arbeitsverträge werden auf drei bis fünf Jahre und länger abgeschlossen. Die Löhne, die theilweise auf dem Drucksystem beruhen, sind sehr gering, die Arbeitszeit lang. Sonntagsruhe gibt es keine. Bei Krankheit wird halber Lohn vom Minimum gezahlt, bei Verunglückungen eine Entschädigung von 50 Markt.

Als großer Uebelstand wird die zahlreiche Beschäftigung von Kindern unter vierzehn Jahren bezeichnet. In der Baumwollspinnerei gehört die größere Hälfte der Beschäftigten dem weiblichen Geschlecht an. Die Organisation der Eisenbahnbedienten und Arbeiter verdankt ihre Entstehung einem Streik der Lokomotivführer und Heizer von Tokio. Auch hier bewirkte wieder die Solidarität den Sieg der Streikenden. Es gab, trotzdem keinerlei Organisation bestanden hatte, keinen Streikbrecher. Das Direktorium mußte abdanken, und die Bedienten gründeten nun nach dem Muster der englischen Trades Unions eine Vereinigung, die 2500 Mitglieder zählt. Besonders verdienstvoll wirken für die modernen Organisationsbestrebungen der Abgeordnete Shimada und der Theologe Katayama. Wie es in dem Berichte heißt, soll sich für die Frage der industriellen Arbeiterschaft auch die Regierung interessieren, namentlich für den Erlass eines Fabrikgesetzes zur Regelung der Einrichtungen und der Arbeit in den Fabriken. Die japanische Regierung ist selbst eine beträchtliche Arbeitgeberin; sie beschäftigt circa 130,000 Arbeiter, die aber vorüberhand von der sozial-politischen Einsicht noch nichts zu spüren bekamen,

denn der Bericht bemerkt dazu, „daß die Arbeitskraft im Allgemeinen noch in einer sehr starken und selbst billigen Anforderungen gegenüber zu starken Weise“ ausgenutzt wird.

(Brauer Zeitung.)

Elefanten als Holzarbeiter.

Wir entnehmen der deutschen „Holzarbeiter-Zeitung“:

Ueber die Arbeitsleistung der indischen Elefanten erzählt C. Werther in seinem soeben im Verlag von Hermann Pötel in Berlin erschienenen Buche, „Die fische Streiflichter, folgende interessante Einzelheiten: „Die Hauptarbeitskräfte bei der Industrie der Holzbearbeitung in Indien sind Elefanten. Daß ein Elefant ein kluges und geduldiges Thier ist, weiß man ja auch in Europa; wer ihn aber einmal bei der Arbeit sieht, wird sicherlich seine Erwartungen übertroffen finden. Die schweren, am Strande lagernden Baumstämme, zu deren Transport pro Stück vielleicht 30 bis 40 ächzende Kulis nöthig wären, nimmt der Elefant mit dem Rüssel auf seine Stoßzähne und spaziert damit, wie einen Spazierstock balancierend, nach dem Sägewerke, wo er sie fein säubertlich in Reihen niederlegt. Dann kommt sein Bruder und trägt sie einzeln nach einer Maschine, von der sie zu viereckigen Balken geschnitten werden. Darauf wartet wieder einer, um sie mit dem Rüssel auf einer Holzbahn der Länge nach vor sich herzuschieben, bis ein viertes Elefantenthier sie aufhebt, um sie ordentlich zu quadratischen Thürmen aufzuschichten, wo sie von der durchziehenden Luft getrocknet werden. Von den schon trockenen Balkenthürmen holt der brave Rüsselträger sie einzeln wieder herunter; die Balken, welche zu Brettern und Bohlen geschnitten werden sollen, trägt er nach der betreffenden Maschine, legt sie dort sorgsam mit dem Kopfe den Balken vor das Messer, genau senkrecht zu diesem, wobei er mit dem Rüssel so lange hin- und herschiebt, bis die richtige Lage hergestellt ist, dann gibt er noch einen Schubs und die Maschine fängt an zu arbeiten; andere Balken trägt er nach der Kreissäge, läßt sie zu zwei oder mehreren Stücken schneiden, genau vorher mit dem Rüssel den Schwerpunkt und die Mitte ausbalancierend. Und so weiter. Eigentlich macht der Elefant diese Arbeiten allein, denn der Mahut, der auf seinem Halse sitzt, gibt ihm nur die allgemeinen Direktiven an, indem er ihm gelegentlich einmal etwas in der Elefantenprache ins Ohr flüstert und ihm dabei mit dem eisernen Hammer auf den Schädel haut. Das letztere ist für Meiner Dickhaut nichts weiter als ein zarter Wink, daß jetzt etwas los ist, so etwa, wie wenn man leise auf die Schulter tippt. Im übrigen beschäftigt sich ein kluger Elefant nicht immer mit ein und derselben Angelegenheit, sondern er hat natürlich verschiedenes zu thun und wechselt in seiner Thätigkeit je nach Wunsch ab. Besonders gebildeten Sägemühlenthürmen ist auch eine gewisse Eitelkeit nicht fremd und sie haben sich die Kosen des Photographierens angeeignet, wie ich gute Gelegenheit hatte, zu beobachten: mitten in der Beschäftigung des Hinausschiebens eines Balkens auf den Holzhurm hielt auf eine diesbezügliche Bemerkung des Mahuts, die auf elefantisch vermutlich „bitte, recht freundlich“ bedeutete, der Kameramandidat inne, dreht den Kopf herum und lächelte mich so lange liebenswürdig an, bis er das bedingte Knippen vernahm. Der Elefant ist zwar theuer — je nach Begabung bis zu M 27,000, aber er hält auch lange, meistens länger als die Fabrik. Doch er hat freilich einen Nachtheil, er vermehrt sich nämlich nicht in gezähmten Zustände. Man kann ihn daher nicht züchten, sondern muß stets von neuem wilde Elefanten einfangen. Wie mir der Chef der größten englischen Holzschneidmühle von Mac Gregor & Co., in Rangun, sagte, übertreffen die Elefanten an Geschicklichkeit bei weitem die indischen Arbeiter, denn bei diesen käme es öfters vor, daß sie sich Arme, Beine und dergleichen Dinge an den Maschinen abknippen, aber noch niemals habe sich ein Elefant erheblich verletzt, trotzdem die Thiere auf den schmalen Gängen zwischen den Maschinen sich bewegen, vorsichtig ein Bein vor das andere setzend. Außerst selten passiert es ferner, daß ein Elefant wieder wild wird oder den Roller bekommt, welcher Fall freilich für gerade in der Nähe befindliche eine unangenehme Ueberraschung bildet.“

L'Exposition de St. Louis.

Nous venons de visiter la ville et l'exposition de St. Louis. Nous avons admiré ses merveilles, constaté une fois de plus tout ce que l'intelligence humaine, et tout ce que la classe ouvrière a contribué pour créer cette fête du travail et de la paix, et nous restons presque abasourdis de ces grandeurs. On y voit des machines de plusieurs milliers de force matrices, comme il y a des merveilles en fait d'objets d'art et de science accumulés. On distribue des prix, des médailles d'or et d'argent; les jurés du concours décernent les récompenses aux plus méritant, et l'univers proclamera que tel ou tel maison a le plus grand mérite.

Et pourtant, qui est ce qui a créé toutes ces belles choses? L'argent seul n'a certainement pu bâtir ces palais, ces machines et merveilles de toute sorte; l'argent seul n'a jamais pu ouvrir et mouvoir les millions de cervelles humaines, les millions de bras laborieux qui ont contribué à faire cette ville féerique près de St. Louis.

Où est la récompense pour tous ces chefs d'oeuvres, pour las classe productrice, pour tous les artistes aussi bien que pour les simples ouvriers et manoeuvres, qui sont les exécuteurs de cette sublime idée, assemblant tout ce que le génie humain a su accomplir jusqu'à ces jours?

Vraiment, ils ont été récompensés bien mal. Une grande exposition attire beaucoup de monde; cela fait augmenter les loyers. Le prix des vivres se double sans qu'on puisse apercevoir une augmentation des salaires. Parmi ceux que la construction d'une exposition de cette grandeur fait accourir, se trouvent bon nombre de travailleurs manuels, qui espèrent tous trouver une occasion de faire quelque mois de travail bien rémunérés. Loin d'obtenir ce qu'ils désirent, causent-ils une concurrence fâcheuse aux ouvriers résidents sur place, et quand la fin, avec son inévitable, échec financier arrive, ils augmentent le nombre de cette réserve des sans travail, qui, tout en faisant les délices du patronat, sont la terreur des ouvriers qui, comme eux, se trouvent à la recherche d'une occasion pour gagner du pain pour leurs familles. Pendant ces temps, la ville ou l'état augmentent les taxes directes et indirectes, pour payer les énormes déficits que ces foires internationales occasionnent et comme le peuple en général paye toutes les contributions, il se trouvera forcé de payer celle-là aussi bien que les autres.

Nos camarades de St. Louis sont en ce moment en train de passer par cette mauvaise expérience. C'est par milliers qu'ils se trouvent sur le pavé et l'hiver approchant rapidement, l'horizon n'est pas bien rose pour ces infortunés que le mirage trompeur a attiré sur la place de St. Louis.

Mais ce ne sont pas seulement les travailleurs de la ville exposant qui ont souffert de ces entreprises plus ou moins hasardeuses. Les villes environnant ces centres s'en ressentent également. Les habitants de ces villes environnantes vont visiter l'exposition à leur tour et chaque dollar qui est emporté de la petite ville, et retiré de la circulation général pour entrer dans les poches de quelques-uns, soit de grands entrepreneurs, d'hôteliers, ou

voir même dans la caisse municipale ou gouvernementale. Tel commerçant qui aura commandé un costume neuf chez le tailleur, ou acheter une ameublement pour embellir son appartement doit se contenter du vieux, usant l'équivalent en argent pour couvrir ses frais de voyage. Nous nous souvenons encore fort bien d'une exposition universelle, que l'on se proposait d'installer en France, à Paris même. C'était quelques années après la guerre et la Commune, et comme l'on cherchait à apaiser un peu les dissatisfactions de la classe ouvrière, l'on proposa d'établir cette exposition au cour de Vincennes, en continuant jusqu'au bois de ce nom. Jusqu'alors, on avait bâti les expositions au Champ de Mars, c'est à dire du côté des quartiers riches. Le bois de Vincennes se trouvant au delà du faubourg St. Antoine, quartier ouvrier par excellence, on voulait lui faire une grande faveur, en établissant un flux de passagers à travers ces quartiers. Mais les travailleurs plus sensés et surtout mieux avisés en matière économique que les propagateurs de cette idée protestèrent de la façon la plus vive contre cette tentation d'augmenter les vivres et le loyer dans leurs quartiers et les quartiers riches eurent l'honneur de posséder l'exposition tant convoitée.

Nos expériences tant à Chicago qu'à St. Louis, nous ont prouvé que les ouvriers parisiens avait raison.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

La Fédération des Menuisiers.

Tout comme les charpentiers, les ouvriers menuisiers français ont pensé que leurs intérêts seraient mieux défendus par une fédération ne groupant exclusivement que des travailleurs de la même catégorie que par une fédération réunissant indistinctement tous les travailleurs du bâtiment. La vieille question, toujours controversée, de l'organisation par industrie ou par métier a été résolue par eux en faveur de la dernière de ces deux formes. La création remonte à l'année 1902. C'est donc une des plus jeunes organisations centrales et c'est à sa jeunesse même qu'il y a lieu d'imputer le peu de développement qu'elle a pris jusqu'alors; mais étant donné le nombre des syndicats de menuisiers, il est certain qu'elle est appelée à prendre une importance toujours croissante.

Le Congrès que la Fédération vient de tenir à Paris réunissait 28 délégués représentant 32 syndicats. Il examina tout d'abord la question de la protection du travail national, le chômage poursuivant rapidement une marche ascendante dans la corporation par suite de l'introduction en France de bois oeuvrés à l'étranger à des prix rendant toute concurrence impossible et cela grâce à l'exploitation intensive des femmes et des enfants dans les pays importateurs. Il fut décidé l'envoi d'un délégué au Congrès international de l'industrie du bois, qui doit se tenir prochainement à Amsterdam, avec mandat d'exposer la situation ainsi faite aux travailleurs français et de chercher en commun les moyens d'y porter remède. Relativement aux grèves, le Congrès, sans statuer d'une manière nette et précise sur les droits des grévistes, laissa au comité fédéral le soin de les soutenir selon les ressources de la Fédération.

Après s'être prononcé affirmativement sur la nécessité de créer un journal corporatif, il décida d'engager une campagne auprès du Parlement dans le but d'obtenir la consécration légale du repos hebdomadaire. Puis il protesta contre les rabais consentis par certains entrepreneurs les quels finissent toujours par retomber sur l'ouvrier sous forme de diminution de salaire, et décréta la mise à l'index de ceux qui commettraient de pareils abus.

Comme je l'ai déjà dit, la Fédération des menuisiers est une organisation nouvelle, donc en pleine formation. Il est certain que l'ordre du jour de ses futurs congrès sera plus nourri et que, l'expérience aidant et s'appuyant sur une force éprouvée, la Fédération y abordera des problèmes plus complexes et saura y trouver des solutions capables d'apporter des améliorations à la condition des ouvriers menuisiers.

* * *

La Justice et Les Ouvriers.

J'ai déjà indigné le grand mouvement qui s'est produit il y a quelques mois chez les travailleurs de l'industrie textile dans le but d'assurer l'application intégrale de la journée de 10 heures. Engagée sur un grand nombre de points du territoire, la lutte n'a pu être décrite ici que sous un aspect sommaire et général, laissant de côté les multiples détails du combat dont un grand nombre cependant étaient dignes de fixer l'attention tant par la nouveauté des procédés de résistance ou d'attaque mis en oeuvre par les deux adversaires que par le leçon qui s'en pouvait dégager. Mais la récente décision d'un juge d'instruction vient remettre violemment en lumière l'un de ces épisodes et rappeler une fois de plus aux ouvriers qu'entre eux et la justice il existe un abîme qui n'est pas près d'être comblé.

Neuvilly, dans le Nord, est un petit centre de tissage où l'exploitation patronale a atteint des bornes inimaginables. L'omnipotence du patron y était autrefois sans limites et les salaires rabaissés à un niveau inconnu partout ailleurs. Malgré cette déprimante situation économique les ouvriers avaient, il y a quelques temps, jeté les bases d'un syndicat, qui, aussitôt né, servit de cible aux coups du patron. A la fin de l'année dernière cet état d'hostilité latente dégénéra en guerre ouverte à la suite de la déclaration de la grève. Les patrons menacèrent alors de cesser définitivement leur exploitation. Le 31 janvier au cours d'une manifestation, des pierres étaient lancées contre la maison du directeur du tissage et presque au même moment, un incendie s'y déclarait qui la détruisait complètement. "De l'aveu même du maire de la localité, l'accident est dû à une lampe allumée." Une enquête fut immédiatement ouverte par la justice et l'on procéda à l'arrestation de quelques ouvriers que l'on relâcha quelques heures après, les preuves faisant entièrement défaut. Et la grève poursuivit son cours pour se terminer le 8 avril par un arrangement. C'est là que se plaça un véritable coup de théâtre. Le lendemain, alors que tout semblait avoir repris son cours normal, le village était cerné par d'importantes forces militaires et 27 ouvriers et ouvrières étaient arrêtés sous l'inculpation d'incendie d'une maison habitée, délit possible de la

peine de mort! Le 16 mai, 12 nouvelles arrestations, étaient opérées et l'enquête menée dans des conditions de partialité révoltante, les magistrats ne semblant que poursuivre un seul but, l'assouvissement de la haine patronale, ne reculant pour cela devant aucun moyen, depuis l'intimidation jus qu'au raceolage de faux témoins. Sous la pression de l'opinion publique, dix-huit des inculpés étaient mis en liberté provisoire, les autres restant incarcérés. Enfin le parquet de Cambrai vient de clore son instruction en renvoyant 12 des accusés en cour d'assises sous l'inculpation d'incendie volontaire et les 25 autres en police correctionnelle pour bris de clôture. Voilà donc quatre mois que sans l'ombre de preuves la justice, mise au service du capital, retient des travailleurs sous les verrous! Tout permet d'espérer que le jury saura donner à cette retentissante affaire la seule sanction qu'elle comporte; l'acquiescement pur et simple de tous les prévenus.

* * *

Crimes Patronaux.

A Cluses petite ville de Savoie spécialisée dans les travaux d'horlogerie, des événements non moins grave viennent de se dérouler qui vont permettre de constater si la justice a la main aussi lourde, quand cette main s'abat sur des patrons, d'autant mieux qu'il ne s'agit pas ici de faits non prouvés et improuvables, mais bien de véritables assassinats accomplis sans provocations aucune et perpétrés dans des conditions de sang-froid inimaginables. A Cluses, c'est l'éternel histoire qui recommence; un patron tout puissant et appriment ses ouvriers de toutes les façons. Ceux-ci constituent un syndicat et commencent la résistance. Sur ces entrefaites arrivent les élections municipales. Les ouvriers ont alors l'audace d'opposer une liste ouvrière à la liste patronale sortante. A l'élection, les ouvriers sont battus. Ce succès ne donna pas entière satisfaction aux patrons qui pour punir les ouvriers d'avoir librement exercé leur droit de citoyen sous une république, renvoyèrent sept d'entre eux des ateliers. Immédiatement, leurs collègues se solidariserent avec eux et la grève suivit son processus ordinaire. Au cours d'une paisible manifestation, le cortège des grévistes défilait sous les fenêtres de l'usine en chantant "l'Internationale," quand tout à coup, sans qu'aucune provocation de leur part ne vint troubler la quiétude des patrons des coups de feu partirent de l'usine laissant trois morts sur le carreau à la première décharge. C'étaient les trois fils du patron et un ingénieur qui, de parti pris, commettaient un pareil forfait. A plusieurs reprises, ils tirèrent sur la foule désarmée, blessant une quarantaine de personnes! Le premier moment de stupeur passé, les ouvriers, fous de rage, se ruèrent sur l'usine en brisant tout. Quelques heures après elles n'étaient plus qu'un immense brasier. Les assassins, que la troupe arracha avec peine aux fureurs des grévistes, furent arrêtés et conduits en prison. Une enquête est ouverte et il faudra bien cette fois, que la justice aille jusqu'au bout. Mais voyez comme dans ce cas là elle est plus capétive! Alors que depuis des mois les inculpés de Neuvilly sont gardés sous les verrous sans preuves d'aucune sorte, l'in-

(Suite sur la 18. page.)



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Sept. 30, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$235.80	133	\$22.40	267	\$12.00
2	102.60	134	207.80	269	39.10
3	69.00	135	28.40	270	13.15
4	148.50	137	25.20	272	12.20
5	90.40	138	27.50	273	36.20
6	267.60	139	47.60	274	26.40
7	145.30	140	7.80	275	14.40
8	94.00	141	75.30	276	22.40
9	201.20	142	155.60	277	3.40
10	114.30	143	10.20	278	24.80
11	86.60	144	13.00	279	10.40
12	60.80	145	22.20	280	12.10
13	32.20	146	50.30	281	105.25
14	25.60	147	50.80	282	22.80
15	109.80	148	34.20	283	8.20
16	19.10	149	9.80	284	2.60
17	20.60	150	11.00	285	4.00
18	30.20	151	32.60	286	14.20
19	336.20	153	12.40	287	32.20
20	4.50	155	39.30	288	43.20
21	37.30	156	5.40	290	12.80
22	42.40	157	5.60	291	121.00
23	85.90	159	8.40	292	53.20
24	18.70	160	2.00	293	26.80
25	129.80	161	30.80	294	3.00
26	3.10	163	34.80	295	13.40
27	64.00	164	19.40	296	16.00
28	29.80	165	71.00	297	30.00
29	127.20	166	21.60	299	57.90
30	34.00	167	56.00	300	23.40
31	20.60	168	23.00	301	29.20
32	29.20	169	56.80	302	26.00
33	10.00	170	10.00	303	39.00
34	17.75	171	108.00	304	31.20
35	25.20	172	19.00	305	13.20
36	79.06	174	27.80	306	116.20
37	19.60	175	33.20	307	11.60
38	51.20	176	24.80	308	29.80
39	20.70	177	29.40	309	247.60
40	93.80	179	26.90	310	12.40
41	10.20	180	16.80	311	17.30
42	93.60	181	175.80	312	16.00
43	53.20	182	4.60	313	3.00
44	42.80	183	77.90	314	32.50
45	39.60	185	5.00	315	5.20
46	59.00	187	25.40	316	53.20
47	185.60	188	23.60	317	27.00
48	11.10	189	54.05	318	27.10
49	193.60	191	20.40	319	12.50
50	26.20	192	6.60	320	6.60
51	15.05	194	20.80	321	24.80
52	161.20	195	8.40	322	53.40
53	28.60	196	32.80	323	5.00
54	37.20	197	19.20	324	13.40
55	35.40	198	50.20	325	57.10
56	15.80	199	48.00	326	8.60
57	31.80	200	101.90	327	40.90
58	8.00	201	9.20	328	28.20
59	27.60	202	70.80	329	6.60
60	12.20	203	34.60	330	14.80
61	4.40	204	3.60	331	19.20
62	69.00	205	38.00	332	80.00
63	247.60	206	45.40	333	14.20
64	13.80	207	17.60	334	18.00
65	72.00	208	9.00	335	47.10
66	.50	209	35.30	336	11.00
67	44.60	210	32.60	337	9.50
68	67.20	211	163.20	338	2.80
69	92.25	212	3.60	339	49.40
70	29.05	213	11.80	340	59.00
71	20.80	214	7.60	342	31.70
72	14.20	215	15.40	343	34.40
73	16.00	216	14.80	344	4.60
74	6.80	217	41.80	346	9.20
75	180.00	218	63.10	347	8.15
76	19.15	219	40.00	348	11.40
77	11.40	220	4.60	349	60.80
78	64.00	221	9.40	352	15.20
79	23.00	222	10.40	353	17.65
80	5.00	223	17.00	354	3.40
81	25.60	225	13.00	355	67.80
82	86.80	226	10.40	356	13.40
83	73.40	227	67.60	357	15.00
84	112.60	228	25.20	358	8.40
85	12.80	229	20.20	359	53.40
86	15.80	231	38.80	360	17.00
87	2.00	232	16.40	361	85.60
88	14.80	233	21.20	362	40.60
89	14.70	234	15.20	363	19.00
90	38.40	235	17.80	364	14.40
91	73.40	236	14.10	365	14.60
92	10.80	237	24.20	366	2.40
93	8.80	238	24.80	367	23.60
94	52.40	239	27.30	368	8.60
95	114.20	240	43.20	369	23.20
96	27.70	241	42.80	370	25.40
97	62.20	242	50.60	373	10.00
98	43.40	243	5.80	374	3.50
99	82.80	245	15.80	375	245.10
100	34.20	246	31.60	376	5.00
101	5.20	247	50.00	378	12.20
102	34.60	248	5.20	379	14.00
103	46.30	251	12.20	380	22.05
104	21.70	252	24.65	383	14.00
105	9.20	253	4.20	384	25.00
106	38.20	254	18.60	385	10.20
107	12.80	255	26.40	386	40.40
108	26.40	257	142.50	387	149.40
109	60.00	258	24.70	388	36.80
110	20.80	259	10.00	389	19.60
111	18.80	262	55.80	391	35.40
112	3.60	263	26.40	392	16.60
113	41.35	264	12.20	393	23.60
114	183.60	265	29.60	394	33.20
115	61.20	266	39.40	395	19.50

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
396-	\$11.80	559-	\$18.00	726-	\$35.70	900-	\$18.70	1074-	\$31.95	1254-	\$7.80	1443-	\$23.60	1558-	\$4.20	1676-	\$6.80
397-	2.00	560-	5.52	728-	7.40	901-	18.00	1075-	12.00	1255-	16.20	1444-	16.60	1559-	4.80	1677-	3.60
398-	16.20	561-	25.00	729-	3.80	902-	6.00	1076-	7.60	1256-	6.20	1445-	20.90	1560-	10.60	1678-	6.10
400-	3.20	562-	51.90	731-	6.40	903-	20.20	1078-	6.20	1257-	6.60	1446-	3.00	1562-	4.40	1682-	6.60
402-	23.80	563-	101.40	732-	3.40	904-	14.00	1079-	26.00	1258-	17.80	1447-	11.80	1566-	5.00	1685-	2.40
403-	12.80	564-	33.10	733-	12.55	905-	8.35	1080-	8.00	1259-	4.20	1448-	8.80	1568-	8.60	1686-	12.00
404-	13.20	565-	9.00	734-	11.00	907-	18.80	1081-	4.80	1260-	14.20	1449-	2.20	1569-	8.40	1687-	4.40
405-	7.60	566-	4.60	735-	8.20	909-	20.00	1082-	77.20	1261-	12.51	1450-	11.80	1570-	12.20	1688-	2.60
406-	4.60	568-	14.20	736-	19.80	910-	9.20	1083-	8.40	1262-	4.60	1451-	10.40	1571-	8.60	1690-	3.00
407-	23.80	569-	4.40	737-	3.20	911-	15.00	1084-	4.20	1263-	10.80	1453-	15.20	1572-	11.40	1691-	8.60
408-	39.00	571-	23.30	738-	4.25	912-	14.20	1085-	12.00	1264-	8.95	1455-	9.07	1573-	7.60	1693-	6.60
409-	20.80	572-	2.40	739-	5.40	914-	22.60	1086-	16.00	1265-	10.30	1456-	10.06	1574-	9.00	1694-	5.40
410-	9.60	573-	6.60	740-	16.00	916-	31.60	1087-	4.60	1266-	8.20	1457-	2.60	1578-	5.20	1696-	10.00
412-	10.00	574-	17.70	741-	6.20	917-	19.65	1088-	4.00	1267-	6.20	1458-	6.00	1579-	4.80	1698-	3.60
413-	23.40	575-	30.00	742-	22.20	918-	4.60	1089-	10.20	1268-	8.20	1459-	2.60	1582-	15.25	1699-	29.52
414-	11.40	576-	10.00	743-	10.60	919-	26.00	1091-	20.00	1269-	6.40	1460-	7.00	1584-	5.40	1701-	9.60
415-	4.00	578-	99.20	744-	5.40	920-	19.40	1092-	4.40	1271-	7.50	1461-	3.60	1585-	7.20	1703-	20.80
416-	70.60	580-	10.60	746-	25.80	921-	30.20	1093-	41.20	1272-	15.00	1462-	16.40	1587-	17.25	1706-	24.80
417-	6.60	581-	23.70	747-	29.20	922-	10.60	1094-	9.60	1273-	12.00	1463-	11.80	1588-	6.00	1707-	6.60
418-	2.40	582-	7.00	748-	7.00	924-	19.40	1096-	14.00	1276-	9.00	1464-	8.60	1589-	3.80	1708-	2.00
419-	58.20	584-	6.80	750-	44.60	925-	4.40	1097-	2.60	1278-	8.40	1465-	7.40	1590-	6.20	1709-	19.00
420-	4.75	586-	44.80	751-	19.00	926-	10.00	1098-	10.00	1279-	51.20	1466-	7.00	1591-	6.00	1710-	7.40
421-	4.60	587-	18.80	753-	4.20	927-	17.60	1099-	4.40	1282-	18.40	1467-	6.60	1592-	37.00	1711-	3.40
422-	95.60	588-	19.20	754-	4.00	930-	8.20	1100-	59.60	1284-	6.80	1469-	13.90	1593-	11.40	1712-	8.00
423-	120.00	589-	6.80	755-	29.00	931-	29.00	1101-	6.00	1285-	8.00	1470-	2.20	1594-	7.70	1715-	2.00
425-	15.60	590-	26.40	756-	12.40	932-	8.40	1102-	3.00	1286-	5.60	1471-	7.40	1595-	5.20	1716-	7.20
426-	117.10	591-	9.80	757-	16.40	933-	3.20	1103-	49.40	1287-	13.00	1473-	14.80	1596-	41.20	1718-	3.40
427-	96.40	592-	26.40	758-	4.80	934-	4.60	1104-	12.80	1288-	4.20	1475-	1.00	1597-	24.40	1719-	10.40
428-	9.00	593-	36.92	759-	18.60	935-	12.80	1105-	29.40	1289-	13.20	1477-	4.10	1598-	58.00	1720-	11.00
429-	62.20	594-	10.40	760-	7.40	936-	26.80	1107-	11.60	1290-	3.60	1479-	14.00	1599-	3.80	1721-	10.20
431-	24.80	595-	3.00	762-	12.60	938-	14.20	1108-	110.70	1291-	8.40	1480-	3.20	1600-	5.60	1722-	29.10
432-	3.00	597-	9.10	764-	6.40	939-	7.80	1110-	11.00	1292-	2.00	1481-	3.20	1601-	4.40	1724-	2.80
433-	28.80	598-	5.70	765-	3.40	940-	12.60	1111-	12.00	1293-	4.20	1483-	13.60	1602-	2.00	1725-	34.90
434-	45.00	599-	19.60	766-	20.40	941-	14.60	1112-	12.55	1295-	9.00	1484-	5.20	1603-	6.40	1726-	3.00
435-	5.20	600-	17.40	767-	14.60	942-	19.00	1113-	4.00	1296-	6.40	1485-	10.00	1604-	4.40	1727-	5.40
436-	12.60	602-	16.20	768-	14.00	944-	8.20	1115-	10.00	1297-	28.40	1486-	7.50	1605-	6.70	1729-	2.40
437-	44.70	603-	30.20	769-	54.40	945-	9.60	1116-	2.80	1298-	6.40	1487-	7.70	1607-	4.80	1730-	7.75
438-	36.80	604-	10.40	770-	5.00	946-	3.80	1117-	3.40	1299-	8.00	1488-	6.00	1609-	8.60	1731-	7.40
439-	17.60	605-	12.40	771-	18.25	947-	7.20	1119-	5.20	1300-	12.00	1489-	5.00	1610-	8.20	1732-	13.20
440-	85.30	606-	46.70	772-	19.80	948-	17.10	1120-	6.40	1301-	8.40	1491-	10.20	1613-	10.20	1734-	9.45
442-	9.10	608-	3.20	773-	25.60	949-	7.90	1121-	5.40	1303-	3.20	1492-	2.20	1614-	2.00	1736-	5.40
443-	40.20	609-	2.60	774-	63.20	950-	4.60	1122-	6.60	1304-	2.40	1493-	10.00	1615-	2.00	1737-	14.05
444-	42.00	610-	14.50	775-	6.20	951-	8.20	1123-	18.20	1305-	32.40	1494-	2.80	1616-	9.10	1740-	13.00
445-	3.20	611-	6.60	777-	4.40	952-	14.60	1125-	26.60	1306-	4.25	1495-	4.00	1617-	5.00	1741-	2.40
447-	11.60	612-	20.60	778-	21.00	953-	18.00	1126-	27.80	1307-	2.25	1496-	19.00	1618-	11.60	1743-	4.40
448-	38.20	613-	34.20	779-	2.60	954-	26.60	1127-	26.20	1309-	2.80	1497-	10.00	1619-	7.20	1744-	12.00
450-	.50	614-	4.40	780-	17.50	955-	12.60	1128-	5.00	1311-	2.80	1499-	5.20	1621-	7.60	1745-	2.40
451-	20.80	617-	49.00	781-	18.30	957-	13.00	1129-	12.60	1312-	10.00	1500-	4.00	1623-	2.40	1746-	14.80
452-	6.40	618-	5.60	783-	8.20	958-	18.30	1130-	7.20	1313-	9.20	1503-	5.20	1624-	2.25	1747-	8.00
453-	61.20	619-	5.00	784-	4.00	960-	6.80	1133-	2.80	1314-	9.40	1504-	10.60	1625-	6.60	1748-	18.80
455-	9.20	620-	10.00	785-	6.40	961-	14.20	1134-	5.40	1315-	36.40	1505-	24.90	1626-	14.45	1750-	4.20
456-	8.60	621-	24.20	786-	4.80	962-	6.50	1135-	7.20	1316-	6.40	1506-	5.20	1627-	3.00	1751-	1.00
457-	129.00	622-	18.00	787-	19.40	963-	6.50	1136-	14.20	1318-	7.15	1507-	2.80	1629-	4.80	1752-	5.80
458-	7.60	623-	4.40	788-	6.30	965-	18.00	1137-	5.60	1319-	20.30	1509-	22.80	1630-	8.70	1753-	7.60
459-	53.40	624-	52.10	789-	10.00	966-	1.50	1138-	18.10	1321-	7.20	1510-	7.80	1631-	14.40	1754-	4.20
460-	12.20	625-	29.80	790-	7.40	967-	9.80	1139-	.50	1322-	5.30	1511-	7.05	1633-	5.80	1755-	4.20
461-	11.00	626-	55.80	792-	59.20	969-	2.00	1140-	16.00	1323-	10.10	1512-	10.25	1634-	2.60	1756-	12.00
462-	5.10	627-	14.70	794-	13.70	970-	15.50	1141-	3.00	1325-	25.50	1513-	6.60	1635-	10.40	1758-	11.80
463-	13.40	628-	18.60	795-	3.60	971-	2.60	1142-	3.00	1327-	8.20	1514-	11.20	1636-	5.80	1759-	.50
464-	44.20	629-	16.60	796-	2.20	972-	15.80	1143-	14.80	1329-	13.50	1516-	10.00	1637-	.10	1762-	13.20
465-	40.00	630-	4.20	797-	7.40	973-	4.00	1145-	13.40	1330-	10.80	1517-	26.60	1638-	10.50	1763-	10.00
466-	.25	631-	8.60	798-	3.80	974-	10.80	1146-	22.40	1332-	9.40	1518-	10.00	1639-	10.00	1765-	7.40
467-	20.20	632-	150.20	799-	14.60	975-	7.00	1147-	9.60	1335-	7.45	1519-	7.60	1641-	7.80	1766-	4.00
468-	32.20	633-	25.00	801-	27.20	977-	12.80	1148-	8.40	1336-	7.40	1520-	11.80	1642-	2.20	1767-	4.00
469-	16.40	634-	3.00	802-	10.60	978-	14.80	1149-	7.85	1338-	2.20	1521-	8.90	1643-	7.00	1768-	2.90
470-	57.20	635-	11.60	803-	2.00	979-	7.20	1150-	5.30	1342-	3.80	1522-	2.00	1644-	2.00	1769-	18.00
472-	11.00	636-	14.00	804-	5.80	980-	6.20	1152-	9.00	1343-	10.40	1523-	5.40	1645-	3.40	1770-	11.10
473-	35.40	637-	30.00	806-	8.10	981-	12.80	1154-	8.60	1344-	6.20	1524-	3.30	1646-	12.00	1771-	6.40
474-	11.80	638-	31.40	807-	3.40	982-	8.00	1155-	17.50	1345-	65.60	1525-	7.25	1647-	5.00	1772-	3.05
475-	3.40	639-	41.10	810-	39.60	983-	2.40	1156-	5.00	1346-	1.00	1526-	35.40	1651-	42.40	1773-	2.00
477-	5.40	641-	4.20	811-	5.40	984-	13.00	1157-	9.70	1347-	35.20	1527-	4.00	1652-	8.00	1774-	7.40
478-	76.40	642-	20.00	813-	21.20	985-	7.40	1158-	34.60	1348-	10.65	1531-	9.45	1653-	16.75	1776-	8.20
479-	10.60	644-	18.50	814-	16.20	986-	11.60	1159-	5.00	1351-	3.00	1532-	10.60	1654-	3.00	1777-	20.40
480-	3.60	645-	4.20	815-	8.60	987-	13.00	1160-	6.00	1352-	2.00	1533-	9				

2352 Frank Lucas	54	200.00
2353 Mrs. Amelia Young	55	50.00
2354 Mrs. B. A. McElhat-		
ten	202	50.00
2355 W. W. Cortwright	227	100.00
2356 Franklin S. Keely	359	200.00
2357 Mrs. M. G. D. Roy-		
otte	761	50.00
Total		\$ 4,400.00

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
Atlantic City, N. J.—
Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st. Collin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st.
Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
Camden, N. J.—Price, 438 Arch st.
Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 47.
Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.; Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
Concord, N. C.—A. E. Post, Box 190.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3118 Lafayette.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st. L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 104 Princeton st.
East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Marge-son, 510 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobei, 1839 Davis st.
Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
Fort Worth, Tex.—T. E. Moore, Labor Temple.
Glen City Bldg.: No. 62, E. Larsen, 6/2 Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 28.
Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania House.
Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wis-ner st.
Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d st.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhause, 311 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.

Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Louisville, Ky.—M. Gueda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Serton and J. B. Johnston.
Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bldg.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 Elizabeth st.
Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Can- tie st.
New York City—Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; J. A. Kaneen, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Richard Morton, 240 E. 80th st.; st. For Bronx, C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st. For Brooklyn, Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st. For Queens, Philip Gibbons, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 240 E. 80th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Kriner, Englishman Hall, Van Houten st.
Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkingsburg, Pa.; (Pittsburg), C. C. Douglas, 310 Mathilda st.
Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
Richmond, Va.—W. L. Brown, 417 W. Marshall.
Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Strad- lington.
Sharon, Pa.—W. T. Murphy, 56 Madison ave.
Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka- wanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Mar- ket.
St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, Glen- wood Place.
Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—
Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.

Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reilly, 1108 E st., N. W.
Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ash- land ave.

Le Mouvement Syndical en France.

(Suite.)

génieur qui était avec les fils du pa- tron a été relâché, sa complicité, dis- ent les juges, n'étant pas suffisamment établie. C'est toujours la même his- toire. Inutile d'ajouter que ces faits ont soulevé la réprobation générale chez les travailleurs de toute les cor- porations, d'autant mieux qu'à Cas- amène, près Besançon, un fait an- alogue s'est produit presque à la même date, un patron blessant un ouvrier d'un coup de fusil. Je doute que ces moeurs nouvelles finissent par s'accli- mater en France, autrement il n'est pas douteux qu'elle entraîneraient de terribles représailles.

Paris, le 3. aut, 1904.

* * *

La Confédération Générale du Travail.

Le confédération générale du tra- vail, qui va tenir son Congrès à Bour- ges du 12 au 17 septembre, fut fondée à Limoges en 1895. Chacun de ses congrès, a depuis sa naissance apporté des modifications profondes à sa con- stitution et pour beaucoup il ne semble pas qu'elle soit encore en possession de sa charte définitive. Composée prin- cipalement au début de fédérations de métier et d'industrie elle se trouve au- jourd'hui formée par la réunion de deux fédérations bien distinctes; l'une constituée par les fédérations corpo- ratives, l'autre par la fédération des bourses du travail. Ce fut la solution donnée à la question de "l'Unité ou- vrière" examinée au congrès de Mont- pellier en 1902. Les deux sections jouissent d'une autonomie complète et ont chacune à leur tête un secrétaire différent. Leur budget est également bien séparé et la réunion de leurs deux comités forme le comité de la conféd- ération générale du travail. A côté de ces deux sections fonctionne le "com- ité de la grève générale" chargé de faire de la propagande en faveur de ce moyen d'action, que plus d'un consid- ère comme le suprême accoucheur de la société future, toute de justice, d'harmonie et de paix.

Au cours des deux dernières années, le nombre des fédérations adhérentes à la confédération générale du travail est passé de 30 à 52 représentant 1,792 syndicats au lieu de 1,042 il y a deux ans. On point de vue financier, les recettes, durant la même période, se sont élevées à 18,370 fr. 25 (y com- pris l'encaisse de 6,488 fr. enregis- trée au précédent congrès). Dans ce chiffre, les cotisations des organisa- tions adhérentes figurent pour 11,076 fr. 35. Les dépenses se sont élevées à 18,013 fr. 10. C'est donc, entre les deux congrès, un déficit de 5,131 fr. l'avoir se trouvant ramené à 1,357 francs. La confédération possède un organe hebdomadaire, le journal la "Voix du Peuple," qui tire à 5,790 ex- emplaires.

La Fédération des Bourses du tra- vail, qui constitue l'une des sections de la confédération, fut créée à Saint Etienne, en 1892, dans un congrès qui

réunissait 10 Bourses du travail. (Je dois à mes lecteurs une courte défini- tion de la Bourse du travail: C'est tout simplement une union locale de syndi- cats de diverses professions, laquelle groupe généralement presque tous les syndicats ouvriers d'une même ville.) La Fédération des Bourses a fait de rapides progrès depuis sa fondation. Elle comptait 83 Bourses en 1902; elle en annonce aujourd'hui 110, groupant 1,349 syndicats. L'encaisse, qui était de 1,220 fr. 55 au 30 juin 1902, se trouve ramené à 713 fr. 85 au 31 mai 1904, les dépenses (12,720 fr.) ayant été supérieures aux recettes (12,213 fr. 30).

Je rendrai compte du congrès de la confédération dans un prochain nu- méro du CARPENTER.

* * *

Congres International des Mineurs.

La Bourse du travail de Paris vient d'offrir l'hospitalité au quinzième con- grès internationale des mineurs. L'An- gleterre, l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, la Belgique et la France y avaient envoyé des délégués. Pour la première fois les Etats-Unis s'y étaient fait repré- senter par deux délégués. Le congrès tout entier a fait un chaleureux ac- cueil à ces nouveaux venus dans le mouvement international et leur a manifesté sa sympathie en confiant à John Mitchell la présidence d'une des séances du congrès. Quelques jour- naux socialistes ont publié quelques "interview" du délégué américain et les déclarations de Mitchell ont été commentées avec un vif intérêt dans tout le monde du travail. A la suite d'intéressantes discussions, le congrès a voté diverses résolutions concernant la journée de 8 heures, l'établissement d'un minimum de salaire, la retraite pour les ouvriers mineurs et l'inspec- tion des mines par les élus des ou- vriers. Il a également invoqué l'intervention des Parlements dans la lutte contre le "ver des mineurs," cette triste maladie qui fait tant de victimes. La création d'un secrétariat international a été dé- cidée en principe, mais sa réalisation ajournée quelques fédérations n'étant pas actuellement en mesure de verser les cotisations nécessaires à son fonc- tionnement. Ce sera l'oeuvre du pro- chain congrès qui se tiendra à Liège de donner la vie à ce nouvel organ- isme. John Mitchell a été désigné pour représenter les Etats-Unis au Comité international des mineurs.

* * *

Les Travailleurs.

Les travailleurs du textile, qui ont si vivement mené la bataille au mois d'avril dernier pour l'application de la journée de 10 heures, viennent de se réunir en congrès. Leur fédération compte actuellement une centaine de syndicats groupant près de 30,000 membres. J'ai déjà dit les conditions déplorables dans les quelles sont as- treints de travailler les ouvriers tex- tile. Cette situation a fait l'objet d'un long et minutieux examen de la part du congrès, lequel a pris quelques mes- ures destinées à renforcer l'organisa- tion, notamment en décidant sa sépara- tion absolue de tout parti politique et la création d'une caisse de grève ali- mentée par une cotisation mensuelle de un centime par fédéré.

GEORGES GUÉNARD.

Paris, le 1. septembre, 1904.

**"Yankee" Automatic Drill No. 44,
With Adjustable Tension.**

Of all the automatic or hand drills in the market up to the present time there has never been one that has been entirely satisfactory for general use. The trouble has been that no one strength of spring in these tools would be satisfactory in both soft and hard woods, or for the large and small drills furnished with the tool. The best that could be done was to use a spring of average strength.

In this new Yankee drill known as No. 44, just placed on the market by North Bros. Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia,



Pa., this difficulty has been overcome by a device to adjust the tension of spring, making it weaker or stronger according to requirement of character of wood to be drilled and size of drill to be used.

The cap on top of drill has a screw attached to it, by revolving which the spring is made longer or shorter, thereby making the spring weaker or stronger. The spring is held at desired tension by a small bolt or lock which

engages in the cap and is operated by a small knob on side of handle.

To adjust the spring pull down the bolt on side of handle, turn the cap on end of handle to the right for heavier tension for hard wood or larger drills, or to the left for lighter tension for soft woods or smaller drills. Turn cap to position so the bolt enters opening in cap, to hold it from turning while using the tool.

To open magazine in handle containing the drill points, hold the drill with the chuck end up, and unscrew nut above handle, and all the drill points will be in sight, thus enabling the user to quickly select and remove drill point required.

To insert the drill points, hold the drill with chuck end up, turning sleeve on same to right as far as it will go. Insert drill point so it catches at bottom of chuck and will not turn, then turn sleeve to left until drill point is held solid.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

What does it profit the laborer to lose the cost of a strike and gain an increase in the cost of living?

Better the chance of shipwreck on a voyage of high purpose than expend life in paddling hither and thither on a shallow stream to no purpose at all.—Miss Sedgwick.

WANTED WIDE AWAKE Carpenter

In every town to sell and apply our O. K. Metal Weather Strip for door bottoms. An urgent demand in every household for such a strip. Perfect satisfaction. Workers can make \$10.00 per day easy. Write for particulars.

INTROSTILE CO., Marietta, Ohio

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| ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY | \$1.00 |
| By OWEN B. MAGINNIS. | |
| HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE | \$1.00 |
| By OWEN B. MAGINNIS. | |
| CARPENTERS AND JOINERS POCKET COMPANION | .50 |
| By THOS. MALONEY. | |
| HAND SAWS | \$1.00 |
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| STAIR BUILDING MADE EASY | \$1.00 |
| By F. T. HODGSON. | |
| Also Many Others. Send for our Catalogue. | |

INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATION CO.

16 Thomas St. New York

Up-to-Date, the Eclipse Adjustable Folding Square

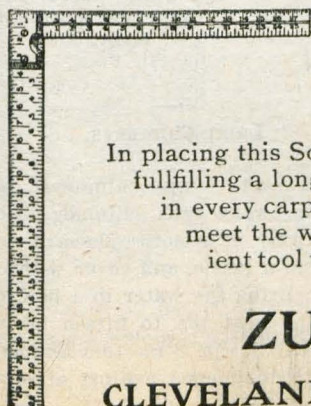


Fig. 1

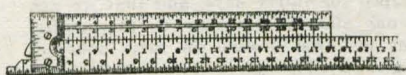


Fig. 2

This Cut Shows the Square Closed.

In placing this Square before the Public, we feel that we are fulfilling a long felt want and something that is needed in every carpenter's kit. This Square is designed to meet the wants of those desiring a more convenient tool than the ordinary carpenter's square.

Information Supplied by

ZUCK & LARK,

Manufacturers,

CLEVELAND,

OHIO.

Are You Dissatisfied?

Every man who has ambition is dissatisfied; not necessarily disgruntled or discouraged, or a malcontent, but dissatisfied *because he wants to go higher*. This is the right kind of dissatisfaction—it is the sign of a man who will make progress.

It is the mission of the International Correspondence Schools to help the man who is dissatisfied—the man who wants to better himself.

Thousands of ambitious carpenters and wood workers, aided by the I. C. S. system of training by mail, have been able to advance in place and salary. Many have been able to change their occupation, taking positions in their chosen profession. The accounts of the rise of some of our students read like romance.

A Very Successful Architect

While employed as a carpenter at \$2.50 per day, I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course. Within six months I had made such progress that I was able to accept a position as Building Superintendent, which was obtained for me by the Schools. I have opened an office here, and I am pleased to report a very satisfactory business. My income is much larger than ever before.

HARVEY BRAKEMAN, Architect,
First National Bank Bldg., New Kensington, Pa.

The I. C. S. system of training by mail teaches mechanics the theory of their trades; helps misplaced people to qualify for more congenial work; and enables young people to commence work at better salaries than if they started without training.

An I. C. S. Diploma is an evidence of ambition and honest effort as well as a certificate of thorough training. These are qualities sought and appreciated by employers.

What we have done for others we can do for you. Decide today to better your condition—then let us help you.

Mark an X before the position that interests you, fill in the coupon and mail it to us. We will send full particulars and our book, "1001 Stories of Success," which gives the names, addresses, and advancement of over a thousand of our students in all parts of the world.

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Please send me your book, "1001 Stories of Success," and explain how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked X.

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Mechanical Engineer	Elec.-Railway Supt.	R. R. Construction Eng.	Sheet-Metal Drafts.
Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Ornamental Designer
Mechanical Draftsman	Wireman	Mining Engineer	Navigator
Foreman Machinist	Dynamo Tender	Textile-Mill Supt.	Bookkeeper
Foreman Toolmaker	Motorman	Textile Designer	Stenographer
Foreman Patternm'k'r	Stationary Engineer	Sanitary Engineer	French } With
Foreman Molder	Marine Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.	German } Edison
Refrigeration Engineer		Commercial Law	Spanish } Phonograph

Name _____ Age _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____



LOCAL UNION 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.

WHEREAS, God, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, who worketh all things together for good, has called from our ranks our beloved brother, George D. Kistinger, from his earthly toil unto his heavenly and everlasting rest; and,

WHEREAS, We, the members of L. U. 42, sadly mourn the loss to the union and this community of one whom we ever found to be a true friend and brother, always active and ever willing to labor for the uplifting of his brother man to a higher plane of life, and in the days of our sorrowing we remember those who were nearer and dearer to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our deceased brother's loving wife and family in their present affliction, and we commend them to the Great Shepherd of us all that He will shield them from all harm with his tender mercies and loving kindness, and that we may be comforted in the hope that is within us, that we are but separated for a season, when we shall again be joined in the great heavenly union with Christ our elder brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that these resolutions be recorded on our minute-book, and a copy sent to each of our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN McEWEN,
JOHN E. MARTIN,
FRANK BRADY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 369, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, George Post, we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that our Local Union 369 has been bereft of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in this, their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

CHAS. W. LORENZ,
HENRY HELFER,
GEO. H. CUDNEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 922, Farmington, Mo.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from among us our brother, T. B. Short; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 922 tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our departed brother in this, their sad affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES DOBBINS,
F. W. SCHOEFER,
CLARENCE COUNTS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, Worcester, Mass.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call unto Himself our esteemed brother, Joseph N. Capitee; and,

WHEREAS, In his death this local union has lost a valiant member, who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sorrow and tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that these resolutions be spread upon the record-book of

this local union, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. ANDERSON,
M. E. HINES,
J. J. FLARIN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION, San Pedro, Cal.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our brother, George R. Taber; and,

WHEREAS, Our union and the cause of labor has lost a devoted and consistent friend; be it

Resolved, That we express our sorrow and regret at the loss of our brother, and extend to the widow and family of the deceased brother our sympathy in their bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. SAFFEL,
GEO. W. HILLYER,
M. M. WOODRUFF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 88, Anaconda, Mont.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, A. K. Clark; and,

WHEREAS, Our departed brother was a good and faithful member of the Brotherhood; industrious and respected by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Clark our union suffers the loss of a devoted member, a man with few faults and many virtues, who was ever ready to help a friend and brother in distress; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his family, that a page of our minutes be set aside for their inscription, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

GEO. H. SWELL,
ED. MORAN,
FRED E. TAYLOR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 384, Asheville, N. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our beloved brother, A. L. Henry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 384, tender to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be presented to the brother and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. FRANCIS,
J. W. CONAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 384, Asheville, N. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst our brother, James Lytle; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members and brothers of L. U. 384, extend to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of affliction and loss; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be sent to the sisters of our departed brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WM. FRANCIS,
J. W. CONAN,
M. A. CREASMAN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 189, Quincy, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from us our beloved brother, Herman A. Marks; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore his death and we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that these resolutions be entered on our minutes and a copy of same forwarded to

our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. D. SIMONS,
WM. JUNKERMANN,
JOHN DUNKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 982, St. Mary's, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Richard W. Spence; and,

WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of a true member and the family a faithful husband, father and provider; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread upon the minutes of this union, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

HENRY J. FRITZ,
HENRY J. KRANKIN,
CHAS. C. WISE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 437, Portsmouth, O.

While we deeply deplore the untimely and accidental death of Bro. Frank Maniot of this local union, and sincerely sympathize with his mother in her irreparable loss, we congratulate our brothers on their generous and brotherly action and feel certain that the same will meet with the highest appreciation of our entire membership.

M. W. REHOE,
W. H. KRESS,
JOHN HASTING,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 34, Long Island City, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, Andrew Stoeth; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 34, extend to Bro. Stoeth our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of his bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the pages of our minutes, that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. B. KOTZNER,
E. J. WURTEMBERGER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 587, Coatesville, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, John B. Hannum; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn our loss; we feel that our local union has lost a good member; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed brother in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

JAS. H. FERRON,
C. J. HOLBY,
J. A. MATTHEWS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 114, Houston, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Chris. Spindler; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of a faithful member, that our charter be draped for thirty days, and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in their hour of sorrow and affliction.

A. J. BORDERS,
B. F. PRAYTOR,
J. T. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1026, Urbana, Ill.

WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler in His infinite love and mercy, on August 14, 1904, removed from our midst the loving wife of Bro. Oscar Hunt; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to His will and commend our beloved brother and his family to the comfort and care of Him in whom she put her trust; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and his family; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. D. ALLBAUGH,
J. O. NEVILLE,
E. CASH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1291, Canal Dover, O.

WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and power, has seen fit to remove from among us our esteemed brother, Henry Kuhns; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, and Local Union 1291 tender their heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our departed brother in their sad bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family and relatives, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. H. LEIENDECKER,
H. SCHULL,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 676, Cincinnati, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Stuhlfauth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our bereaved brother and his family our sincere sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother and family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

BENJ. BOLMER,
GEO. FISHER,
OSCAR E. STEINLE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1329, Kirkwood, Mo.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst Mrs. Katharine Elizabeth Garre, the wife of our esteemed brother, Peter Garre; and,

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order makes it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN BERG,
A. C. DU BOIS,
W. A. CASSIDY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 952, Bristol, Conn.

WHEREAS, The Great Architect of the Universe has seen fit to remove our beloved brother, Hophni S. Clapp; be it

Resolved, That in the death of this brother we lose a good and faithful member who served with honor two terms as President of our local union, one who was respected by all who knew him, a man with few faults and many virtues; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page of our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be sent to the "Bristol Press" and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. L. STEWART,
C. H. PECK,
Committee.

Lamp Chimneys.

To prevent lamp chimneys from cracking, wrap each chimney loosely but entirely in a cloth; place them together in a kettle, and cover with cold water. Bring the water to a boil, continue the heat ten to fifteen minutes and then cool off. By this tempering they are toughened against all ordinary lamp heat.

5,000 COPIES sold in 30 days.

SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS.

Sea-green slate—Weight of slate—Measurement of slating—Cost of slating—The excavator and bricklayer—Rules, tables, notes, data and pointers useful to the estimator—Table of weight of cast iron drain and soil pipes—Table showing number of bricks required for any size of wall—Measurement of brickwork—Safe bearing loads—Masonry generally—Proportion of bricks and mortar—Number of bricks required for well and circular other work—Thickness of brick walls for dwelling houses—Walls for cold storage and warehouses—Roofs generally—Shingling—Table for estimating shingles—Slating—Weight of roof covering—Snow and wind loads—Wind pressure on roofs—Comparative cost of roofs—Composition roofs—Specific gravity and weights—The metric system—Measures of length—Measures of area—Measures of volume—Current measures—Weights of lumber of the Pacific coast—Surveyor's measure—Square measure—Surveyor's square measure—The wear and tear of building materials—Stone and brick work—How to figure plastering—Short hints on stone and brick work—Short methods of estimating—Some pointers on estimating—Miscellaneous tables, rules and general information useful to the estimator—Closing remarks with hints and suggestions as to how to estimate systematically and proper methods of keeping data and memoranda, etc., etc., etc.

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D T. HODGSON'S NEW BOOK
TECTUR AL DR AWING SELF **The Hodgson Book Co.**

The image shows four volumes of a technical series. The spines of the first three volumes are dark with white text. The fourth volume is a large, light-colored book with a detailed illustration of a steel square and a chain. The spines of the first three volumes are labeled 'CARPENTERS BUILDERS STANDARD LIBRARY' and 'MODERN'. The fourth volume is labeled 'STEEL SQUARE PART I'.

VOLUME 1: CARPENTERS BUILDERS STANDARD LIBRARY MODERN
 MODERN CARPENTRY & JOINERY
 J. HORNE

VOLUME 2: CARPENTERS BUILDERS STANDARD LIBRARY MODERN
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 J. HORNE

VOLUME 3: CARPENTERS BUILDERS STANDARD LIBRARY MODERN
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The work commences with a description of drawing instruments and accessories, with rules for using them, and hints as to their care and management. Rules for laying out simple drawings and executing same, are given, and the student is taught, step by step, to draw to scale, first the plans, next the elevations, and finally the details of a cottage, including foundations, walls, doors, windows, stairs, and all other items required for finishing a small building compete in every particular.

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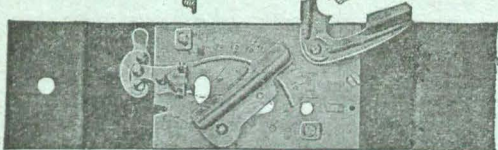
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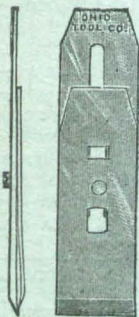
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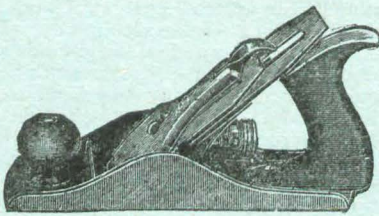
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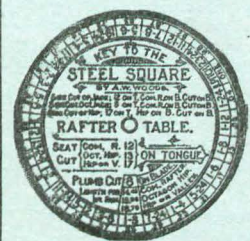
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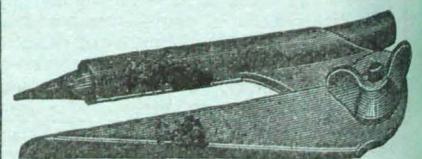
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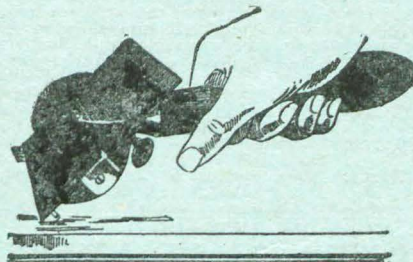


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VOLUME XXIV---No 11
Established in 1881

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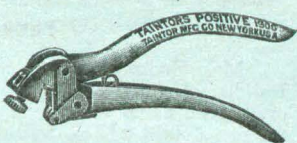
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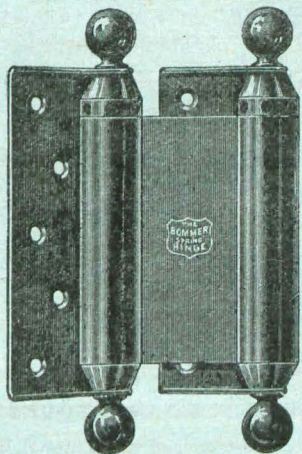
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This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

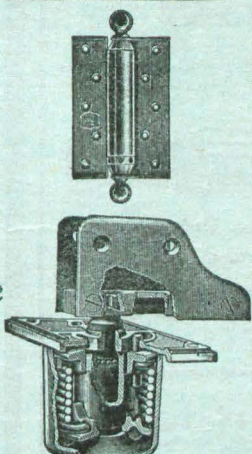
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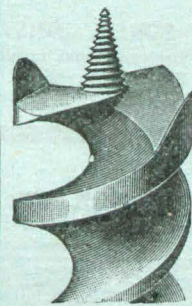
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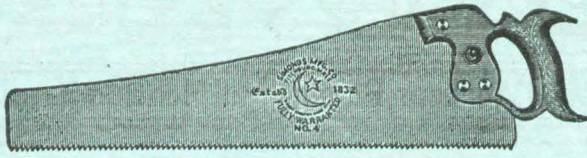
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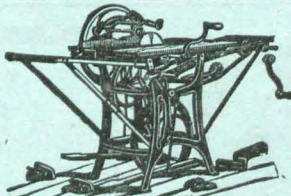
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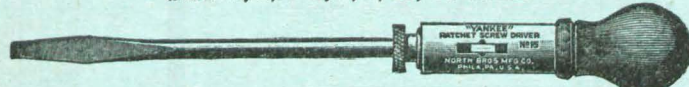


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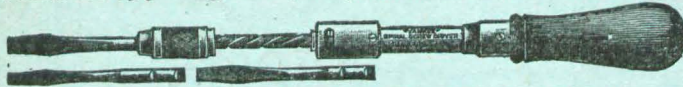
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Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



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For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



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For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

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FRED T. HODGSON, EDITOR

Mr. Hodgson's books are good, as you know. So is the National Builder, of which he is editor. The National Builder is a large sized paper of fifty-two pages which is equivalent to a one hundred and four page book the size of THE STEEL SQUARE. It is published on the 15th of every month.

Matters of every day interest to the carpenter are taken up in each issue, and discussed in the same clear easily understood manner that is so characteristic of Mr. Hodgson. Each number contains a supplement with the complete plans of a low priced residence at scale with full details and complete bill of materials.

Among the articles that are running now are the following:

“SOME BUILDERS' TOOLS, THEIR USES AND ABUSES.” In this series Mr. Hodgson takes up the various different tools, the ways that they can be used most effectively and even the most expert carpenter can learn something that will be useful to him.

“USES OF THE STEEL SQUARE,” in a series by A. W. Woods, fully illustrated, is a subject that is exceedingly interesting to the readers of the National Builder.

“HOLLOW CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS” are touched on by Fred W. Haglock, the well known authority on this subject. These blocks are coming into use more and more, and all engaged in the building industries should become familiar with their use and limitations.

THE CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN is open to all readers of The National Builder, and in this column all sorts of practical experiences are discussed by readers of the paper.

“EASY LESSONS ON ARCHITECTURE AND STYLES” is a series that is valuable to every carpenter.

“DETAILS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION,” by J. A. F. Cardiff, is a series of articles accompanied by a full page plate each month, taking up various details.

There are many other features, but a copy of the paper itself is the best description.

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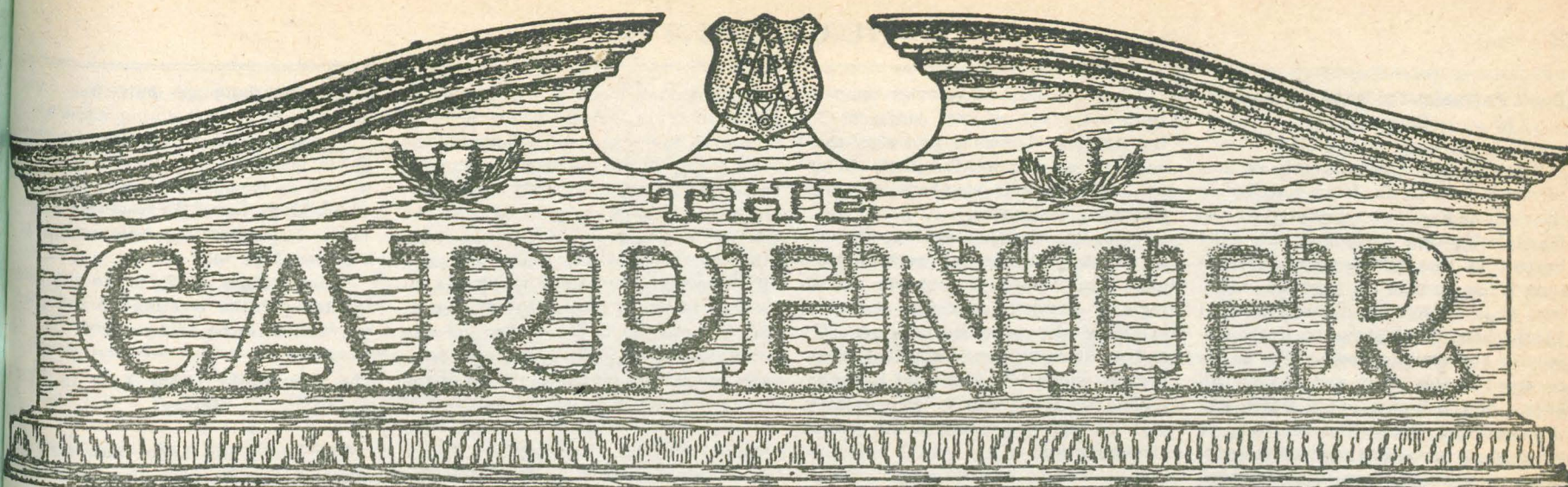
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 11
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



NEW ALBANY, IND.—There is nothing new to relate as regards local conditions; everything is working smoothly and all our members are employed. Work is plentiful around the Falls Cities at present; there is more of it than there are carpenters to do it.

* * *

McKEESPORT, PA.—Craftsmen contemplating coming to this vicinity are advised to stay where they are, or wend their way towards other quarters. Work is exceedingly dull, and newcomers will but swell the number of unemployed. Remain away.

* * *

PORTLAND, ORE.—The directors of the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, to be held in this city in 1905, being members of the Citizens' Alliance, who are antagonistic to organized labor, we hope that members of trades unions and their friends will extend to them the same courtesies that they accord to us.

* * *

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—With the unmistakable design to overflow the labor market here and to destroy unionism, the Builders' Exchange of this city is advertising in Northern papers for carpenters to come here, stating that work is plentiful and wages high. This is a false assertion; trade is exceedingly dull and many brothers are walking the streets in search of work. All carpenters are warned not to pay heed to these decoy advertisements.

* * *

KREBS, I. T.—Local Union 1716 is in very good condition, though, owing to the dullness of times our attendance is small. The majority of our members had to look elsewhere for employment, yet the different crafts of this district realize the fact that we have a lively Carpenters' Union notwithstanding the scarcity of work. Traveling brothers are advised not to come to this part of the territory with the expectation of securing employment. We have more men than work.

TOLEDO, O.—Trade has been fair this summer and our men were kept employed; but now work is slacking up and what is worse, the work let out of the architects' office is awarded to unfair contractors. These parties advertise every day for carpenters, promising steady work all winter at good wages; this is a lie on the face of it, their design being to bring in floaters and to cut wages. Carpenters will please take notice of the situation and steer clear of Toledo, O., at present.

* * *

NACOGDOCHES, TEX.—Our Local Union 1717, being organized as recently as in June last, we are as yet not properly entrenched to stand a clash with our employers, which for this reason, in our efforts to obtain recognition from them, and to enforce our trade rules, we are anxiously trying to avoid. By the end of the year, however, we expect to have our grievances adjusted and our union in better shape. We earnestly hope that migrating carpenters will co-operate with us in this endeavor, by keeping shy of this locality.

* * *

YAZOO CITY, MISS.—In our town we have one Mr. J. B. Gibson, who formerly was a union contractor somewhere in the State of Louisiana. Since his arrival here he has severed all connection with the union, joined the Contractors' Association, and is doing his contract work under non-union conditions. After causing the two local unions here a great deal of trouble we have this unfair contractor now in a tight place, and if carpenters coming here will refrain from approaching him we shall soon have him in the boat. We have at present a first-class D. C. doing efficient work and up-to-date business.

* * *

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Members of the U. B. and all carpenters coming here are advised not to accept employment from Winchester & Cullen, a contracting firm whose home is in Janesville, Miss. They have secured the contract for the Council Bluffs Public Library, and Mr. Cullen, who has charge of the carpenter work, has employed non-union men only, all ex-members, who work ten hours per day at \$2.75, which is below the union rate. L. U. 364 has declared Winchester &

Cullen and the library building unfair, which action has been indorsed by the local Trades and Labor Assembly. Our efforts to adjust the matter having failed, we take this means to inform the brothers of the situation, hoping that they will heed our warning.

* * *

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Again we desire to give brothers of trades or callings, especially building trades men, a warning. Clippings from Eastern newspapers are still being sent to our local secretaries, stating that mechanics of all kinds are greatly in demand in Southern California at extravagant wages. They are simply paid advertisements of the Employers' Associations, who desire to break up labor organizations. Take a warning from last winter's experience, when thousands of men were walking the streets vainly searching for employment, and contractors took advantage of the situation by cutting wages. Mechanics should bear in mind that this coast is the dumping ground for surplus labor from all over the continent. The Pacific ocean is hard to cross, and the return fares are double.

* * *

MT. KISCO, N. Y.—Local Union 1134 is progressing splendidly. We are admitting new members nearly every meeting night, and delinquents are paying up their back dues. We have had a very prosperous summer, and the outlook for a winter's work is very bright. There is a good chance for a few more men to secure employment, and we would like to see some good union men avail themselves of the opportunity.

The contracting firms of J. R. Dakin & Son and Geo. C. Hoffman have been declared unfair to organized labor. On April 1st the latter firm was the first to agree to the advance in wages of 50 cents per day, but afterwards refused to pay the increase. Both firms employ non-union men, hence union men should give them a wide berth.

* * *

Beware of Him.

John Northrop, a member of Local Union 705, Lorain, O., went into contracting last spring, and afterwards left the city, removing his family and goods in the dark of night, without paying the men who worked for him. He also took with him the tool box and

some tools belonging to a brother member. He is a man of about 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, has light hair and heavy, sandy mustache. He is supposed to be in Todelo, O., at present. Beware of him!

* * *

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Somerville, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.
Charleston, S. C.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Milton, Mass.	Owatonna, Minn.
Stanton, Va.	La Junta, Col.
New York City.	Forest City, Pa.
McAdoo, Pa.	Tonopak, Nev.
Tupper Lakes, N. Y.	
Clearwater Harbor, Fla.	
Latonia and Rosedale, Ky.	
Leth Bridge, Alberta, Can.	
Total—16 Local Unions.	

Death of Mrs. Frank Duffy.

On October 19th, 1904, at 11:45 a. m., Mrs. Nellie Duffy, the beloved wife of our General Secretary, Frank Duffy, died suddenly from heart failure, following child birth. Mrs. Duffy was a noble character, a devoted wife and mother, a woman of kind and benevolent disposition, who, though having lived in the city of Indianapolis only since the removal of Brotherhood headquarters from Philadelphia, less than two years ago, had made a host of friends.

The funeral took place on the 22d, and was very largely attended, the National organizations of Miners, Bricklayers and Masons, Barbers, Hod Carriers, Teamsters, Sawsmiths, the District Council of Chicago and the local unions of the city, each having sent representatives. Their high esteem for the departed and their respect and sympathy for the grief-stricken father and children in their irreparable loss, was also manifested by numerous and elaborate floral designs.

On behalf of our General Secretary, we desire to return thanks to the various organizations, members and friends, who so fraternally sent telegrams and letters of sympathy. They have given him renewed fortitude to bear up under his great affliction. Such mementoes of friendship will ever remain in grateful remembrance.

Don't Patronize the Maydole Hammer Company.

We once more would call on our members to refrain from purchasing the scab hammer manufactured by the Maydole Hammer Co., and to make the boycott of this article more effective than it has been in the past. The members of L. U. 252, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths in the employ of the company before the strike occurred in May, 1903, are still out, all efforts of the International Union and the American Federation of Labor to bring about an adjustment of the controversy having proved unsuccessful. While we are informed that the sale of the products of this unfair firm have been materially reduced, a considerable number of hammers are shipped to all parts of the country and may be used by carpenters. Assist the striking blacksmiths by leaving the Maydole scab hammer severely alone.

The Washburn Crosby Co. Still Unfair.

The agents of the Washburn-Crosby Flour and Cereal Mill Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., are circulating the report that the differences between the company and the union of cereal mill employes has been adjusted and their products placed on the fair list. This is false, the company is still refusing to submit the points in dispute to arbitration; their employes are still out on strike and entitled to the full sympathy and support of all organized labor. Keep on discriminating against the Washburn-Crosby Co. unfair flour.

British Carpenters Conferring on Amalgamation.

The question of amalgamation is again under consideration among the three national organizations of carpenters existing in Great Britain. Representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners recently met in joint conference in the city of Leicester, the Associated Society of Carpenters and Joiners having notified the conference of their inability to send representatives at this occasion, but intended submitting the matter of amalgamation to their membership and receive instructions from them.

After a general discussion on the subject and advantages of amalgamation, the following resolutions were agreed upon:

"That in the opinion of this joint meeting of the General Councils of the General Union and Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters and Joiners, amalgamation is desirable for the interest of our trade.

"That this conference, representing the General Union and Amalgamated Societies of Carpenters and Joiners, sincerely believing it to be absolutely necessary to the interest of the trade that amalgamation of the societies should take place, hereby agrees to submit the whole question in all its details to a joint committee, composed of six members of each society, and their respective general secretaries, empowering each joint committee to act if possible, with a similar number of the Associated Society.

"That the joint secretaries communicate the result of this conference to the Associated Society and seek their co-operation by inviting them to appoint six of their members to act on this joint committee."

According to later advices the cabinet makers and wood workers have also been invited to join in the efforts of establishing one great organization of the wood working industry and we sincerely hope that dual organization, which is a detriment to the interests of any trade in any country, will ere long be a thing of the past in Great Britain.

Our Thirteenth General Convention.

The thirteenth General Convention of the U. B., held in Milwaukee, Wis., adjourned on the 6th of October, having been in session consecutively for sixteen days. It has thus surpassed any previous conventions as to time consumed and as to the number of delegates in attendance. In addition to the brief review on the transactions of the convention in last month's journal, up to the time when that issue went to press, we will now make mention of the most important subsequent proceedings.

The numerous amendments to the Constitution adopted and now before the membership for a referendum vote will be found elsewhere in this issue. For obvious reasons we refrain from any comment on the proposed changes to our laws. However, we can not help calling particular attention of our local unions and members to the amendment providing for an increase of our per capita tax from 20 to 25 cents per member per month. This is a proposition which has been voted down by the referendum vote on several previous occasions, and it is most urgently desired that it may not meet with a similar fate in this instance. The necessity of increasing the revenues of the General Office has been frequently and very forcibly commented on by members in the columns of this journal, as well as in the reports of our General Officers to the convention. It should be well understood by each and every member at this time that the present amount of per capita to headquarters has become entirely inadequate to meet the expenses accruing from trade movements and death and disability claims. It is comparatively but a small sacrifice to pay the additional amount of 5 cents per member per month, while the levying of an assessment, which will be inevitable should this amendment not be concurred in, has generally been found objectionable by our membership.

The convention consumed three days' time in discussing and investigating charges of extravagance against the General Officers contained in a report submitted by the General Executive Board.

The committee of seven appointed, one from each district for investigation of this matter, handed in a report exonerating the General Officers from all charges, which finally was adopted by a vote of 318 to 117.

The long-pending question of jurisdiction came up on receipt of a communication from Sam Gompers recommending the appointment of a committee to meet with a committee of the

Amalgamated Wood Workers for the purpose of trying to bring about a more harmonious feeling between the two organizations. The convention instructed the G. S. to reply and ascertain the information as to whether the A. W. W. had requested that such action be taken by the convention, and if the conference as suggested was intended to try to so amalgamate the A. W. W. into the U. B. so that but one organization of Carpenters and Joiners, comprising all the branches of the wood working industry, as enumerated in Sec. 61 of our General Constitution would hereafter be recognized by the A. F. of L. To this Sam Gompers later on replied that the A. W. W. did not suggest the conference, but that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. of its own initiative had authorized him to send the letter to General President Huber recommending the appointment of a conference committee to which the A. W. W. on their part had consented. Further action in this matter was deferred until such time as it is evident that no spirit of prejudice exists and that any committees that may be appointed would be able to bring about an amalgamation of the A. W. W. with the U. B.

The following resolution condemning the outrages committed by the Governor of Colorado, the military authorities and the mine owners and Citizens' Alliances of that State, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the State of Colorado there is an organized and determined effort being made by an organization known as the Mine Owners' Association, in conjunction with the Citizens' Alliance, to destroy an organization known as the Western Federation of Miners; and

WHEREAS, The military arm of the State has been used by the chief executive of the State to aid these organizations in carrying out their purpose; and

WHEREAS, To accomplish this, extreme and awful methods have been used, such as confining in bull-pens, and deporting peaceable and law-abiding citizens, deposing by threats and force, and without any semblance of legal process, city and county officials, filling their places with men ready and willing to do their bidding, wholly disregarding constitutional and property rights, thereby making it next to impossible to retain allegiance to any labor organization; and

WHEREAS, The Locals of the U. B. in these sections of the State have been almost destroyed, and if maintained financial aid must at once be given by this convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the U. B. C. and J. of A., in convention assembled, most emphatically denounces such actions on the part of Governor Peabody, the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, as being diametrically opposed to the fundamental principles on which this government was founded and rests, and contrary to all principles of justice and equity; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention at once come to the relief of our needy brothers in Cripple Creek, Victor, Trinidad and Telluride.

A motion to publish THE CARPENTER

in English language only was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

The suggestion to publish the journal in magazine form and style and to be sold to members, through the local unions at 25 cents per year per member, is also before the membership for a referendum vote.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., is the city designated for the meeting of the next convention, to be held in 1906.

The New Child Labor Law in New Jersey.

The new Child Labor Law now in effect in the State of New Jersey, if conscientiously carried out, will place New Jersey in the foremost ranks of all States, so far as child labor is concerned.

The new law provides the minimum age at which children may be employed, the length of time they shall work each day or week. It defines the methods by which their ages shall be certified; it fixes a penalty for false affidavits; it insists upon every necessary privilege of factory inspection; it provides for the protection of employed children against accident; it compels dangerous machinery to be guarded; it requires employers to provide liberal air space and ventilation; it prohibits children from being set to cleaning machinery in motion; it looks after the sanitation of shops in which children are employed; it provides against improper forfeiture of wages; proscribes the abuse of sweatshops; forbids the use of unsafe stairways, and compels the construction of proper, safe and adequate fire escapes where such are needed.

State of Carpenter Trade in Great Britain.

In his report for September, 1904, the General Secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners' Society of Great Britain has the following to say of trade conditions in that country:

Employment in the building trades continued dull during August, and on the whole showed little change as compared with July. It is, however, much worse than a year ago. Employment in the shipbuilding trade shows a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, but is still bad; it is worse than a year ago.

We regret the continued increase of the number of our members claiming Unemployed Benefits, which indicates clearly a depression in trade all over the country. This cannot be wondered at, when we take into account the vast amount of our nation's wealth that has been needlessly and extravagantly expended by our government during late years by engaging in warfare. Two hundred and fifty millions of money can not be spent in such a manner without leaving its after effects behind it, and we are experiencing that by this depression in trade. Good times or bad times, working men should be loyal to their trade union and endeavor to make it even stronger in the face of adversity. It is the best friend the workman ever had, ever can have or ever will have.

Only that day dawns to which we are awake.—Walden.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

General Office

STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

General President

WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Secretary

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

General Treasurer

THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 520, Indianapolis

First Vice-president

T. M. GUERIN, 487 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

H. C. FULLER, 1231 W. Woodard street, Denison, Tex.

General Executive Board.

WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 503 Garden City Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 111, Tampa, Fla.

WM. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

P. H. MCCARTHY, Clunie Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 25 Cinderella Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven, Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



GENERAL VOTE ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION,

**As Agreed to and Adopted by the
Thirteenth General Convention,
Held in Milwaukee, Wis.,
Sept. 19 to Oct. 6, 1904.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 25, 1904.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Greeting:

The subjoined are the amendments and alterations agreed to and adopted by the thirteenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood, held in Milwaukee, Wis., September 19th to October 6th, 1904, which have been compiled by a committee appointed for that purpose by General President William D. Huber.

As many important changes are proposed in these amendments, it is absolutely necessary to hold a special called meeting of your union to consider same in order to vote intelligently thereon.

It now becomes my duty, in accordance with Sections 137 and 184 (a) of the General Constitution, as General Secretary, to submit to all local unions and members thereof these amendments, for a general vote in their respective meetings.

This vote must be returned to the General Office by December 8th, 1904, at the latest. Take the vote by show

of hands "FOR" and "AGAINST" each proposition separately. Only the actual vote cast at a meeting of your local union in this manner will be counted. The two official forms sent to each local union should be filled out correctly and signed by the President and Secretary of each local union, the seal of the local union should be affixed. One of these forms must be returned to this office by December 8th; the other should be filed away for future reference. Votes received after December 8th, 1904, will not be counted.

Be kind enough to attend to these matters in detail, and oblige,

Faternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Amendments to General Constitution.

Sec. 10. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote; no proxy representation shall be allowed.

A delegate to the convention must hold credentials from the local of which he is a member, but several locals can club together, or so can unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate, but he must hold credentials from the union of which he is a member.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Sec. 15 (a). The General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer and a General Executive Board of seven members, who shall be exempt from all local duties in the L. U. to which they belong.

Sec. 15 (b). Salaries of General Officers shall be as follows:

The General President, \$2,000 annually.

The General Secretary, \$2,000 annually.

The General Treasurer, \$1,800 annually.

The members of the General Executive Board and the General Organizers shall receive the sum of \$4.00 per day for such part of their time as is used in the service of the U. B. All salaries of the General Officers shall be fixed by the General Convention subject to the referendum vote of the membership of the U. B.

Sec. 15 (c) be amended as follows:

The names of all nominees for all General Offices shall be referred to the members of the U. B. for referendum vote, and the nominees receiving a plurality vote of the members shall be declared elected. Nominations for all General Offices shall be made during the sessions of the General Convention, and immediately submitted to the members for referendum vote, and the term of office of those elected shall commence and expire on the first day of February each two years thereafter. The foregoing officers shall be elected by the Australian ballot system as follows: The names of all nominees shall be printed on official ballots supplied by the U. B. Members making an X opposite the name of the nominee he wishes to vote for. The use of all other ballots shall be prohibited. All officers elected shall hold office for two years, or until their successors are duly chosen and qualified.

Sec. 15 (d) (new section). No member shall be eligible as a General Officer, organizer or deputy for the U. B. unless he is at the time of his election

or appointment in the employ of the U. B., or is working at the trade and depending upon the same for a livelihood, and shall not enter or be in the employ of any other individual or organization during his term of office.

Sec. 18. In case of charges against any General Officer, the G. P. shall have power to suspend said officer pending an investigation by the G. E. B. Such investigation to take place, and the finding of the G. E. B. submitted to a general vote of the local unions within thirty days; the result of said vote to be returned to the G. P. within thirty days thereafter, and should the accused be found guilty as charged, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the U. B. voting, the G. P. shall make the suspension permanent.

Sec. 19 (new section). In case of charges against the G. P., the Gen. V.-P.'s, in conjunction with the G. E. B., shall have power to suspend said officer pending an investigation by the G. E. B., with the Gen. V.-P.'s. And the findings of the court so organized shall be submitted by the G. S. to a vote of all the members of the U. B. within thirty days after the findings are complete, the result of said vote to be returned within thirty days thereafter, and should the accused be found guilty as charged by a two-thirds' vote of all the members of the U. B. voting, the aforesaid officers shall make the suspension permanent.

Strike out Sec. 19, reading as follows: "In case of charges against any General Officer, the G. P. shall have power to suspend said officer pending an investigation by the G. E. B."

Sec. 53. To be amended by striking out all after the word "month" in the second line. (See Sec. 76.)

Sec. 55. Each local union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five cents per month for each beneficial and semi-beneficial member in good standing (not three months in arrears). All moneys received by the G. S. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B. and payment of all death and disability benefits prescribed by the Constitution, together with all legal demands made upon the U. B.

Sec. 59. A local union, when three months in arrears to the U. B., shall be suspended. The G. S. shall by registered letter, notify the L. U. when two months in arrears before the fifteenth day of the third month. It is the duty of the members of the locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid and receipts for the same read at the meeting.

Sec. 64. Strike out "18" in the first line and insert "17."

Add to Sec. 70: And while a member is contracting, or engaged in any occupation other than carpentry he shall not be entitled to a voice or vote in his local union.

Sec. 71. No member of the U. B. can remain in, or become a member of more than one local union, or any other organization of Carpenters and Joiners, under penalty of expulsion. Any member joining the army or navy shall not be entitled to financial benefits.

Sec. 88. Insert "and R. S." after "Financial Secretary" in the first line.

Sec. 89 (a). When a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues he is not in good standing, and is thereby

suspended from all benefits in the interim, and will not again be in benefit until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full, including the current month.

Sec. 113 (a). A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his local union to work in another locality, or transfers his membership, must apply to the F. S. and procure a clearance card. It is compulsory for the local union to issue said card, providing the member has no charges pending against him and pays all arrearages, together with ensuing and current month's dues in advance and ten cents for the card. He shall deposit said card in the union having jurisdiction on the first meeting night after having secured work.

RESIGNATIONS AND SALOON KEEPERS.

Sec. 118. A member can withdraw or sever his connection with the U. B. by resignation in writing, and it shall require a two-thirds' vote of members present at a regular meeting to accept a resignation. No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be admitted or retained as a member. A member wishing to withdraw or sever his connection with the U. B. shall present his resignation in writing, which shall be laid over for two weeks for investigation.

Sec. 121. Where a D. C. exists, it shall adopt rules for the government of strikes and lockouts in that district. Where a member from an outside district goes into any city to take advantage of better conditions he shall take the risk of being called out on strike without pay, as provided for in Sections 45 and 46.

Sec. 133. Relief in case of strikes or lockouts may be given members only at such rate and extent as the general funds will warrant, and shall not be payable before the end of the second week of the strike or lockout, and then from the beginning of the second week, provided financial aid has been voted by the G. E. B. and the strike or lockout has been legally sanctioned by that body. All members shall be entitled to relief, provided that a member who is in arrears shall out of his first payments square up his arrears in full. In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed where such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike-pay under our laws.

Sec. 138. The officers of a local union shall be a President, Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Financial Secretary, a Treasurer, a Conductor, a Warden, and at least three Trustees. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 153 (a). The F. S. shall receive all moneys paid into the union, and immediately make an entry of same in the day book with ink. He shall at the close of each meeting pay the same to the Treasurer, from whom he shall take a receipt; he shall keep a correct account of each member, with full name and residence.

Sec. 158 (d). The Trustees through the Recording Secretary shall notify all members of the L. U. to be present at the first meeting night of each quarter for the purpose of comparing the members' due cards with the books of the F. S. A fine of not less than 25 cents shall be imposed on each member who fails to attend this quarterly meeting.

Sec. 169 (a). The President shall

impose all fines as laid down by the Constitution and By-Laws, unless otherwise provided.

Sec. 169 (b). All fines and assessments legally levied shall be charged by the F. S. to the member from whom due and shall stand against such person as regular dues, and are payable within thirty days, and must be liquidated prior to any dues, to entitle him to any privilege, rights or benefits of this U. B. Members working during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Sec. 170. A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the local union or D. C. where the offense was committed, and if he is a traveling member a copy of the verdict must be sent to the L. U. of which he is a member. Any local union may fine, expel or suspend a member, by a three-fourths' vote, when the evidence is plain and the circumstances require immediate action. A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

Sec. 180. No donation for any purpose shall be given, nor tax or special assessment shall be levied by any local union, except by a two-thirds vote of all members present, and can not be declared valid upon the night of its introduction, but must lay over at least two weeks for consideration (except in case of appeal for aid from sister L. U. on strike with sanction of the G. E. B.). The union in the meantime must notify all members by mail that said donation, tax or assessment is pending.

Sec. 183 (b). No shop or mill shall be entitled to the labels except such shop or mill has an eight-hour work-day and a minimum pay of 30 cents per hour to all bench and machine hands, and employs members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from the District Council or local union. "And the General President shall have power to grant dispensation to use a stamp or die, where such will be beneficial to the organization."

Sec. 183 (j). "It shall be the duty of all District Councils and local unions to promote the use of trim and shop-made carpenter work bearing this label, and wherever possible to prevent the members under their jurisdiction from encouraging the use of any unfair material by handling same."

STANDING DECISIONS OF THE G. E. B.

Amendment. That the standing decision of the G. E. B., rendered Feb. 19th, 1886, read as follows: "A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the union, or out on official business, must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office."

Strike out decision of March 12, 1887. See Sec. 65. Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

Strike out decision of Oct. 10, 1895. See Sec. 176, General Constitution.

Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C., and not in the local union.

Strike out decision of June 16, 1887. See Sec. 104, General Constitution.

The occupation of a paid city fire-

man is hazardous and a member so engaged can not be allowed benefits.

Strike out decision of Oct. 22, 1887. See Sec. 106 (b), General Constitution.

Claims for disability benefit must date to the time of accident.

Strike out decision of Jan. 5, 1889. See Sec. 70, General Constitution.

A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available he should have the non-union men he hires join the union.

Strike out decision of Sept. 7, 1889. See Sec. 89 (a), General Constitution.

A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues can not pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Strike out decision of Nov. 2, 1889.

A fine can be imposed by a local union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

Decision of G. E. B., Nov. 15, 1890.

Amend the decision by striking out the words "walking delegate" and inserting "business agent."

Strike out decision of April 17, 1891.

It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

Note.—This is merely advisory in its terms, and is in fact not a decision, therefore not binding on any district. Such being the case, it should be stricken out.

Strike out decision of Jan. 13, 1891. See Sec. 64, General Constitution.

A local union can not admit a boy under 18 years.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

THE CARPENTER to be published in the future in magazine form and style.

THE CARPENTER to be sent to each member's home address monthly at 25 cents per year per copy.

(Signed) J. JENSEN,
JAMES JORDAN,
JAMES F. GRIME,
Compilation Committee...

Attest: FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Proceedings of the Newly Elected General Executive Board.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 4, 1904.

Bros. Wm. Deyl, P. H. McCarthy, Franklin Pimbley, D. A. Post, Wm. Schardt, T. J. Sullivan and John Walquist, the members of the General Executive Board elected by the Thirteenth Biennial Convention, met on above date at the West Side Turner Hall after installation of the General Officers by W. C. Hall, of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

Being called to order by Bro. Post, Wm. Schardt was elected chairman, and Franklin Pimbley, Secretary.

The Board then adjourned, to meet again at 1:30 p. m., October 6th.

October 6th, 1904.

Session held at St. Charles Hotel, 1:30 p. m.

All members present but Bro. Schardt. Application of L. U. 260, Waterbury, Conn., for financial aid. Donation having been made by convention, no action necessary.

Application of L. U. 830, Oil City, Pa., for financial assistance. Laid over for further consideration.

Appeal of Bro. J. N. Culver, of Newark, N. J., from decision of G. P. relative to payment of strike certificates. Laid over until January session.

Appeal of L. U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va., from decision of G. S., disapproving Henry Bopp death claim. Postponed until January meeting.

Request of L. U. 644, Pekin, Ill., for permission to appeal to local unions for sub-

scriptions toward establishing a co-operative shop. Denied.

Appeal of L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., from decision of G. S., denying E. O. Anderson disability claim. Decision sustained.

The Board instructs the G. S. to have books and accounts for past and current quarter audited by Lybrand, Ross Bros., expert accountants of Philadelphia, Pa.

Board adjourns to meet in General Office at Indianapolis, on January 23, 1905.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,

Secretary G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secretary.

Urabstimmung

—über die—

Amendments zur General-Constitution

vorgeschlagen und angenommen von der, vom 19. September bis 6. Oktober 1904 in Milwaukee, Wis., abgehaltenen dreizehnten General-Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind.,
den 25. Oktober 1904.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder aller Lokal-Unions der U. B.

Nachfolgend unterbreite ich Euch die von der dreizehnten General-Convention angenommenen Amendements, wie dieselben vom G. B. zu diesem Zwecke ernannten Comité zusammengestellt wurden.

Da es sich hier um verschiedentliche und wichtige Constitutions-Veränderungen handelt, ist es absolut notwendig, daß die Lokal-Unions eine Spezial-General-Versammlung einberufen, um dieselben in Erwägung zu ziehen und in intelligenter Weise darüber abzustimmen.

Es ist meine Pflicht als General-Sekretär, und in Uebereinstimmung mit den Sectionen 137 und 148 (a) der General-Constitution, den Lokal-Unions, die Amendements zur Urabstimmung vorzulegen.

Das Resultat der Abstimmung ist spätestens bis zum 8ten Dezember 1904, der General-Offize zuzuführen.

Ueber jedes einzelne Amendement ist separat durch Hände aufheben abzustimmen und die für und dagegen abgegebenen Stimmen zu notiren.

Nur die wirklich, in einer, wie oben bezeichneten, Versammlung abgegebenen Stimmen werden berücksichtigt und gezählt werden.

Die beiden offiziellen Formulare, welche einer jeden Lokal-Union zu diesem Zwecke zugehen, müssen richtig ausgefüllt, von dem Präsidenten und Sekretär der Lokal-Union unterzeichnet, und der Stempel beigefügt werden.

Eines dieser Formulare ist bis zum 8ten Dezember 1904, an die General-Offize zuzuführen und das andere von der Lokal-Union behufs späterer Bezugnahme aufzubewahren.

Abstimmungs-Resultate, welche der General-Offize nach dem 8ten Dezember 1904 zugehen, werden keine Berücksichtigung finden.

Ich bitte, diesen Angelegenheiten die nöthige Aufmerksamkeit zu schenken und zeichne

Brüderlichst,
Frank Duffy,
General-Sekretär.

Amendirte Sectionen der General-Constitution.

Seit. 10. Jeder Delegat soll zu einer Stimme berechtigt, und keine Stellvertretung erlaubt sein. Ein Delegat zu einer Convention der U. B. muß im Besitze eines, von der U. B., deren Mitglied er ist, ausgestellten Mandates sein, doch können sich mehrere L. U.'s oder solche in einem D. C. vertretenen, zur Erwählung eines Delegaten verbinden, aber nur die U. B., welcher der erwählte Delegat angehört, kann demselben ein Mandat ausstellen.

General-Beamten.

Seit. 15 (a). Die General-Beamten der U. B. sollen bestehen aus einem General-Präsidenten, zwei Vize-Präsidenten, einem General-Sekretär, einem General-Schatzmeister und einem General-Executive-Board von sieben Mitgliedern, welche

aller lokalen Pflichten in der U. B., deren sie angehören, entbunden sein sollen.

Seit. 15 (b). Die Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen wie folgt sein: Der General-Präsident soll \$2,000 jährlich, Der General-Sekretär soll \$2,000 jährlich, Der General-Schatzmeister soll \$1,800 jährlich erhalten und

Die Mitglieder des General-Executive-Boards und die General-Organisatoren sollen die Summe von \$4.00 täglich für die Zeit erhalten während der sie im Dienste der U. B. stehen. Alle Gehälter der General-Beamten sollen von der General-Convention festgesetzt werden und der Gutheißung der Urabstimmung unterworfen sein.

Seit. 15 (c). Die Namen aller Candidaten für alle General-Beamtenstellen, sollen den Mitgliedern der U. B. zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden und diejenigen Candidaten, welche die höchste Stimmenzahl erhielten, sollen als erwählt erklärt werden. Nominationen für alle General-Beamten sollen während der Tagung der Convention vorgenommen und sofort der Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden. Der Amtstermin der General-Beamten soll am 1ten Februar beginnen und nach zweijähriger Dauer am 1ten Februar ablaufen. Vorwähnte Beamten sollen gemäß des australischen Wahlsystems erwählt werden. Gedruckte, die Namen aller Candidaten enthaltende offizielle Stimmzettel sollen den L. U.'s von der General-Offize der U. B. geliefert werden und die Mitglieder, hinter dem Namen des Candidaten, für welchen sie zu stimmen wünschen, ein Kreuz (X) beifügen. Der Gebrauch aller anderen Stimmzettel ist verboten. Alle Beamten sollen zwei Jahre im Amt bleiben, oder bis ihre Nachfolger vorchriftsgemäß erwählt und in ihr Amt eingesezt sind.

Seit. 15 (d)—neue Section. Kein Mitglied soll als General-Beamter, Organisator oder Abgesandter wählbar sein, das nicht zur Zeit der Wahl oder Ernennung von der U. B. beschäftigt, oder zur Festsetzung seines Unterhaltes im Gewerbe beschäftigt ist; und soll während seiner Amtsdauer nicht in die Dienste einer anderen Person oder Organisation treten.

§ 18. Wenn Klagen gegen einen General-Beamten erhoben werden, so soll der G. B. die Macht haben, denselben während der Untersuchung des Falles seitens des G. E. B. zu suspendiren. Diese Untersuchung muß innerhalb dreißig Tagen stattfinden und das Resultat derselben ist den Lokal-Unions innerhalb dieses Zeitraumes zur Urabstimmung zu unterbreiten. Das Resultat dieser Urabstimmung ist dem G. B. innerhalb weiterer dreißig Tagen zuzuführen, und sollte der Angeklagte durch zwei Drittel der abgegebenen Stimmen des beschuldigten Vergehens schuldig befunden werden, so soll der G. B. die Suspension als permanent erklären.

(Anmerkung:) Die einzige Aenderung in der englischen Constitution besteht in der Beifügung des Wortes: "abgegebenen" (Stimmen) (members "voting") Diese Aenderung ist bereits in der deutschen Ausgabe vorgeesehen, mithin ist Seit. 18 im Deutschen unverändert.)

Seit. 19—(neue Section.) Wenn Klagen gegen den G. B. erhoben werden, so sollen die General-Vize-Präsidenten, in Verbindung mit dem G. E. B. den Fall untersuchen und die Macht haben, denselben während der Dauer der Untersuchung zu suspendiren. Den Befund dieses so gebildeten Gerichtes soll der G. E. innerhalb 30 Tagen, und nachdem alles Beweismaterial vollständig vorliegt, einer Urabstimmung der Mitglieder der U. B. unterbreiten. Das Resultat dieser Abstimmung sollen die L. U.'s innerhalb weiterer 30 Tagen dem G. E. zuzuführen und sollte die Anklage, wie erhoben, von zwei Drittel der abstimmenden Mitglieder als berechtigt befunden werden, so soll der vorher erwähnte angeklagte Beamte als schuldig erklärt, und die Suspension permanent gemacht werden.

Seit. 19 sei gestrichen. (Diese Section ist eine Wiederholung des ersten Satzes der Section 18 und lautet folgendermaßen:

Seit. 19. Im Falle von Anklagen gegen einen General-Beamten soll der G. B. die Macht haben, während die Untersuchung vor dem G. E. B. schwebt, solchen Beamten zu suspendiren.)

Seit. 53. Der ganze Nachsatz nach dem Worte: "werden," in der zweiten Zeile, sei gestrichen. (Siehe Seit. 76.)

Seit. 55. Jede L. U. soll monatlich für jedes gutstehende (nicht drei Monate

im Rückstande) vollberechtigte oder theilweise benefitberechtigte Mitglied fünf und zwanzig (25) Cents an den G. S. entrichten. Alle bei dem G. S. eingehenden Gelder sollen als Fond für die Verwaltung der V. B. dienen und für Bezahlung aller Sterbe- und Unfall-Benefits, sowie aller sonstigen gesetzlichen Ansprüche an die V. B. verwendet werden.

Sekt. 59. Wenn eine V. B. drei Monate mit ihren Beiträgen an die V. B. im Rückstande ist, soll sie suspendirt werden. Wenn eine V. B. zwei Monate im Rückstande ist, so soll sie der G. S. vor dem fünfzehnten des dritten Monats in einem registrierten Briefe hiervon benachrichtigen.

Es ist die Pflicht der Mitglieder aller V. B.'s darauf zu sehen, daß letztere ihre Tage pünktlich entrichten und daß die Quittung für dieselbe in der Versammlung vorlesen wird.

Sekt. 64. Lehrlinge über 17 Jahre, von gutem Rufe, können als Mitglieder aufgenommen werden, und wenn sie 21 Jahre alt, sechs Monate guttugend und sonstwie qualifiziert sind, wie in Sektion 61 vorgezeichnet, als zu Benefit berechnete Mitglieder gelten.

Sekt. 70—(Zusatz.) Und wenn ein Mitglied als Contractor oder in einem anderen Berufszweige, und nicht im Carpenter-Gewerbe beschäftigt ist, soll es weder zu beratender noch zu entscheidender Stimme in den Versammlungen seiner V. B. berechnigt sein.

Sekt. 71. Kein Mitglied der V. B. kann Mitglied in zwei Lokal-Unions, oder Mitglied einer anderen Organisation sein, noch werden, außer in der Organisation der Zimmerleute und Bauhandwerker, wibrigensfalls es bestraft oder ausgestoßen werden soll. Jrgend ein Mitglied, welches sich der Armee oder Flotte anschließt, soll nicht zu finanziellen Benefits berechnigt sein.

Sekt. 88. Nach den Worten „Finanz-Sekretär“, in der zweiten Zeile seien die Worte „und Protokoll-Sekretär“ (V. S.) beigelegt.

Sekt. 89 (a). Wenn ein Mitglied eine Summe schuldet, welche den Betrag von drei Monats-Beiträgen gleichkommt, ist es nicht mehr guttugend und von allen Benefits in der Zwischenzeit suspendirt, und kommt nicht eher wieder in's Benefit, als drei Monate nach der Bezahlung aller Rückstände, die Beiträge für den laufenden Monat mit einbegreifen.

Sekt. 113 (a). Ein Mitglied, welches den Wirkungskreis seiner V. B. verläßt, um in einer anderen Lokalität zu arbeiten, oder seine Mitgliedschaft übertragen will, muß von dem F. S. eine Freikarte verlangen. Die V. B. ist verpflichtet, solche Karte auszustellen, vorausgesetzt, das betreffende Mitglied nicht unter Anklage steht und die Beiträge für den laufenden und nachfolgenden Monat im Voraus und zehn Cents für die Karte bezahlt hat. Das Mitglied muß besagte Karte der V. B. des Wirkungskreises am ersten Versammlungs-Abend, nachdem er Arbeit erhalten hat, einreichen.

Resignationen und Wirtthe.

Sekt. 118. Ein Mitglied kann austreten oder seine Verbindung mit der V. B. lösen, indem er seine Resignation schriftlich einreicht, und nur in einer regelmäßigen Sitzung kann eine Resignation mit Zweidrittel-Majorität angenommen werden. Personen, welche herausgehende Getränke verkaufen, können nicht als Mitglieder aufgenommen werden, noch können sie ihre Mitgliedschaft aufrecht erhalten. Ein Mitglied, welches auszutreten, oder seine Verbindung mit der V. B. zu lösen wünscht, muß seine Resignation schriftlich einreichen und muß dieselbe zwei Wochen, behufs Unterzeichnung zurückgelegt werden.

Sekt. 121. Wo ein D. C. besteht, soll dieser die Regeln für die Leitung von Strikes und Lockouts in jenem Distrikt feststellen. Ein Mitglied, welches in einem, außerhalb des Wirkungskreises seines eigenen Distrikts gelegenen Orte, in Arbeit tritt, um die größeren Vortheile der an diesem Orte eingeführten Arbeitsbedingungen zu genießen, soll dies auf sein eigenes Risiko hin thun und zur Niederlegung der Arbeit (Strike) beordert werden können, ohne zu Strike-Unterstützung, wie in Sekt. 45 und 46 vorgehoben, berechnigt zu sein.

Sekt. 133. Strike- oder Lockout-Unterstützung soll nur in solchem Betrage oder Maßstabe an die Mitglieder ausgezahlt werden, wie dies die General-Kasse erlaubt, und soll solche Unterstützung nicht

vor Schluß der zweiten Woche des Strikes oder Lockouts und von dem Beginn der zweiten Woche an gerechnet, bezahlt werden; vorausgesetzt, daß der Strike oder Lockout seitens des G. C. B. gesetzlich sanktioniert und finanzielle Unterstützung bewilligt wurde. Alle Mitglieder sollen unter der Bedingung, daß rückständige Mitglieder von der ersten Unterstützungssumme ihre vollständigen Rückstände begleichen, zur Unterstützung berechnigt sein. Bei allen Strikes und Lockouts sollen nur solche Mitglieder, die an dem Orte beschäftigt sind an welchem dieselben stattfinden, unter unseren Gesetzen zu Unterstützung berechnigt sein.

Sekt. 138. Die Beamten einer V. B. sind ein Präsident, Vice-Präsident, Protokoll-Sekretär, Finanz-Sekretär, Schatzmeister, Conductor, Warden und wenigstens drei Trustees. Sieben Mitglieder bilden ein Quorum.

Sekt. 153 (a). Der F. S. soll alle in die Union eingezahlten Gelder in Empfang nehmen und sofort, mit Tinte, die Eintragungen im Tagebuche, (Journal) machen. Er soll am Schluß jeder Versammlung die empfangenen Beträge gegen Quittung dem Schatzmeister einhändigen. Er soll über jedes Mitglied ein genaues Rechnungskonto und ein Verzeichniß der vollen Namen und Adressen der Mitglieder führen.

Sekt. 158 (d). Die Trustees sollen alle Mitglieder der V. B. durch den F. S. auffordern, in der ersten Versammlung eines jeden Quartals anwesend zu sein, um die Beitragsarten der Mitglieder mit den Büchern des F. S. zu vergleichen. Eine Strafe von nicht weniger als 25 Cents soll jedem Mitgliede auferlegt werden, welches unterläßt, dieser Versammlung beizuwohnen.

Sekt. 169 (a). Der Präsident soll alle von der Constitution und den Nebengesetzen vorgezeichneten Strafen verhängen, falls nicht anderweitig verfügt wird.

Sekt. 169 (b). Alle Geldstrafen oder gesetzlichen Affekments sind vom F. S. dem betreffenden Mitglied anzurechnen, werden wie regelmäßige Beiträge betrachtet, sind binnen dreißig Tagen zu bezahlen und müssen vor den Beiträgen bezahlt werden, wenn der Betreffende zu irgend welchen Rechten, Privilegien oder Benefits der V. B. berechnigt sein will. Mitglieder, welche während einem Ausstande in Arbeit stehen, müssen eine Strike-Steuer entrichten wenn eine solche erhoben wird.

Sekt. 170. Ein Mitglied muß unter der Jurisdiktion der V. B. oder des D. C., in deren Bezirk das Vergehen begangen wurde, angeklagt und prozessirt werden, und wenn es ein sich auf der Reise befindliches Mitglied ist, muß der Union, deren Mitglied es ist, eine Abschrift des Urtheils zugestellt werden. Jrgend eine V. B. kann durch eine Dreiviertel-Majorität Strafen auferlegen, austreten oder suspendiren, wenn die Beweise klar auf der Hand liegen und die Umstände sofortiges Handeln erfordern. Wenn sich ein Mitglied in einem Beschwerde-Fall an die Civil-Gerichte wendet, so vergibt es sich dadurch seines Appellations-Rechtes innerhalb der V. B.

Sekt. 180. Es soll keine Geldschenkungen für irgend einen Zweck gemacht, noch Abgaben oder spezielle Steuern von irgend einer V. B. auferlegt werden, ohne daß dies von einer Zweidrittel-Mehrheit der anwesenden Mitglieder beschlossen wurde. Ein dahingehender Beschluß kann nicht an demselben Abend, in dem der Vorschlag gemacht wurde, für rechtsgültig erklärt, sondern muß mindestens auf zwei Wochen behufs Erwägung zurückgelegt werden; ausgenommen, wenn es sich um ein Hülfegesuch handelt, welches von einer Schwester-Lokal-Union der V. B. ausgeht, deren Zustand vom G. C. B. sanktioniert wurde. In der Zwischenzeit müssen alle Mitglieder der Union brieflich davon in Kenntniß gesetzt werden, daß die Frage besagten Gesuchtes, Abgabe oder Steuer in der Schwebe ist.

Sekt. 183 (b). Keine Fabrik oder Sägemühle soll zur Benutzung des Labels berechnigt sein, in welcher die achtstündige Arbeitszeit nicht eingeführt ist, oder die allen ihren Angestellten, Maschinenarbeitern, mit einbegriffen, nicht einen Minimal-Lohn von 30 Cents per Stunde bezahlt und ausschließlich Mitglieder der V. B. beschäftigt, aufgenommen, in Fällen, wo der G. B. auf Application eines D. C. oder einer V. B. ein Ausnahmerecht gewährt hat. Und der G. B. soll die Macht haben, den Gebrauch eines Metal- oder Gummi-Stempels zur Anbringung

des Labels zuzulassen wenn dies der Organisation zum Vortheil gereicht.

Sekt. 183 (j). Es soll die Pflicht aller D. C.'s oder V. B.'s sein, der Verwendung von Begleitungs-Gegenständen (trim) und in der Werkstätte hergestellten Carpenter-Arbeit, die mit diesem Label versehen ist, Vorschub zu leisten und wo immer möglich, die Mitglieder ihres Wirkungskreises von dem Handhaben oder Aufstellen von Nicht-Union-Material abzuhalten.

Stehende G. C. B. Beschlüsse.

Die betreffende, unter'm 19ten Februar 1886 getroffenen Entscheidung des G. C. B. soll folgendermaßen lauten:

Ein Mitglied, welches sich während einer Versammlung im Sprechzimmer (anteroom) befindet, um im Auftrage der Union Geschäfte zu verrichten, oder amtlich von der Union außerhalb des Versammlungs-lokales beschäftigt ist, soll als anwesend betrachtet werden und zur Nomination für eine Beamtenstelle berechnigt sein.

Folgende Entscheidungen seien geschrieben:

12ten März 1887: Personen, welche mit einem Bruch oder chronischem Rheumatismus behaftet sind, können nur als theilweise zu Benefit berechnigte Mitglieder aufgenommen werden. (Siehe Sektion 65.)

10ten Oktober 1895: An Orten, wo ein D. C. besteht, hat derselbe das alleinige Recht, über Anklagen wegen Verletzung der Gewerksregeln zu verhandeln und abzuurtheilen. Das angeklagte Mitglied muß von dem D. C. und nicht von einer Lokal-Union verurtheilt, und von demselben abgeurtheilt werden. (Siehe Sekt. 176.)

16ten Juni 1887: Die Beschäftigung eines bezahlten städtischen Feuerwehrmannes ist gefährlich, und ein als solcher angestelltes Mitglied ist nicht zu Benefit berechnigt. (Siehe Sekt. 104.)

22ten Oktober 1887: Forderungen für Unfall-Benefit müssen den Datum des Tages des Unfalles tragen. (Siehe Sekt. 106 b.)

5ten Januar 1889: Ein Union-Contractor soll nur Union-Mitglieder beschäftigen, wenn solche zu haben sind, und wenn nicht, so soll er die von ihm beschäftigten Nicht-Union-Carpenter veranlassen der Union beizutreten. (Siehe Sekt. 70.)

7ten September 1889: Ein Mitglied, welches drei Monats-Beiträge schuldet, kann nicht einen Theil des schuldigen Beitrages entrichten und dann benefitberechnigt sein. Es muß den vollen Betrag entrichten und tritt erst nach Verlauf drei weiterer Monate, vom Tage der Zahlung an gerechnet, wieder in Benefit. (Siehe Sekt. 89 d.)

2ten November 1889: Eine Lokal-Union kann ein Mitglied, welches nicht an einer Labor Day Parade Theil nimmt, mit einer Strafe belegen.

15ten November 1890: Ein Geschäfts-Agent kann seitens einer V. B. oder eines D. C. beauftragt werden, Beiträge oder sonstige Gelder zu kollektiren.

17ten April 1891: Die Ausdehnung eines Wirkungskreises eines D. C. auf einen großen Flächenraum ist nicht rathsam; derselbe sollte sich auf eine Stadt oder eine Grafschaft beschränken.

(Anmerkung: Letztere Entscheidung ist nur ein Gutachten, thatsächlich keine Entscheidung mit bindender Kraft und sollte deshalb gestrichen werden.)

13ten Januar 1891: Eine Lokal-Union kann keinen Minderjährigen (unter 18 Jahren) aufnehmen. (Siehe Sekt. 64.)

Offizielles Journal.

Das offizielle Journal „The Carpenter“ soll in Zukunft in Magazin-Format und Ausstattung erscheinen.

Das offizielle Journal, „The Carpenter“ soll zu einem Abonnementspreise von 25 Cents per Jahr an die Mitglieder abgegeben und denselben in's Haus gefandt werden.

J. Jensen,
James Jordan, } Comite.
Jas. F. Grimes, }

Frank Duff, Gen.-Sekretär.

Youth is a blunder; manhood a struggle; old age a regret.—Disraeli.

Unfair employers or merchants frequently claim that the boycott does not hurt them. Why, then, are they so sore about it, and denounce it?

The Real Anarchists.

In the American Lawyer for July Samuel Hopkins Adams discusses, from the standpoint of a lawyer, „Despotism vs. Anarchy in Colorado.“

He shows the training of a lawyer in the remarkably clear and forcible way in which he brings out the ascertained facts in the Colorado troubles. One feature of the affair that he makes pointed is the fact that the militia was in the pay of the mine owners, and that their employment was not to preserve order, but to brutally prosecute members of the miners' unions.

Mr. Adams then declares: „A strange spectacle this, of a State hiring out its militia to the feud of private interests, for it amounted to that.“

The article then goes on to show who the real anarchists in Colorado are, as follows:

„One object of the Federation's former fight against the smelters and reduction mills is to get an eight-hour workday rule established. Failing in this, they got the legislature to pass a law limiting a day's work to eight hours. The law was declared unconstitutional by the Colorado Supreme Court; not only unconstitutional but 'absurd,' although the United States Supreme Court, which is not largely given over to absurdities, had upheld the same in other States. The question of amending the constitution was put to the people and carried by more than 45,000 majority in a total population of 400,000. This amendment made the passage of an eight-hour day mandatory upon the legislature. But lobbyists, loaded, got at the legislature of 1902-03, and the will of the people was defied. That overwhelming majority of votes counted for less in the government of Colorado than the dollars of the lobbyists. The bill was never passed. This was anarchy by ballot; not as brutal as anarchy by bullet, but in the long run no less murderous. It was a dear victory for the mine owners. Through their lobby they had made their declaration to the Federation:

„You need hope for nothing from legal methods; we control the law-making.“—Mine Workers' Journal.

A New Start.

Let us cherish hope and courage,
Faith and fortitude renew;
Let us make a new beginning,
And resolve the right to do.
Simple lives serene and earnest
May at least some hope impart,
If in failure we have courage
For a new and better start.

Homey duties are distasteful,
Do them with a better grace;
Those who are to duty faithful
Oft deserve a hero's place;
When life's clouds are low and heavy,
Till our troubles chill the heart,
Hoping, praying, persevering,
Make a new and better start.

When our best results in failure—
Almost everything goes wrong—
Turn a bright face toward to-morrow,
Sing a cheerful, hopeful song;
Fate befriends a happy fellow,
Who will kindly do his part,
True to duty, ne'er discouraged,
Make a new and better start.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL,
Kirkwood, Ga.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

**The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

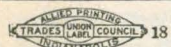
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INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 1904.

CORRESPONDENCE



Labor Organization Should Be Com- mended by the Public.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

Our Local Union 284, Fort Dodge, Ia., has experienced the most critical period in its existence. Building has been dull and many of our members were forced to leave the city in search of employment. Besides, we have been compelled to work with a good supply of non-union men and to work for bosses who have but little respect for union principles and no regard for the welfare of those they employ. I do not care to dwell at length on this side of the situation, but rather relate to the better side.

The bulk of our membership have gallantly and intelligently stood by their posts of duty all through these trying times and skillfully helped one another to secure employment to the effect that our members with a few exceptions hold the best positions in our trade in this city to-day, to the credit of our local union.

I wish to compliment Bro. D. R. White, the organizer sent here by the General Office, for his personal interest in our local situation and energy displayed in his efforts to fortify our organization. Good results accompanied his work; he personally secured one new member and adherent to our cause each day, while in our city and succeeded in arousing the interest of the mechanics in favor of organization. Organization is one of the strongest promoters and the most potent factor in the social and intellectual life and environments of people who are the founders of the industrial greatness of this country, which excels all others on earth in its achievements and success. Organization is a modern school for the study of collective eco-

nomics and interests and the greatest support of a civic form of government.

We, as members of labor unions, justly pride ourselves for cultivating mutual interest in the welfare of our fellow man, and through our combined efforts we elevate his home, gain more comforts for his family and increase his value as a citizen.

I contend that at the present time, where individualities count only as units, a large amount of credit is due to the intelligence acquired through organization of the laboring class, in the upbuilding of the great social, industrial and commercial structures this country can boast of.

Organization for legitimate purposes and higher ideals, such as trades unions represent, should be commended and cherished by the public without prejudice. It represents the most successful method of learning as to the true conditions and the needs of those who toil. Its teachings are based on the most authentic facts and their reasons for actions of relief are perfectly sound and incontestable. Her tongue officially announces to the public at large what should be done for the maintenance of the integrity of the honest workingmen. Yours fraternally,

GEO. W. ROCKEY,

L. U. 284, Fort Dodge, Ia.

From Nashville, Tenn.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

As it has been quite a while since I have seen anything in our journal from L. U. 1444, and presuming that some of our sister local unions would like to know how unionism is progressing in the capital city of the grand old "Volunteer State," I take the liberty of giving you a brief description of conditions obtaining here. We are gaining new members every week and though we occasionally lose a member by him lapsing or through some other cause, our gain in membership by far exceeds our losses. Trade is fairly good here at present, and all the union men are at work; our wages, however, are not what they ought to be, nor what we intend to make them. The most competent mechanic is paid only 25 cents per hour of ten hours' work, the ten-hour day still being in vogue, with the exception of one contractor, who has adopted the nine-hour system. Nevertheless, we hope that by this time next year we shall secure the eight-hour day and that Nashville will then be entitled to a place on our list of eight-hour cities. Until this has been accomplished we would advise all carpenters to keep aloof from this locality; by doing so they will give us a chance to prepare for the battle and help us to win out. Wishing the U. B. an unbounded success, I am, yours for unionism,

O. D. WELLS,

L. U. 1444, Nashville, Tenn.

Suggests Mailing of "Carpenter" to Members' Home Addresses.

Editor THE CARPENTER:

I have just been reading the September CARPENTER, and it came to my mind how much good our journal is doing and how much more it would do if every brother would get his copy. You know as well as I do that about one-half of the members of any local

union come to the meetings only once every three months, and as a result a number of copies of each issue of the journal are going to waste. In my estimation we would incur but a very small additional expense by mailing the journal directly to the home address of each member.

It should be part of the duty of the R. S. of every local union to furnish the General Office with the address of each member and to give due notice of any change of residence that may occur. With a little more exertion on the part of this officer and a small increase in the expense of mailing every member would get his CARPENTER and not a copy would be wasted.

The system of mailing the journal directly to members' residences is in operation and works satisfactorily with the International Typographical and other international and national unions and if adopted by our U. B. would undoubtedly fill a long-felt want. Fraternally,

AUG. SCHULTZ,

L. U. 1369, Louisville, Ky.

The Duty to Vote Implies the Duty to Vote Right.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Thousands of our brother carpenters, with millions of others, both old and young, forming our vast army of citizens, will have an opportunity at the coming presidential election to cast a vote for a President of the United States. For many it may be their first entrance into national politics; and with them that first vote weighs many times as much as any one that will follow it. Of itself it counts no more in the ballot box than any other vote, but it determines largely the character of those that will come after it.

Man's conduct is regulated by a great variety of circumstances. In politics, once his choice of a party has been made, his associations, his pride of opinion, his sentiment of loyalty, all combine and are helped by other considerations to deter him from changing his party relations. Men break away from their early political associations, but they are exceptions. Consequently the first vote generally determines the political future. See that you make the right choice and ally yourself with the party whose history, achievements and aims attract you to it.

All qualified voters have the right, and it is also their duty to vote. The voters elect, and are therefore the rulers. When they fail to vote, they fail to rule, fail to do their duty to the people and to themselves. The duty to vote implies the duty to vote right, to vote for good men and good measures. Therefore, men should study their duty as voters that they may elect honest, capable, faithful officers for government, and support the parties and principles that will best promote the cause of Labor and the good of the country. Every man should study his political duty with the best light that he can obtain, decide what is right and then vote his sentiments honestly and fearlessly. When we have good government the voters deserve the credit; when we have bad government the voters deserve the blame.

Many men vote as their fathers did. They are Republicans, Democrats, Populists or Prohibitionists because their fathers were, and the chances are they will always vote that ticket. It is unfortunate that so little independent thinking is done. The few furnish the brains and the argument for the masses, and, consequently the country is cursed with bad politics and badly enforced laws.

Men and brothers, think for yourself and vote your convictions. Look over the field and vote for the best men. When you see an incompetent or unworthy man on your ticket don't vote for him. Remember that no party can rise above the moral character of the men that represent its principles. Vote for good men regardless of party, and you will do your duty as a good citizen. Bad men must be kept out of office. If your party puts up an unprincipled man, rebuke the party by refusing to vote for him. Remember, industrial and moral worth, not wealth, is the true standard of individual and national greatness. Yours fraternally,

HENRY D. MAY,
President L. U. 1345.

Expulsions.

Alex Dorden, of Local Union 445, Rich Hill, Mo., has been expelled for selling property belonging to the union and for other grave offenses.

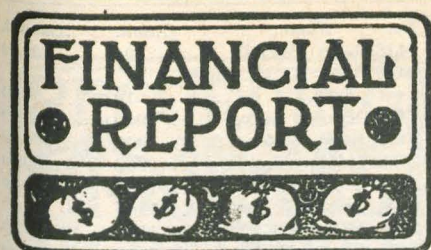
An Embezzler

Chas. E. Douglas, the subject of this sketch and former Financial Secretary of Local Union 696, Tampa, Fla., absconded with \$661.73 of the local union's funds, on October 8th, 1904. A reward of \$100.00 will be paid for his capture. Douglas is a Swede or Nor-



wegian by birth, of Scotch parentage. Age, 35; height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 140 pounds; eyes, light blue; has figure of naked woman tattooed on right forearm and anchor and chain on left forearm and has a habit of dropping one corner of under lip at times when speaking. Douglas is a fairly good sailor as well as a carpenter. In case of arrest, communicate with Sheriff of Hillsborough County, Tampa, Fla.

What would the rate of wages be now, or what would be the length of the working day, if it was not for the efforts and sacrifices made by the organized workers in defense of labor's rights?



RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Oct. 31, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General
Secretary without delay.

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
1	\$236.80	124	\$23.60	248	\$4.80
2	103.10	125	64.40	249	15.65
3	76.20	126	22.00	250	11.80
4	84.00	127	18.00	251	12.90
5	22.60	128	4.36	252	20.00
6	267.80	129	40.80	253	3.80
7	147.00	130	3.20	254	19.00
8	88.00	131	186.20	255	23.40
9	200.00	132	52.20	256	11.20
10	109.80	133	25.90	257	131.60
11	82.55	134	208.60	258	24.70
12	60.40	135	27.00	259	11.00
13	30.80	136	85.00	260	44.20
14	24.35	137	23.60	262	56.00
15	113.80	138	22.20	263	27.20
16	16.60	139	50.40	264	12.00
17	21.60	140	9.60	265	30.10
18	112.60	141	39.65	266	38.40
19	57.20	142	148.40	268	79.55
20	30.00	143	9.40	269	46.60
21	334.40	144	24.20	270	11.85
22	30.40	145	43.80	272	12.80
23	35.00	146	58.80	273	34.00
24	42.80	147	34.60	274	28.20
25	82.20	148	8.80	275	14.80
26	120.00	149	11.20	276	43.00
27	17.60	150	30.60	277	3.20
28	135.40	151	18.80	278	27.40
29	2.20	152	11.60	279	11.10
30	59.75	153	24.00	281	110.45
31	66.00	154	38.20	282	23.00
32	286.20	155	5.60	283	7.40
33	25.80	156	4.40	284	3.65
34	111.70	157	8.00	285	3.80
35	35.40	158	2.25	286	16.05
36	23.15	159	31.30	287	32.85
37	28.20	160	18.40	288	40.80
38	16.80	161	16.70	289	55.80
39	23.60	162	19.40	290	13.40
40	75.65	163	7.00	292	29.15
41	19.80	164	21.60	294	3.60
42	49.60	165	23.00	295	13.40
43	19.20	166	49.80	296	16.40
44	85.00	167	9.80	297	31.40
45	4.30	168	91.40	299	58.60
46	13.20	169	6.00	300	23.80
47	83.80	170	55.60	301	28.80
48	50.80	171	15.00	302	23.00
49	44.60	172	25.70	303	34.60
50	39.60	173	29.80	304	31.00
51	59.80	174	27.20	305	25.00
52	172.70	175	17.20	306	2.00
53	37.40	176	179.70	307	12.30
54	10.60	177	4.20	308	29.20
55	198.00	178	69.70	309	238.70
56	26.90	179	99.60	310	7.80
57	14.80	180	5.00	311	13.40
58	135.70	181	62.60	312	6.20
59	163.20	182	13.80	314	29.42
60	27.00	183	22.40	316	58.60
61	54.40	184	25.60	318	28.80
62	35.40	185	188.50	319	8.20
63	16.60	186	18.30	320	6.80
64	7.80	187	6.00	321	21.80
65	12.20	188	40.60	322	55.20
66	3.00	189	22.20	323	5.00
67	73.80	190	9.00	324	13.20
68	223.40	191	27.80	325	57.80
69	13.80	192	20.10	327	43.10
70	35.80	193	51.40	328	28.40
71	74.65	194	49.00	329	6.00
72	32.20	195	10.60	330	14.40
73	46.60	196	69.00	331	17.50
74	65.60	197	31.40	332	74.40
75	92.00	198	3.60	333	14.00
76	15.00	199	46.90	334	18.20
77	18.80	200	17.20	335	38.60
78	20.80	201	8.40	336	11.40
79	14.20	202	35.60	338	3.20
80	19.40	203	34.00	339	48.80
81	6.90	204	149.60	340	58.00
82	183.55	205	5.60	342	31.00
83	21.70	206	12.80	343	36.60
84	10.40	207	15.60	344	4.40
85	61.40	208	17.00	345	20.40
86	23.80	209	16.20	347	6.80
87	36.80	210	41.40	348	20.60
88	39.00	211	5.20	349	66.20
89	30.00	212	2.40	350	17.60
90	39.00	213	10.40	351	12.10
91	40.60	214	19.05	352	15.20
92	122.30	215	69.60	353	22.15
93	12.60	216	26.40	354	3.40
94	15.20	217	10.20	355	67.40
95	2.20	218	32.60	356	13.40
96	14.80	219	25.80	357	15.00
97	13.80	220	21.60	358	7.80
98	34.40	221	40.40	359	53.40
99	67.60	222	37.40	360	17.00
100	10.60	223	17.80	361	85.60
101	3.80	224	26.90	362	37.90
102	52.40	225	19.20	363	18.00
103	26.70	226	16.80	364	13.20
104	67.10	227	11.60	365	13.30
105	38.00	228	20.00	367	24.40
106	84.00	229	25.60	368	21.40
107	34.40	230	24.80	370	12.80
108	2.20	231	52.95	371	22.10
109	38.40	232	41.20	372	12.70
110	51.40	233	56.45	374	108.00
111	11.80	234	5.20	375	114.20
112	9.20	235	25.20	376	5.20
113	38.40	236	13.80	377	57.15
114	11.20	237	19.40	378	13.20

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
379	\$14.80	544	\$12.60	704	\$3.00	875	\$2.00	1041	\$48.80	1227	\$7.00	1422	\$4.80	1538	\$3.40	1667	\$21.60
380	14.00	545	12.60	705	17.60	876	2.40	1044	25.00	1228	8.30	1423	4.20	1539	5.80	1670	17.00
381	23.90	546	19.80	707	32.00	877	25.40	1045	15.00	1229	4.00	1425	18.30	1540	3.20	1671	4.85
382	26.20	547	4.40	708	9.80	878	23.20	1046	4.25	1231	21.80	1426	8.80	1541	3.00	1672	3.60
383	30.20	548	24.40	709	3.60	880	18.80	1047	17.00	1232	17.80	1427	4.60	1542	4.00	1673	4.60
384	20.40	549	5.80	710	14.60	881	9.20	1048	10.60	1233	3.80	1428	4.40	1544	3.90	1675	4.40
385	10.20	550	61.80	711	9.20	882	4.40	1049	9.20	1235	12.40	1429	3.60	1546	8.05	1676	6.80
386	41.10	551	22.80	712	29.20	883	21.80	1050	6.60	1237	5.00	1430	8.80	1547	.05	1677	3.60
387	33.80	553	9.00	713	19.80	884	53.80	1051	69.00	1238	5.20	1431	4.00	1548	47.20	1678	5.40
388	35.20	554	24.40	714	13.20	885	9.80	1052	5.80	1240	2.60	1432	11.20	1550	2.20	1681	10.00
389	11.20	556	13.60	715	68.80	886	2.40	1053	18.00	1241	5.00	1433	7.20	1551	5.60	1682	6.80
390	50.80	557	15.40	716	41.80	887	19.60	1054	2.00	1242	10.00	1434	14.40	1553	6.00	1683	10.00
391	56.40	558	5.60	717	24.80	888	12.40	1055	33.60	1244	16.40	1435	3.80	1554	2.60	1685	2.40
393	23.40	559	19.60	718	12.40	889	13.80	1056	6.60	1245	5.00	1436	15.80	1555	8.60	1686	14.00
394	32.80	561	25.80	719	6.80	890	10.20	1057	8.40	1246	35.30	1437	4.70	1557	1.85	1688	2.40
396	11.60	562	20.20	720	15.80	891	49.30	1058	8.80	1248	6.60	1438	1.85	1558	4.40	1689	4.20
398	18.00	564	32.40	721	5.20	892	8.60	1059	6.00	1249	6.20	1439	10.00	1560	10.60	1690	3.00
399	22.20	565	8.00	722	24.00	894	13.80	1060	6.40	1250	6.40	1440	12.00	1561	8.40	1691	15.70
400	3.20	566	4.00	723	32.40	895	12.60	1061	7.20	1251	4.40	1441	6.20	1562	10.20	1692	10.00
401	17.60	567	55.40	725	.10	896	6.00	1062	22.20	1252	7.20	1443	22.20	1566	5.00	1695	15.00
402	24.30	568	10.40	726	34.20	897	25.80	1063	5.60	1253	7.40	1444	10.00	1568	22.40	1697	5.50
403	11.80	569	4.60	727	5.20	900	22.60	1065	21.40	1254	8.10	1445	17.20	1569	8.00	1698	3.00
404	13.20	570	14.60	728	7.80	901	14.60	1066	2.80	1255	16.80	1446	3.30	1570	12.00	1699	24.00
405	6.80	571	20.00	729	4.00	902	4.80	1067	9.00	1258	16.60	1447	12.40	1571	8.40	1700	10.00
406	4.40	572	2.60	730	56.00	903	20.20	1069	15.20	1259	3.40	1448	8.80	1572	10.80	1701	10.80
407	22.20	573	9.30	731	6.40	904	23.00	1070	6.85	1260	15.60	1449	2.20	1573	7.80	1703	18.40
409	23.80	575	30.00	732	3.20	905	7.40	1071	2.80	1261	10.80	1450	19.50	1574	6.00	1705	2.80
410	11.50	576	5.00	733	3.80	906	7.80	1072	48.00	1262	4.20	1451	33.45	1576	12.40	1706	28.20
411	10.20	577	10.00	734	13.20	907	17.20	1073	5.60	1263	4.40	1453	15.20	1577	15.80	1708	3.80
412	10.70	578	91.80	735	7.60	908	10.00	1074	28.80	1264	6.45	1454	1.60	1580	5.20	1709	17.00
413	24.20	579	10.40	736	16.40	909	17.60	1075	11.20	1265	8.40	1455	8.20	1582	15.00	1710	7.40
414	10.80	580	11.00	738	4.00	910	9.20	1076	6.80	1266	13.00	1456	7.00	1584	5.40	1711	4.60
415	2.00	581	16.60	739	5.90	911	15.40	1077	20.80	1267	5.80	1458	6.00	1585	2.80	1712	7.80
416	71.80	582	11.50	740	17.20	914	23.60	1078	6.20	1268	8.20	1459	2.60	1587	.10	1713	8.85
417	6.00	585	13.00	741	7.70	915	2.50	1079	20.60	1272	15.00	1460	8.10	1588	5.80	1714	4.80
419	63.90	586	42.80	743	10.20	916	28.60	1080	6.60	1273	12.00	1461	3.00	1589	3.40	1716	7.00
421	4.60	587	15.40	744	4.60	917	19.00	1081	5.00	1274	7.60	1462	6.60	1590	4.40	1718	3.20
422	98.60	588	9.20	745	16.80	918	5.00	1082	79.40	1275	10.00	1463	7.20	1591	11.00	1719	10.40
423	121.80	589	6.20	746	26.00	919	27.00	1083	8.00	1276	5.20	1464	.30	1592	24.80	1720	10.80
424	16.80	590	13.60	747	29.60	920	22.65	1085	14.60	1277	1.00	1465	7.20	1593	11.40	1721	18.50
425	15.50	591	10.40	748	7.20	922	8.20	1086	10.80	1278	8.20	1467	20.20	1594	4.00	1722	24.80
426	114.60	592	26.20	749	14.00	924	19.20	1087	4.40	1279	39.00	1469	9.60	1595	4.80	1723	3.80
427	42.80	593	12.60	750	41.40	925	8.80	1088	5.20	1285	4.20	1470	2.20	1596	46.15	1724	2.60
428	8.60	594	10.00	751	20.00	926	8.20	1089	10.20	1287	14.40	1471	7.60	1597	24.40	1725	28.20
429	57.35	595	4.00	753	3.40	927	17.80	1090	44.10	1289	12.00	1473	16.75	1598	31.00	1726	3.00
430	79.60	596	9.60	754	3.80	929	2.20	1091	20.40	1290	3.00	1475	4.40	1599	4.80	1727	5.40
431	23.20	598	4.00	755	28.50	930	6.80	1093	34.00	1291	7.80	1476	6.40	1600	4.40	1728	10.40
432	19.60	599	20.30	756	12.40	931	26.40	1094	17.60	1292	2.00	1479	1.25	1601	4.60	1729	3.50
433	29.60	600	16.00	757	9.90	932	8.60	1095	14.20	1293	4.60	1480	2.80	1603	5.60	1730	14.10
434	49.50	602	16.20	759	17.85	933	3.00	1096	14.20	1296	6.60	1481	3.00	1604	9.60	1731	5.80
436	12.80	603	28.20	760	7.40	934	4.60	1097	3.20	1297	27.00	1482	8.80	1606	13.70	1732	12.60
437	38.80	604	10.25	761	16.00	935	4.00	1099	4.80	1298	5.60	1484	4.40	1609	8.80	1734	8.40
438	34.00	605	12.40	762	12.80	936	21.60	1100	60.60	1299	7.80	1485	9.60	1610	8.00	1735	8.40
440	83.40	606	22.80	764	13.60	938	13.40	1101	2.60	1300	10.00	1486	6.40	1613	12.40	1736	4.40
441	38.20	607	30.40	765	3.65	939	6.60	1102	2.60	1301	8.80	1487	8.40	1614	2.40	1737	12.20
443	18.00	608	5.00	766	20.80	940	11.40	1103	53.80	1302	2.00	1488	10.75	1615	2.00	1738	10.00
444	42.00	609	2.80	767	14.80	944	8.50	1104	9.80	1304	2.60	1489	5.00	1616	10.40	1740	15.00
445	2.80	610	11.60	768	54.40	945	9.60	1105	15.60	1305	35.20	1491	11.00	1617	6.00	1741	2.90
446	10.00	611	10.00	769	3.40	946	3.80	1106	17.20	1306	3.60	1494	1.80	1618	12.00	1744	11.20
447	11.00	612	20.60	770	14.40	947	5.20	1107	23.00	1307	25.50	1496	18.20	1619	7.80	1745	1.60
448	38.20	613	26.20	771	20.40	948	9.80	1108	26.20	1303	8.00	1497	11.20	1621	6.60	1746	13.20
449	63.60	614	4.80	772	14.40	949	4.70	1110	10.40	1309	4.50	1498	23.80	1622	14.65	1747	9.65
450	16.85	616	25.00	773	20.80	949	4.70	1111	11.40	1311	2.40	1499	4.80	1623	2.40	1748	19.40
451	19.70	617	108.40	774	61.00	950	9.00	1112	6.00	1312	3.10	1502	5.40	1624	2.00	1750	5.20
453	66.45	618	2.40	775	7.80	951	9.70	1113	4.60	1313	7.40	1503	5.20	1626	8.60	1751	7.80
454	10.50	619	14.25	776	5.50	952	17.95	1114	3.80	1314	9.40	1504	10.20	1630	8.80	1752	6.20
455	9.00	620	10.00	777	9.00	953	22.10	1116	2.80	1315	43.25	1505	14.40	1631	18.00	1753	7.80
456	8.80	621	23.00	779	2.40	954	25.60	1117	3.40	1316	7.98	1506	4.60	1633	4.80	1756	12.40
457	129.40	622	40.00	780	15.00	955	12.80	1118	6.00	1317	19.00	1507	2.80	1634	2.20	1758	12.50
458	6.60	623	5.60	781	14.45	957	14.00	1119	5.20	1319	17.80	1508	6.20	1635	11.00	1761	5.60
459	52.40	624	52.90	784	5.50	958	20.10	1120	7.40	1321	7.60	1509	20.80	1636	5.00	1762	12.20
460	12.00	625	31.30	785	6.60	959	2.90	1121	7.30	1322	4.40	1510	7.80	1637	10.00	1765	5.80
461	11.60	626	55.20	786	4.60	960	6.40	1122	7.00	1323	4.00	1511	7.20	1638	7.40	1766	8.65
462	4.20	627	17.30	787	9.80	961	17.10	1124	8.40	1324							

Deyl, W. A., Canada	214.65	Guerin, T. M., on acct.....	250.00	Committee rooms and head-	No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
Burgess, W. H., Georgia	51.90	Zaring, John, on acct.....	250.00	quarters	381.50	2448 John Martell	894	200.00
Ferns, Thos., N. Y.	30.00	Zarnell, Samuel, on acct.....	100.00	Turnverein Hall, rent.....	395.00	2449 Mrs. H. M. Ander-		
Quinn, A. A., N. J.	96.19	Swartz, A. M., on acct.....	250.00	Decorations for hall	73.00	son	910	50.00
Gueda, Mike, Ky.	30.00	S. B. T. A., Chicago, Ill.—		Sundry supplies and expressage	71.76	2450 Mrs. E. Quessy	920	50.00
Wood, W. T., N. Y.	43.22	Huber, Wm. D.	47.00	Telegrams	28.91	2451 Eben Baker	924	200.00
Cook, H. L., Ohio	96.38	Kirby, Jas.	25.00	Printing	1,363.50	2452 Hophni S. Clapp....	952	50.00
Decker, H. C., Indiana	79.50	Organizing, Inv., Deputies, Etc.—				2453 Oliver Weigle	1033	50.00
Hughes, M. C., Missouri	85.00	Guerin, T. M., N. Y.	131.75			2454 Lloyd H. Geyser	1103	50.00
Kent, S. J., Louisiana	156.15	Macfarlane, W. B., N. Y.	93.99			2455 Mrs. E. E. Wylie..	1120	50.00
Bohnen, G. J., N. Y.	76.19	Shields, W. J., Mass	196.10			2456 U. Bonvouloir	1125	200.00
Newman, Geo. C., Ia. and Wis.	73.55	Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and				2457 David Hutton	1244	200.00
Cameron, T. A., Mich.	30.00	Mass.	122.01			2458 H. W. Leonard	1252	200.00
Cowper, J. D., Mass.	107.55	Biggins, Wm., Indiana	120.98			2459 Mrs. C. E. Garre..	1329	50.00
Farley, David, Illinois	78.81	Arcand, N., Canada	21.00			2460 R. H. Godfrey	1517	200.00
Northup, Alex., Canada	34.90	Cunningham, S. G., Ill.	173.95			2461 Mrs. O. Nissen	1672	25.00
White, D. R., Iowa	113.81	White, D. R., Iowa	139.70			2462 John J. Quinn	1	200.00
Loos, Wm., Illinois	92.80	Wood, W. T., N. Y.	26.89			2463 H. H. Brantley	4	200.00
Madlehner, Jacob, Pa.	30.00	Byrne, W. J., Pa.	254.26			2464 Mrs. Emma Miller..	5	50.00
Michler, W. D., Mo. and Ind.		Smith, Wm. F., Md.	168.90			2465 John T. Stubbs....	8	200.00
Ter.	156.11	Deyl, Wm. A., Canada	27.50			2466 Oliver Rioux	43	50.00
Post, D. A., Pa. and N. Y.	81.01	Bohnen, Geo. J., N. Y.	96.93			2467 Fred E. Nissen (dis-		
Cross, Floyd, Grand Rapids,		Adams, J. W., Missouri.....	88.60			ability)	55	100.00
Wis.	22.80	Madlehner, Jacob, Pa.	95.74			2468 Z. T. Jones	74	50.00
Charter fee refunded, Liberty-		Loos, Wm., Ill.	108.25			2469 Martin Sorenson	76	50.00
ville, Ill.	10.00	Decker, Harrison C., Ind.	61.00			2470 Samuel Hupp	136	50.00
General Office—		Hambach, Wm. T., Ill.	162.00			2471 James F. Pender....	142	50.00
Salary and clerk hire	1,550.41	Hughes, M. C., Kansas.....	90.00			2472 John M. Wible	165	200.00
Postage and stamped envelopes	209.80	Quinn, A. A., N. J.	130.05			2473 Wm. F. Vosberg....	216	50.00
Rent (for September)	116.00	Cowper, J. D., Mass.	110.62			2474 Herman Elliot	240	200.00
Telegrams	76.43	Cameron, T. A., Mich.	60.00			2475 Frank Duguid	257	200.00
Sundries	21.67	Post, D. A., Pa.	100.00			2476 F. S. Crawford	257	200.00
Official Journal—		Kirby, J., Ill.	85.00			2477 Y. G. Ford	318	200.00
Printing and mailing	1,899.40	Walz, F. C., Conn.	5.00			2478 Jos. P. McCallion	340	200.00
Special writings	5.00	McCanoe, Thos., Conn.	3.00			2479 Mrs. Ellen A. Corr.	386	50.00
Supplies for Locals—		Skinner, J. H., N. Y.	4.00			2480 Lucas Speicher (dis-		
Books, Reports, etc.	342.46	Beatty, Robt., Coney Island,				ability)	402	400.00
Seals and daters	16.50	N. Y.	68.35			2481 Thomas Peel	547	50.00
Badges, banners and charms ..	372.32	Jones, Jas., Ky.	9.10			2482 Mrs. M. Schultz	606	50.00
Expressage	78.34	Scott, W. F., Florida	5.25			2483 Geo. F. Cowling....	672	200.00
Miscellaneous—		Spall, Geo. A., Germyn, Pa. ..	5.00			2484 Hiram J. Creal	848	100.00
Huber, Wm. D., trav. exp's....	14.59	Connolly, R. E. L., Georgia...	52.45			2485 F. Schlueter-Rep-		
Duffy, Frank, trav. exp's	14.59	General Office—				pell	1100	50.00
Neale, Thos., trav. exp's	26.13	Salary and clerk hire.....	1,313.45			2486 Chas. Lasher	1107	200.00
Exchange on New York draft.	10.00	Postage and stamped envelopes	226.99			2487 Frank Pierson (dis-		
Tax to A. F. of L. for July and		Rent	116.00			ability)	1279	300.00
August	1,600.00	Rent P. O. Box No. 520.....	4.00			2488 Mrs. Nora King	1340	50.00
MILWAUKEE CONVENTION.		Telephone	12.50			2489 Chas. C. Kirby....	1526	100.00
Finance Committee—		Typewriter	52.75			2490 Mrs. Anna Cottman.	2	50.00
Deegon, D. H.	103.20	Telegrams	29.91			2491 Alvin Blackwell	7	200.00
Gibbs, James	111.15	Sundries	59.45			2492 L. G. Horne	10	200.00
Wilde, H.	21.00	Official Journal—				2493 Geo. W. Bailey....	19	200.00
Grimes, J. F.	108.75	Printing and mailing	1,903.11			2494 John Guthmann	26	200.00
Schardt, Wm. G.	89.00	Special writings, etc.	11.50			2495 John McKinlay	27	200.00
Constitution Committee—		Supplies for Locals—				2496 Eugene Sullivan	33	200.00
Adams, J. W.	78.00	Books, Constitutions, Reports,				2497 John Thompson	33	200.00
Jensen, J.	68.00	etc.	718.50			2498 Jos. Grimm	53	50.00
Jordan, Jas.	78.05	Seals and daters	16.00			2499 Fred H. Hornberger.	132	200.00
Keefe, P. B.	94.60	Pins, badges and banners....	2,237.20			2500 C. V. Alger	213	50.00
Committee on Resolutions—		Lithographed charters (blank).	195.00			2501 J. H. Bradley	225	200.00
Linehan, J. J.	35.00	Expressage	74.18			2502 Frank Kernan (dis-		
McCarthy, P. H.	35.00	Miscellaneous—				ability)	257	400.00
Macfarlane, W. B.	35.00	Neale, Thos., trav. exp.	28.40			2503 Jacob Knels	309	200.00
Reilly, Jas.	35.00	Iglesias, S. (Spanish Constitu-				2504 I. S. Barnes	318	50.00
Hanson, Willard	35.00	tions)	20.00			2505 Thos. Gillard	349	200.00
Committee on Appeals and Griev-		Tax to A. F. of L. for Septem-				2506 Geo. Reinhold	433	200.00
ances—		ber	800.00			2507 J. E. McConnell....	458	200.00
Hause, C. B.	54.00	CONVENTION.				2508 John H. Weinhold.	492	50.00
Morrison, David	60.65	Organization Committee—				2509 A. P. Karns	699	50.00
Walquist, John	53.45	Hughes, J. L.	15.00			2510 Mrs. A. Krusselman.	712	50.00
Bomberger, C.	93.50	Swartz, A. M.	20.00			2511 Mrs. D. Duburell..	862	50.00
Ward, James	51.76	G. E. B. Report Committee—				2512 Walter Brown	880	200.00
Miscellaneous—		Deyl, W. A.	26.50			2513 G. W. Marden	904	50.00
Franz, Wm., Warden	63.45	Potter, Jos. K.	26.50			2514 John H. Woodbury.	914	50.00
Teichert, Wm., Warden	63.45	Fisbach, C. J.	26.50			2515 Chas. Grooms (dis-		
Reidenbach, J., Messenger	63.45	Carlin, Phil. H.	26.50			ability)	1015	200.00
Hilly, Wm., Messenger	63.45	Pimbley, Franklin	26.50			2516 Mrs. K. Gregory....	1103	50.00
Murray, Geo. R., Asst. Sec'y..	52.00	Murphy, J. T.	26.50			2517 Geo. W. Bork	1016	50.00
Post, D. A., on account	50.00	Funk, L.	26.50			2518 Mrs. Laura Beck....	1334	50.00
O'Donnell, James, stenog-		Constitution Committee—				2519 Mrs. R. O. Endicott.	1465	25.00
rapher, on account	12.00	Ryan, T. P. (balance).....	72.40			2520 Mrs. A. Rausch....	5	50.00
Shortridge, E. R., stenographer,		Union Label Committee—				2521 Mrs. Jennie Job....	11	25.00
on account	12.00	Rosendahl, E.	14.00			2522 Anton Bucman	54	200.00
		Bohnen, Geo. J.	14.00			2523 And. G. Carlson....	63	200.00
		Fuelle, R.	14.00			2524 Samuel Rosemond..	142	50.00
		Cook, H. L.	14.00			2525 I. W. Brown	221	200.00
		Felsh, Chas.	14.00			2526 Jas. Steinbrook	589	200.00
		Compilation Committee—				2527 Mrs. Ida Wagner..	1596	50.00
		Grimes, Jas. F.	90.00			2528 G. W. Webb (dis-		
		Jensen, Jens	80.00			ability)	257	400.00
		Jordan, Jas.	66.00			2529 Geo. McDonald	432	200.00
		Miscellaneous—				2530 A. D. Cox	426	200.00
		Griffin, Geo., teller	25.00			2531 Wm. Charteris	769	200.00
		Smith, August, teller	25.00			2532 Geo. C. Appel	990	200.00
		Murray, Geo. R., Asst. Sec'y..	26.00			Total		\$22,957.75
		Vreeland, F., teller	25.00					
		Reidenbach, Jacob, messenger..	22.50					
		Hilly, Wm., messenger	22.50					
		Teichert, Wm., warden	22.50					
		Post, D. A., Sec'y G. E. B....	164.73					
		Huber, W. D., G. P.	201.10					
		Duffy, Frank, G. S.	169.75					
		Neale, Thos., G. T.	149.85					
		O'Donnell, Jas., stenographer						
		(balance)	132.27					
		Shortridge, E. R., stenographer						
		(balance)	117.03					

Expenses for Month Ending October 31, 1904.

Death and disability claims Nos.	
2358 to 2532	\$22,957.75
Litigation—	
Niskern claim, Mt. Vernon,	
N. Y.	64.05
Donations—	
Victor, Col. (by convention)..	1,250.00
Wilkesbarre, Pa. (by conven-	
tion)	1,000.00
New York City, N. Y. (by con-	
vention)	5,000.00
Philadelphia, Pa. (by conven-	
tion)	5,000.00
Delegates to A. F. of L. Conven-	
tion, San Francisco, Cal.—	
Macfarlane, W. B., on acct....	250.00
Duffy, Frank, on acct.....	150.00
Grimes, Jas. F., on acct.....	250.00

Claims Paid in October, 1904.

No.	Name.	Union.	Amount.
2358	Mahlon Wells	2	\$ 200.00
2359	Henry J. Dickman	2	200.00
2360	Theo. Breunung, Jr.	4	200.00
2361	Mrs. Mary Gonia	7	50.00
2362	Mrs. L. Almquist	10	50.00
2363	C. A. Okerlund	10	200.00
2364	Chas. Beck	10	200.00
2365	Mrs. E. Dalitz	11	50.00
2367	Mrs. E. Phillips	451	50.00
2368	Mrs. M. Garrison	20	50.00
2369	Detler Nissen	22	50.00
2370	Mrs. Alice Tobin	22	50.00
2371	John Jackson	27	200.00
2372	Mrs. Mary Boyle	29	50.00
2373	Wm. H. Ross	33	50.00
2374	Wm. Whiteway	33	200.00
2375	Mrs. M. Swanson	34	25.00
2376	Mrs. K. Stoeth	34	50.00
2377	Robt. D. Blomberg	55	50.00
2378	Geo. Stangle	62	200.00
2379	Mrs. E. Rieman	73	50.00
2381	Mrs. E. Hartman	80	50.00
2381	Frank Shallow	80	200.00
2382	Jas. J. Richardson	89	50.00
2383	Oliver Benoit	96	200.00
2384	Mrs. S. Lawrence	98	50.00
2385	John Brown	132	50.00
2386	James B. Kimmey	159	50.00
2387	Wylie Johnson	190	200.00
2388	Edward E. Mack	203	200.00
2389	Franz Treichel	231	200.00
2390	J. C. Goodenough	257	50.00
2391	Geo. Schmidt	258	200.00
2392	John C. Hageman	269	200.00
2393	Duncan W. Murray	273	200.00
2394	Mrs. H. Haglund	62	50.00
2395	Mrs. A. Isley	299	50.00
2396	Henry Decker	309	200.00
2397	Mrs. M. Goettsche	309	50.00
2398	Mrs. I. Johnson	315	50.00
2399	Richard Gibbon	332	152.25
2400	Mrs. E. J. Larson	361	50.00
2401	Adolph Goldstein	375	200.00
2402	Mrs. A. Wallendorf	375	50.00
2403	John Schroeder	375	200.00
2404	Frank Zimmerman	377	100.00
2405	Robert Roberts	391	200.00
2406	Ernest Hennies	393	200.00
2407	Napoleon Verville	434	200.00
2408	Mrs. E. B. Hill	439	50.00
2409	Asa Haworth	458	200.00
2410	John T. Lester	478	50.00
2411	Louis Bellanger	482	200.00
2412	Mrs. E. Lathrop	483	50.00
2413	Mrs. K. Gerlach	497	50.00
2414	Mrs. M. S. Tjaden	507	50.00
2415	Mrs. M. P. Martin	517	50.00
2416	John Hermann	537	200.00
2417	Robt. R. Wilson	561	200.00
2418	Mrs. A. M. Westin	567	50.00
2419	Wm. Spitzle	612	200.00
2420	W. E. Wright	619	100.00
2421	Henry Goedecker	628	200.00
2422	Mrs. Della Tobin	632	50.00
2423	Mrs. Ella Gordon	674	50.00
2424	John Dahlman	676	200.00
2425	Wm. L. Eckman	838	200.00
2426	Leonard Kort	1036	200.00
2427	A. E. Johnson	1082	200.00
2428	Mrs. J. P. Therien	1305	50.00
2429	Jos. Alois Fertig	12	50.00
2430	C. J. Carlson (bal- ance)	131	121.50
2431	Leonard Long (dis- ability)	179	400.00
2432	Lawrence Sheehan	184	200.00
2433	George Burr (dis- ability)	187	300.00
2434	Jos. N. Frye	202	131.50
2435	Jno. Anderson (dis- ability)	227	200.00
2436	Gust Gustafson (disability)	241	400.00
2437	Geo. C. Post	369	50.00
2438	Fred Newmeyer	513	127.50
2439	Aug. Schaller	522	50.00
2440	Mrs. M. A. McKen- zie	741	50.00
2441	John P. Burnett	690	50.00
2442	Come Pelletier	730	50.00
2443	Jacob Nowack	768	200.00
2444	Isaac M. Sutter	771	200.00
2445	Mrs. L. W. Spry	813	25.00
2446	Frank C. Devinney	827	200.00
2447	Lewis Mohn	882	50.00
2458	H. W. Leonard	1252	50.00
2459	Mrs. C. E. Garre	1329	50.00
2460	R. H. Godfrey	1517	200.00
2461	Mrs. O. Nissen	1672	25.00
2462	John J. Quinn	1	200.00
2463	H. H. Brantley	4	200.00
2464	Mrs. Emma Miller	5	50.00
2465	John T. Stubbs	8	200.00
2466	Oliver Rioux	43	50.00
2467	Fred E. Nissen (dis- ability)	55	100.00
2468	Z. T. Jones	74	50.00
2469	Martin Sorenson	76	50.00
2470	Samuel Hupp	136	50.00
2471	James F. Pender	142	50.00
2472	John M. Wible	165	200.00
2473	Wm. F. Vosberg	216	50.00
2474	Herman Elliot	240	200.00
2475	Frank Duguid	257	200.00
2476	F. S. Crawford	257	200.00
2477	Y. G. Ford	318	200.00
2478	Jos. P. McCallion	340	200.00
2479	Mrs. Ellen A. Corr	386	50.00
2480	Lucas Speicher (dis- ability)	402	400.00
2481	Thomas Peel	547	50.00
2482	Mrs. M. Schultz	606	50.00
2483	Geo. F. Cowling	672	200.00
2484	Hiram J. Creal	848	100.00
2485	F. Schlueter-Rep- pell	1100	50.00
2486	Chas. Lasher	1107	200.00
2487	Frank Pierson (dis- ability)	1279	300.00
2488	Mrs. Nora King	1340	50.00
2489	Chas. C. Kirby	1526	100.00
2490	Mrs. Anna Cottman	2	50.00
2491	Alvin Blackwell	7	200.00
2492	L. G. Horne	10	200.00
2493	Geo. W. Bailey	19	200.00
2494	John Guthmann	26	200.00
2495	John McKinlay	27	200.00
2496	Eugene Sullivan	33	200.00
2497	John Thompson	33	200.00
2498	Jos. Grimm	53	50.00
2499	Fred H. Hornberger	132	200.00
2500	C. V. Alger	213	50.00
2501	J. H. Bradley	225	200.00
2502	Frank Kernan (dis- ability)	257	400.00
2503	Jacob Knels	309	200.00
2504	I. S. Barnes	318	50.00
2505	Thos. Gillard	349	200.00
2506	Geo. Reinhold	433	200.00
2507	J. E. McConnell	458	200.00
2508	John H. Weinhold	492	50.00
2509	A. P. Karns	699	50.00
2510	Mrs. A. Krusselman	712	50.00
2511	Mrs. D. Dubureil	862	50.00
2512	Walter Brown	880	200.00
2513	G. W. Marden	904	50.00
2514	John H. Woodbury	914	50.00
2515	Chas. Grooms (dis- ability)	1015	200.00
2516	Mrs. K. Gregory	1103	50.00
2517	Geo. W. Bork	1016	50.00
2518	Mrs. Laura Beck	1334	50.00
2519	Mrs. R. O. Endicott	1465	25.00
2520	Mrs. A. Rausch	5	50.00
2521	Mrs. Jennie Job	11	25.00
2522	Anton Bucman	54	200.00
2523	And. G. Carlson	63	200.00
2524	Samuel Rosemond	142	50.00
2525	I. W. Brown	221	200.00
2526	Jas. Steinbrook	589	200.00
2527	Mrs. Ida Wagner	1596	50.00
2528	G. W. Webb (dis- ability)	257	400.00
2529	Geo. McDonald	432	200.00
2530	A. D. Cox	426	200.00
2531	Wm. Charteris	769	200.00
2532	Geo. C. Appel	990	200.00
Total			\$22,957.75
The parties who threaten to stamp out unionism don't know what they are talking about. They can't do it.			
It is power that rules the world; through manifestation of power trade unionism has gained advantages in the past and there is no other way by which it can make progress hereafter.			

RECORDING AND FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

ALABAMA.

- 454 Bessemer—A. C. Babcock, R. S., Box 574; Wm. Doyle, F. S., Alabama ave and 12th st.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Davis, 2023 1/2 1st ave.
75 "—W. R. Blivens, R. S., East Lake; Thos. Willard, Jr., F. S., 1902 5th ave, N.
1510 "—G. W. Lester, R. S., 1010 H ave, North; B. Andrus, F. S., 1108 N. 14th st.
1781 "—Col. L. D. Carr, R. S., 1508 4th ave, N.; G. B. Holliday, F. S., 526 15th st.
372 Brighton—W. T. Rickman, R. S.; C. L. Farley, F. S., Box 4.
1316 Demopolis—(Col.) E. J. Brown, R. S.; James Allen, F. S., Gen. Del.
1389 Dothan—Henry Deal, R. S., Box 68; G. H. Gilford, F. S., Box 51.
296 Ensley—H. F. Davis, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1, Birmingham; A. D. Slye, F. S., Box 176.
1120 Florence—W. E. Temple, R. S., Box 363; W. T. McFadden, F. S., 1118 Sweetwater, S.
670 Blocton—L. W. Colburn, R. S.; James H. Deason, F. S., Box 239, West Blocton, Ala.
Gadsden—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Nelson.
271 "—G. H. Hendon, R. S., 1343 Canaler ave; W. R. Scarborough, F. S., 1329 Hill ave.
1398 "—S. L. Swan, R. S., 526 Letson alley; J. M. Swan, F. S., 526 Letson alley.
353 Montgomery—S. L. Jenkins, R. S., 135 S. Holt st.; C. H. Thorn, F. S., 31 Mintos ave.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, R. B. Welch, 311 S. Dearborn St.
89 "—J. C. Calloway, R. S., Oakdale, C. G. Hutchinson, F. S., 754 Charleston st.
92 "—(Col.) George Williams, R. S., 122 Davidson st.; Mack Senar, F. S., 260 Kennedy st.
1118 "—W. J. Alfred, R. S., 7 Pine st.; E. S. Finley, F. S., 704 Monroe st.
1543 New Decatur—J. T. Pendley, R. S.; J. A. Bender, F. S.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, R. S., 115 Harrison st.; E. D. Dunlap, F. S., 102 Craig st.
1616 "—J. T. Perry, R. S., 327 Alabama st.; Jas. D. Johnson, F. S., 650 Washington st.
1007 Sheffield—John B. Pippin, R. S., Box 106; R. C. Gannoway, F. S., Box 13.
71 Tuscaloosa—J. R. Bean, R. S., Box 21; S. T. Malone, F. S.
1780 Uniontown—Joe Lacy, R. S.; G. B. Washington, F. S., Box 53.
666 Wylam—G. W. Futrell, R. S.; W. M. Burgin, F. S., R. F. D. 1.

ARIZONA.

- 1631 Douglas—C. H. Odum, Box R.; J. P. O'Reilly, F. S., Box R.
1416 Prescott—R. S. Marshall, R. S.; L. S. Pelton, F. S.
1723 Phoenix—S. Woodward, R. S., 435 E. Canal st.
857 Tucson—R. L. McGragany, R. S.; R. S. Comacho, F. S., Box 396.

ARKANSAS.

- 1751 Black Rock—G. D. Erans, R. S.; E. A. Miller, F. S.
1404 Burma—L. D. Wilson, R. S.
1581 De Queen—J. C. Schmerker, R. S.; Joe Eck, F. S.
1232 Fort Smith—O. E. Hampton, R. S., 315 Catholic ave.; A. E. Bloomberg, F. S., 905 S. 13th.
1617 Greenwood—F. G. Nelms, R. S.; A. W. Hannah, F. S.
1740 Hartford—J. T. Boone, R. S. Gwynn, Ark.; W. R. Tatum, F. S., Gwynn, Ark., Box 253.
891 Hot Springs—Forest Long, R. S., 717 5th st.; Oliver N. Bray, F. S., Box 253.
1621 Huntington—John Bach, R. S.; A. Bach, F. S., Burma, Ark.
690 Little Rock—T. A. McGuire, R. S., 608 E. 14th st.; L. H. Burnham, F. S., Box 66.
1356 "—Fred Chapin, R. S., 1213 Water st.; C. Myers, F. S., 106 Shiller ave.
1777 "—(Mill) H. D. Kendall, R. S., 214 Center st.; Wm. Mortimore, F. S., 10th and Cross sts.
816 Mansfield—O. F. Beltis, R. S.; Ira Brock, F. S.
1627 Mena—R. L. Gore, R. S. and F. S., Box 408.
1404 Midland—H. K. Wilson, R. S. and F. S., Burma P. O.
212 Paragould—E. V. Hollfield, R. S., Box 145; C. C. Grozan, F. S.
576 Pine Bluff—W. F. Bixby, R. S.; J. C. Evans, F. S., 1009 S. Plum st.
675 "—(Col.) Geo. Moor, R. S., Pine Bluff; G. W. Broom, F. S., 911 W. 8th ave.
1302 Spadra—A. V. Cline, R. S.; J. L. Garrett, F. S.

- 1132 Walnut Ridge—E. Herman, R. S.; V. L. Page, F. S.
1442 Wynne—J. H. Carter, R. S., Box 341; R. Castleman, F. S., Box 247.

CALIFORNIA.

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, Robert West, 1115 19th st., Oakland.
194 "—Jas. E. Lewis, R. S., 828 Oak st.; G. Kneppler, F. S., 702 Santa Clara ave.
1487 Chico—Hugh Keeler, R. S., Box 152; Wm. Rowe, F. S., 642 Walnut st.
815 Haywards—George Toyne, R. S.; W. T. Allen, F. S.
36 Oakland—Archie Wilson, R. S., 665 15th st.; C. E. Maker, F. S., 1119 Filbert st.
550 "—(Mill) D. C. Crawford, R. S., 822 Brush st.; Charles Wallburg, F. S., 1616 Harmon st., Berkeley, Cal.
1667 "—D. A. Shannon, R. S., 812 Oak st.; H. A. Stange, F. S., 519 20th st.
743 Bakersfield—H. E. Celley, R. S., 1720 K st.; Geo. Hudson, F. S., 617 16th st.
1158 Berkeley—J. W. Striker, R. S., 2118-A Vine st., Berkeley; Jno. Niedt, F. S., Stock Yards, Alameda Co., Cal.
642 East Yard Richmond—I. E. Rollins, R. S., Point Richmond; W. L. Thompson, F. S., Box 258, Pt. Richmond.
1040 Eureka—F. L. Parker, R. S., 1625 3d st.; J. C. Walling, F. S., 2012 G st.
701 Fresno—F. N. Miner, R. S., Box 457; J. C. Templeton, F. S., 327 Howard.
1496 "—(Mill) B. S. Holden, R. S., 372 Clark st.; J. E. Long, F. S., 273 Calaveras ave.
1473 Fruitvale—M. G. Kline, R. S., Box 154; J. H. Bold, F. S., Gen. Del.
354 Gilroy—F. B. Galloway, R. S., Box 97; George W. Seay, F. S., Box 435.
1043 Hanford—A. Gustafson, F. S. and R. S., 316 E. Avey st.
1680 Livermore—George W. Meyers, F. S., Pleasanton, Cal.
710 Long Beach—Lewis Y. Sargent, R. S., 726 E. 4th st.; F. Dolbey, F. S.
1641 Lodi—E. J. Williams, R. S.; S. S. Pettit, F. S.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, W. H. Cummings, R. S., 1527 N. Main st.
332 "—A. Vinette, R. S., 1539 W. 1st st.; T. J. Goodwin, F. S., Box 1171.
426 "—E. F. Taylor, R. S., 2809 Alhura st.; C. M. Stamm, F. S., P. O. Box 689.
1279 "—(Mill) J. E. Stanton, R. S., 2006 Bay st.; F. G. Lambert, F. S., 2104 Bonita ave.
1347 "—J. J. Thurman, R. S., Garwanza P. O., Los Angeles; L. Frank, F. S., Garwanza, Cal.
844 Los Gatos—L. E. Hamilton, R. S., Box 4; Wm. F. Mason, F. S., Box 23.
1761 Loyaltan—A. C. Forsyth, R. S.; J. L. Kelley, F. S.
1534 Martinez—J. J. Hannaberry, R. S.
1486 Marysville—C. F. Swift, R. S., 915 F st.; L. H. Pheal, F. S.
828 Mento Park—Wm. H. Weeden, R. S.; H. W. Lampkin, F. S.
1451 Monterey—J. F. Murphy, R. S.; Harry Joseph, F. S.
1376 Oroville—F. C. Danforth, R. S. and F. S., Oroville, Butte Co.
668 Palo Alto—T. K. Thompson, R. S., 431 Channing ave.; F. B. Chase, F. S., Box 115.
769 Pasadena—C. H. Ryan, R. S., 132 N. Pasadena ave.; G. C. Keyes, F. S., 34 E. Colorado st.
806 Pacific Grove—Geo. Towle, R. S.; J. S. Hall, F. S.
1414 Pomona—I. B. Nicklin, R. S., 287 W. 8th st.; John L. Luke, F. S.
981 Petaluma—C. Grosjean, R. S., 678 Keokuk st.; Jas. Parks, F. S., 666 Western ave.
1343 Redlands—C. V. Reeves, R. S.; J. P. Weaver, F. S., 317 Stuart ave.
235 Riverside—H. G. Tracie, R. S., 173 E. 4th st.; M. J. Burkett, F. S., 451 E. 12th.
586 Sacramento—C. T. Harwood, R. S., 2504 J st.; C. C. Hall, F. S., 1317 Q st.
1618 "—(Mill) C. C. Volles, R. S., 513 1/2 J st.; M. L. Thern, F. S., 1716 S st.
925 Salinas—J. A. Pugh, R. S.; A. J. Abbett, F. S.
941 San Bernardino—C. R. Bollen, R. S., 1551 W 3d st.; D. K. Frankhouser, F. S., 870 5th st.
810 San Diego—H. Emanuel Fletcher, R. S., 139 National ave.; E. E. Hiatt, F. S., 1803 I st.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, F. M. Pendergast, Alcazar Bldg., 120 O'Farrell st.
22 "—John T. Burns, R. S., 104 Hoffman ave.; N. L. Wandall, F. S., 927 Mission.
95 "—J. Campis, R. S., 718 Greenwich st.; John V. Enes, F. S., 9 Elliott Park.
304 "—(Ger.) A. Volsinkler, R. S., 25 Angelica st.; W. Zilge, F. S., 405 Elsworth.
422 "—(Mill) Henry I. Miles, R. S., 29 1/2 Park Grove ave.; J. Becker, F. S., 2545 Bryant st.
423 "—E. J. Daley, R. S., 2405 18th st.; J. G. Fallon, F. S., 331 Duncan st.

- 483 "—Chas. L. Apperson, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.; Guy Lathrop, F. S., 915 1/2 Market.
616 "—(Stair) Thos. Pepler, R. S., 1701 Geary st.; E. B. Dwyer, R. S., 854 Folsom.
766 "—(Mill) G. W. Martin, R. S., 1208 8th st., Oakland; C. A. Kinnear, F. S., 3317 Army.
1082 "—M. L. Gregg, R. S., 915 1/2 Market st.; Frank Stradling, F. S., 915 1/2 Market st.
1710 Sausalito—Eugene G. J. La Rose, R. S.; Gus Backstine, F. S.
316 San Jose—H. J. Cornthwait, R. S., 387 N. 9th st.; W. Reinhold, F. S., 8th Empire.
262 "—(Mill) A. M. Smith, R. S., 464 Bird ave.; J. M. Taylor, F. S., Santa Clara, Cal., Box 615.
162 San Mateo—H. F. Gittings, R. S.; L. R. Huyek, F. S.
1140 San Pedro—G. W. Hillyer, R. S., Box 1782; Wm. Lockhart, F. S., Box 1741.
35 San Rafael—W. W. Miller, R. S., Petaluma ave.; Wm. Marshall, F. S., Box 194.
1415 Santa Ana—R. S. Sumner, R. S., 301 Garnsey st.; F. O. Calkins, F. S., 434 E. 3d st.
1062 Santa Barbara—O. M. Barnes, R. S., Box 44; W. S. Coleman, F. S., 319 W. Oregate.
826 Santa Cruz—Chas. F. Brower, R. S., Sea Bright, Cal.; A. D. Benjamin, F. S., 280 Bever st.
1400 Santa Monica—Jos. Doran, R. S.; M. J. Musser, F. S.
751 Santa Rosa—Geo. Wolfe, R. S., Box 321; F. E. Seymour, F. S., Box 321.
266 Stockton—A. V. Hoffman, R. S., 1036 E. Church st.; J. D. Finney, F. S., 322 W. Oak st.
1295 Toulumne—Chas. F. Drayer, R. S., Carters P. O.; Len Follett, F. S.
180 Vallejo—A. A. Stiles, R. S., 202 Kentucky st.; J. A. Filloon, F. S., 110 Main st.
1484 Visalia—E. A. Jones, R. S., 810 S. Court st.; Carmen Wenn, F. S., care Visalia Planing Mill.
771 Watsonville—J. G. Palmer, R. S., 155 W. 3d st.; R. E. Woodworth, F. S.

CANADA.

- 1788 Amherst, N. S.—L. J. Poirier, R. S.; S. J. Hunt, F. S.
553 Berlin, Ont.—Jacob Fennner, R. S., Box 222, Waterloo, Ont., Can.; Peter Jacobs, F. S., Box 329.
1204 Brandon, Man.—W. G. King, R. S. and F. S., Box 463.
498 Brantford, Ont.—S. Main, R. S., 248 Colborn st.; Chas. Wilmont, F. S., Box 596.
1538 Bridgetown, N. S.—Edmund C. Hall, R. S.; Sampson Turner, F. S.
799 Brockville, Ont.—F. Clow, R. S.; W. A. Fitzsimmons, F. S., Box 404.
1779 Calgary, N. W. T.—R. Stagg, R. S., Box 718; Leo Dowler, F. S.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Alexis Currie, R. S., Box 89; H. Corcoran, F. S., Box 203.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—C. McLarty, F. S.
1732 Coleman, Alta.—N. W. T.—John Nathan, R. S. and F. S.
1583 Collingwood, Ont.—J. V. Bufoy, R. S. and F. S., Box 659.
1241 Cranbrook, B. C.—J. A. Landy, R. S.; R. G. Coughlin, F. S.
1325 Edmonton, N. W. T.—A. B. Jones, R. S.; J. A. Kinney, F. S., Box 125.
1220 Fernie, B. C.—Gordon Southerland, R. S.; J. Wilson Gray, F. S.
1012 Frank, Alta.—R. W. Johnson, R. S., Box 18; J. McDonald, F. S., Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1498 Fort William, Ont.—Roderick McLeod, R. S., Brodie st.; W. Passingham, F. S.
1216 Galt, Ont.—Jas. Schofield, R. S., Concession st.; H. Taylor, F. S., McNaughton st.
727 Glace Bay, N. S.—Henry McBeth, R. S., Box 21; Simon Cemeron, F. S., Main st.
1744 Granu Mere, Que.—Narcisse Deloge, R. S.; Alfred Laberge, F. S.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. Connell, R. S., Box 121; K. McKenzie, F. S., Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Chas. J. C. Sinclair, R. S., Woolwich st.; Geo. A. Scroggie, F. S., 105 London Road.
83 Halifax, N. S.—James P. Flannagan, R. S., 44 Gottingen st.; Fred E. Hull, F. S., 67 Maynard st.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—Edgar Cummings, R. S., 71 East ave, N.; W. J. Frid, F. S., 25 Nelson st.
1421 Hull, P. Q.—A. O. Proulx, R. S., Point Gatineau; Art. Dufresne, F. S., 81 Du Lac.
249 Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Hubble, R. S., 26 Quebec; W. J. Veale, F. S., Frontinac st.
1144 Lacombe, Alberta—Stewart Cruickshank, R. S.; C. W. Mobley, F. S.
1681 Lethbridge, Alta.—Harry Blizzard, F. S.
1061 Medicine Hat, Assa., Can.—P. E. Bonnell, R. S.; W. E. Hutson, F. S.
817 Midland, Ont.—G. A. Gibbon, R. S., 3d J. L. Beaudoin, F. S., Queen street.
Montreal, Quebec—Sec. Dist. Council, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a St. Elizabeth st.
134 "—(Fr.) H. P. Coutillard, R. S., 50 Avenue Gullbault, Longueuil, Can.; J. Bayard, F. S., 523 Sanguinet st.

- 1127 "—(Mill) F. X. Dufresne, R. S., 665 Berry st.; J. A. Forget, F. S., 799 Charlevoix st.
1244 "—James Fraser, R. S., 71 Laurier ave., St. Henry; John Baker, F. S., 246 Coursol st.
1783 Moose Jaw, Assa.—A. W. Wells, R. S.; J. E. Corrigan, F. S.
524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, R. S. and F. S., Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—Wm. Hodgkiss, R. S.; Helut Green, F. S.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—W. J. Johnson, R. S., Box 750; R. Ritchie, F. S., Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. H. Bamburg, R. S. and F. S., Box 198.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—Wm. Carver, R. S., Humberstone P. O.; Wm. Schneider, F. S.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, R. S., 447 Du Roi; J. O. Dugal, F. S., 188 Du Roi.
1784 Regina, N. W. T.—W. E. Fox, R. S.; Jos. Boyle, F. S.
1674 Red Deer, Alberta—E. A. Graham, R. S.; E. T. Matchett, F. S.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Thos. C. Sloan, R. S., Cromwell st.; Robert Irvine, F. S., 321 Wellington st.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—J. R. Johnson, R. S., Sault Ste. Marie, West; W. J. Jeffery, F. S., Sault Ste. Marie, West, Box 147.
1632 Sherbrooke, Que.—Geo. Corriveau, F. S., 113 King st.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Alphonse Forget, R. S., Box 527; Henry Brule, F. S., Box 527.
1109 Strathcona Alberta, N. W. T.—D. G. Bisset, R. S., Box 143; Donald McPhie, F. S.
1584 St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Odulf Pilon, R. S.; V. Francour, F. S.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, R. S., Box 193; Thomas Mesler, F. S., 202 Church st.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, R. S. and F. S., Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—A. E. Hamilton, R. S., 88 Exmoth st.; Chas. T. Dunlavy, F. S., 265 Ludlow st., West End.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—James P. McQuellen, R. S., 94 Champain st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—Wm. Stark, R. S., Box 254; W. R. Bradshaw, F. S., 254 Albert st.
1792 Three Rivers, Que.—P. Parent, R. S., 108 St. Oliver st.; Jos. Heroux, F. S., 21 Ave. Laviolette.
1677 Thorold—H. N. Higgins, R. S., Front; F. G. Grisdale, F. S.
27 Toronto, Ont.—Frank T. Short, R. S., 43 Gloucester st.; D. D. McNeill, F. S., 288 Hamburg ave.
1408 Toronto, Ont.—A. J. McLellan, R. S., 342 Delaware ave.; W. G. Hammit, F. S., 226 Concord ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—R. R. Stevenson, R. S., Pleasant st.; J. D. McKay, F. S., Brunswick st.
1736 Valleyfield, Que.—Andri Hibert, R. S., Rue Alexandre; Philippe Ledue, F. S., 85 Ellice st.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—W. H. Higgins, R. S., 432 Princess; Geo. Greenwell, F. S., 2016 3d ave.
1490 Wallaceburg, Ont.—John Gonyou, R. S. and F. S., Box 37.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Jackson, R. S.; Wm. Spencer, F. S.
1409 Wetaskinwin, Alberta—Wm. Wendt, R. S.; J. M. Lane, F. S.
689 Windsor, Ont.—J. G. Chandler, R. S., C. Hall, F. S., 71 1st st., Walkerville.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—R. Merrick, R. S., 357 William Ave.; E. J. Deyer, F. S., Box 121.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—M. Leflar, R. S., 29 Bay st.; A. Stephenson, F. S., Wilson st.

COLORADO.

- 264 Boulder—Geo. E. Dickey, R. S., 2136 Bluff; E. W. Hockaday, F. S., 325 Walnut.
489 Canon City—W. S. Evans, R. S., Gen. Del.; E. E. McKinnon, F. S., 814 Rudd ave.
417 Colorado City—G. F. Norton, R. S., Box 21; E. Martin, F. S., Box 761.
515 Colorado Springs—W. C. Dally, R. S., 1211 N. Weber; D. R. Blood, F. S., 17 W. Fountain.
547 Cripple Creek—J. A. Gallante, R. S., Box 574; Adolph Houck, F. S., 308 Colorado ave.
55 Denver—Wm. Stocker, R. S., 140 S. Lafayette st.; D. M. Woods, F. S., 89 S. Pearl st.
475 Florence—A. P. Johnson, R. S., 531 W. Main st.; J. H. Charman, F. S., 520 Pikes Peak ave.
1340 Fort Collins—E. A. King, R. S., 305 Whedbee st.; W. S. Young, F. S.
1396 Golden—E. W. Bengson, R. S.; Chas. Woldridge, F. S.
244 Grand Junction—W. Herman, R. S.; Geo. A. Smith, F. S., Box 164.
1637 La Junta—E. H. Woodruff, F. S.
850 Leadville—Alfred Pomeroy, R. S., 217 W. 5th st.; Peter Erikson, F. S., Box 242.
1394 Longmont—Jas. Grace, R. S., Box 228; G. R. Copeland, F. S.
681 Loveland—Jas. K. Adams, R. S., Box 115; D. d'Allimand, F. S., R. F. D. No. 4.
1640 Paonia—C. O. Lee, R. S.; J. W. Cline, F. S.
362 Pueblo—N. P. Blisoff, R. S., 50 Blk. U.; Willet Walt, F. S., Box 493.
832 Salida—J. L. Griffin, R. S.; Matt Lax, F. S., Gen. Del.
1257 Silverton—Wm. Schuppan, R. S., Box 279; J. H. Campbell, F. S.

- 267 Telluride—Fred Cushman, R. S.; A. B. Coupin, F. S.
 1173 Trinidad—Julian Erion, R. S., 1215 Arizona ave.; C. E. Carter, F. S., 135 E 1st st.
 584 Victor—F. A. Liebe, R. S., Box 61; C. E. Palmer, F. S., Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

- 995 Branford—C. S. Bonney, R. S., Short Beach, Branford; E. K. Hosley, F. S., Box 191.
 115 Bridgeport—E. O. Houghton, R. S., 179 Golden Hill st.; J. C. Boothe, F. S., 2660 North ave.
 952 Bristol—C. H. Peck, F. S., 323 Summer st.
 927 Danbury—W. T. Wooden, R. S., 12 Crane st.; G. E. Mabie, F. S., 28 Osborne st.
 623 Danielson—L. H. Foster, R. S., Box 239; Van R. Andrews, F. S., Box 116.
 127 Derby—F. F. Dommermuth, R. S., Shelton, Conn., Box 951; A. S. Bond, F. S., Shelton, Conn.
 647 Fairfield—H. A. Lyman, R. S., Box 224, Southport, Conn.; Fred Marburg, F. S.
 196 Greenwich—A. G. Cameron, R. S., 45 Greenwich ave.; John Locke, F. S., 57 Sherwood pl.
 43 Hartford—P. J. Fagan, R. S., 34 Cedar; G. E. Miskill, F. S., 21 May st.
 1437 "—John J. Reardon, R. S., 125 Mather st.; John J. Coleman, F. S., 81 Chestnut st.
 920 Meriden—W. G. Wilson, R. S., 66 Sherman ave.; Geo. J. Stanley, F. S., 405 Broad st.
 1512 Middletown—Samuel R. Lewis, R. S., 12 Catherine st.; Henry Walters, F. S.
 804 Naugatuck—Thomas F. Maher, R. S.; James Reilly, F. S.
 97 New Britain—Chas. H. Allen, R. S., Box 747; Geo. F. Simons, F. S., Box 747.
 1672 "—(Mill) Wm. M. Nissen, R. S., 89 Glen st.; John Hiltbold, F. S., 153 Greenwood st.
 New Haven—Secretary District Council—C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 33 Hazel st.
 79 "—C. W. Mordecai, R. S., 33 Hazel st.; D. F. Early, F. S., Box 336.
 611 "—(Mill) C. A. Peppier, R. S., 58 Woosley st.; John Dunn, F. S., 180 East st.
 133 New London—Walter Wolverton, R. S., 25 10th st.; Mortimer S. Darrow, F. S., 55 Ocean st.
 1172 "—Frank Burdick, R. S., 8 N. Main st.; Den. E. Gallagher, F. S., 48 Crystal ave.
 1005 New Milford—Jas. G. Mealia, R. S., Box 714; E. Howland, F. S., Wellsville ave.
 137 Norwich—M. J. Kelley, R. S., Box 52; F. S. Edmonds, F. S., 293 Central ave.
 746 Norwalk—Samuel O. Kemp, R. S., 9 Isaacs pl.; Wm. A. Kellogg, F. S., Box 74.
 818 Putnam—Fred W. Teft, R. S., 82 Mechanics st.; Wm. Sherman, F. S., Box 462.
 1119 Ridgefield—Edgar Davis, R. S., F. J. Walker, F. S., R. D. No. 6.
 757 South Manchester—Claude E. Truax, R. S., 3 Spring st.; J. McCarthy, F. S., 74 Olcott st.
 210 Stamford—Frederick Wood, R. S., 104 Maple ave.; J. W. Flynn, F. S., Hanrahan ave.
 234 Thompsonville—Michael Fitzgerald, R. S., Box 528; Thos. McCarroll, F. S., Box 166.
 216 Torrington—Albert Bray, R. S., 132 Migeon ave.; Wm. Eichner, F. S., Box 281.
 1341 Unionville—Wm. A. Rutherford, R. S., G. P. Wilson, F. S.
 1626 Wallingford—Chas. Loucks, R. S., 56 Fair st.; R. Clark, F. S., 755 E. Center st.
 260 Waterbury—L. Courtemanche, R. S., 69 W. Liberty st.; N. J. Engelke, F. S., 36 Park pl.
 823 Willimantic—T. J. Reagan, R. S., 399 Pleasant st.; Chas. Tinker, F. S., 64 Maple ave.
 1648 Windsor Locks—Edmund Fournier, R. S., Box 370; A. Pelno, F. S., Box 316.
 588 Winsted—Bert Jarvis, R. S., 89 Hillside ave.; Maurice Reidy, F. S., 224 Main st.

DELAWARE.

- Wilmington—Secretary Dist. Council, D. P. Henry, 332 E 7th st.
 626 "—Samuel Steel, R. S., Elsmar, Del.; John Matthews, F. S., 1717 Penna. ave., Arlington.
 1526 "—(Mill) R. E. Davis, R. S., 721 10th st.; G. Merritt, F. S., 225 W. 17th st.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
 Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, E. B. Byrne, Dyer's Mill, 13th and C sts., N. W.
 190 "—C. H. Sherer, R. S., 936 4th st., N. E.; L. Luebker, F. S., 136 Fenwick st., Ivy City, Washington, D. C.
 884 "—Chas. E. Torney, R. S., 116 Taylor st., Anacostia; Chas. Crutchley, F. S., 120 Taylor st., Anacostia.
 1103 "—(Mill) E. B. Byrne, Dyer's Mill, 13 and C sts., N. W.; L. C. Golladay, F. S., 1254 Concord, Brookland, D. C.
 1651 "—Jos. K. Potter, R. S., 148 A st., N. E.; W. F. Wilkinson, F. S., 312 9th st., S. E.
 1221 Bartow—D. K. Lyle, R. S.; W. O. Fussell, F. S.

FLORIDA.

- 1746 Braidenton—R. Kretschmar, R. S., Box 124; Frank L. Price, F. S.

- 1275 Clearwater Harbor—S. A. Whitesell, R. S.; Bernard Cone, F. S.
 1725 Daytona—W. G. Hobbs, R. S., Box 120; H. C. Quattlebaum, F. S., Box 120.
 1767 "—(Col.) W. J. Harold, R. S., Box 9; J. S. McBride, F. S.
 1741 Fernandina—Calvin Belton, R. S., Box 501; I. F. Jones, F. S., Box 501.
 1360 Gainesville—J. I. Blake, R. S., 1106 Alachua ave.; A. B. Blalock, F. S.
 966 Hastings—G. J. North, R. S.; John L. Cray, F. S.
 Jacksonville—Secretary Dist. Council, R. M. Hill, R. S., care S. E. Barco.
 224 "—(Col.) M. E. Dunlap, R. S., 1621 Johnson st.; S. T. Minus, F. S., Box 90.
 605 "—J. M. Cromer, R. S., 9th and Hubbard sts.; A. C. MacNeill, F. S., 509 W. Adams.
 627 "—R. M. Hill, R. S., care S. E. Barco; J. H. Balster, F. S., 1516 Florida ave.
 1521 "—L. W. Tucker, F. S., 630 Myrtle ave.
 1686 "—E. A. Gramling, R. S., 839 Jesse st.; H. Powell, F. S., Cleveland and Florida ave.
 655 Key West—Morris Cochran, R. S., White st.; N. P. Nelson, F. S., 804 Williams st.
 1137 "—(Col.) C. C. McKinney, R. S., 1010 Olivia st.; A. E. Kelly, F. S., 825 Virginia st.
 1379 Kissimmee—Jas. W. Bass, R. S., Box 96; J. L. Overstreet, F. S.
 1776 Lakeland—A. J. Poteet, R. S.; John Logan, F. S.
 993 Miami—L. A. Osborn, R. S., 339 4th st.; W. G. Coates, F. S., Box 141.
 732 Ocala—R. W. Prioleaux, R. S., 128 S. Magnolia st.; S. J. Thomas, F. S., Box 811.
 1270 "—E. E. Converse, R. S., care Grace's Mill; W. M. Phillips, F. S., Gen. Del.
 1765 Orlando—M. E. Pugh, R. S. and F. S., Box 72.
 1488 Ormond—A. H. McNally, R. S.; Chas. McNally, F. S.
 1098 Palatka—C. H. Wigg, R. S. and F. S., 124 Adams st.
 1685 "—B. W. Wade, R. S. and F. S., Box 170.
 74 Pensacola—Geo. W. Marble, R. S., 730 Stoddart ave.; John D. Rendall, F. S., 4 W. Chase.
 107 "—(Col.) G. W. Scott, R. S., W. A. Watts, F. S., 208 N. Rens. st.
 1585 Plant City—R. S. Adams, R. S.; W. H. Tyner, F. S.
 864 St. Augustine—Chas. Leynax, R. S.
 1666 "—(Col.) H. L. Glover, R. S., 84 Lincoln st.; H. M. Story, F. S., New st.
 531 St. Petersburg—Sam Eskridge, R. S., Box 74; W. A. Roberts, F. S., Box 63.
 420 Tampa—(Col.) E. R. Rolf, R. S., 215 LaSalle st.; J. J. Hendry, F. S., 1103 3d ave.
 996 "—Harry Sutton, R. S., 1110 2d ave.; G. G. Cooper, F. S., Box 599.
 1458 Tarpon Springs—Victor Castaing, R. S., Box 14; E. E. Hammell, F. S., Box 118.
 819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, R. S.; M. F. Blitch, F. S.

GEORGIA.

- 1370 Albany—W. A. Bell, R. S. and F. S., General Delivery.
 Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Thos. J. Black, 93 Stonewall street.
 317 "—(Cars) Harry Morgan, R. S., 117 McAfee st.; G. M. McKee, F. S., 383 Cooper st.
 329 "—J. W. Arnold, R. S., 173 Luckie st.; J. C. Zuber, F. S., 81 Central ave.
 439 "—E. L. Ficken, R. S., 77 White st., W. E.; T. H. J. Miller, F. S., 2 1/2 N. Broad st., 3d floor.
 283 Augusta—T. W. McCorkle, R. S., 1362 Estes st.; N. J. Downs, F. S., 1467 Glover st.
 1228 "—J. R. Knox, R. S., 922 Talcott st.; D. E. Stegus, F. S., 1240 Hopkins st.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) W. H. Harrington, R. S., 715 S. Cochran ave.; Lee Still, F. S., 428 N. Stonewall ave.
 865 "—V. J. Jones, R. S., 822 E. St.; Walter Girvin, F. S., 1120 S. Amherst st.
 1620 Fitzgerald—W. W. Pickins, R. S.; Jerome Smith, F. S.
 918 Griffin—J. W. Reid, R. S., Griffin, Ga.; S. G. Tingle, F. S.
 793 Gainesville—F. McLeroy, R. S., New Holland, Ga.; W. C. Hamilton, F. S., New Holland, Ga.
 Macon—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. B. Breedlove, 110 Cabaniss ave.
 144 "—E. S. Horton, R. S., 226 Ross G. S. Bolton, F. S., 520 Elm st.
 326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, R. S., and F. S., 136 Jackson st.
 654 "—W. F. Muecke, R. S., 756 Walnut st.; W. H. Davis, F. S., 211 Clinton st.
 1390 Newnan—Harry Edge, R. S.; W. W. Scroggin, F. S.
 411 Rome—G. L. Trammel, R. S., 911 Broad st.; C. Blackstock, F. S.
 1455 "—J. W. Whitmire, R. S., 1503 Broad st.; R. L. McKenzie, F. S., 711 5th ave.
 1749 Rossville—T. G. Tipton, F. S., 707 James ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

- Savannah—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Cabaniss, 114 33d st., East.
 256 "—W. W. Smith, R. S., Box 251; A. J. Owens, F. S.
 318 "—(Col.) Geo. F. Clark, R. S., 411 W. Huntingdon st.; C. W. Swinton, F. S., 1417 E. Broad street.
 1750 "—Wm. Percy, R. S., 503 E. 34th st.; A. N. Graham, F. S., 138 W. Broad.
 261 Valdosta—W. G. Lastinger, R. S., 709 N. Ashley; C. C. Winslaff, F. S., 311 Ashley st.
 277 Washington—K. M. Mickins, R. S.; Davie Heard, F. S.
 1323 Waycross—H. M. Campbell, R. S.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

- 745 Honolulu—Fred Lackwitz, R. S., Box 611; S. K. Nawaa, F. S., Box 611.
 1772 Hilo—W. R. A. Kayser, R. S. and F. S.

IDAHO.

- 1691 Coeur D'Alene—F. C. Smith, R. S., Box 29; W. A. Andrews, F. S., Box 278.
 1420 Idaho Falls—R. C. Van Blaricom, R. S. and F. S., Box 1482.
 398 Lewiston—J. W. Stevens, R. S., Box 176; Clarkston, Wash.; C. Sherman, F. S., Box 508.
 635 Boise City—T. S. Small, R. S., 844 State st.; C. M. Abbott, F. S., 306 S. 4th st.
 1605 Moscow—D. C. Barrett, R. S. and F. S., Main st.
 1615 Sand Point—Frank Courtway, R. S., Henry L. Mountjoy, F. S.
 220 Wallace—Fred W. Wallon, R. S., Box 202; K. Jensen, F. S.
 1042 Weiser—Frank Hopkins, R. S., Box 53; A. W. McCully, F. S., Box 37.

ILLINOIS.

- 377 Alton—Fred Fischer, R. S., 652 E. 4th st.; Wm. F. Bentley, F. S., 1203 Main st.
 788 Anna—G. A. Hill, R. S.; S. A. Ferguson, F. S., Box 357.
 1184 Auburn—W. P. Elliott, R. S. and F. S., Box 145.
 916 Aurora—D. Cleveland, R. S., 553 Garfield ave.; Geo. Baxter, F. S., 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—L. Brandenburg, R. S., Cleveland ave.; R. V. Harter, F. S., Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—S. N. Coy, R. S.; Frank C. Niess, F. S.
 433 Belleville—(Mill) Ernest Rodenmyer, R. S., 511 S. Alend st.; Herm. Lutz, F. S., 120 Portland ave.
 975 Benton—M. C. Carr, R. S., Box 345; B. J. Smith, F. S., Box 318.
 1769 Benld—E. Ferguson, R. S.; L. J. Bost, F. S.
 63 Bloomington—W. S. Green, R. S., 508 W. Mill st.; J. H. Rader, F. S., 602 S. Center st.
 1675 Breese—Herman Eilers, R. S.; August Middeke, F. S.
 894 Cairo—J. H. Jones, R. S., 312 33d st.; E. A. Prine, F. S., 4014 Elm st.
 1530 "—(Col.) James Jones, R. S.; E. W. Chavers, F. S., 524 Douglas.
 293 Canton—S. E. Snider, R. S., 53 N. ave. B; H. M. Mercer, F. S., 30 W. Pine st.
 841 Carbondale—F. E. Kline, R. S.; J. Z. Harry, F. S.
 452 Carrier Mills—E. T. Davis, R. S., Box 63; J. O. Davis, F. S., Box 63.
 737 Carlinsville—C. Borough, R. S., Box 331; Shobal Boatman, F. S.
 1081 Carlyle—J. H. Yunker, R. S., Box 63; G. E. Yunker, F. S., Box 226.
 588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland, R. S.; R. J. Peterson, F. S.
 367 Centralia—L. M. Snyder, R. S., 809 Cemetery ave.; J. T. Adcock, F. S., 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—Elmer Hankins, R. S., 1305 W. Main st., Urbana, Ill.; J. J. Shook, F. S., Gen. Del.
 518 Charleston—E. T. Chowning, R. S., Cor. 4th and Van Buren sts.; G. M. Cook, F. S., 1151 6th st.
 1362 Chester—Wm. Bartels, R. S.; H. E. Brinkman, F. S.
 Chicago—Secretary of Dist. Council, K. G. Torkelson, 502 Garden City Block, 56 5th ave.
 1 "—John H. Robinson, R. S., 943 W. Superior st.; W. G. Schardt, F. S., 503 Garden City Bk.
 10 "—D. J. Ryan, R. S., 440 W. 42d Place; J. H. Stevens, F. S., 3856 State St.
 13 "—Daniel Galvin, R. S., 540 Washburn ave.; T. J. Lelivelt, F. S., 1710 Filmore st.
 21 "—(French) A. J. Huot, R. S., 102 Arthington st.; P. Hudon, F. S., 207 S. Center ave.
 54 "—(Boh.) Frank Pekarek, R. S., 646 W. 19th st.; Vachav Zitek, F. S., 1301 S. 41st ave.
 58 "—Geo. Lakey, R. S., 2026 Maple ave.; Evanston, Ill.; Wm. Bennette, F. S., 1876 N. Seeley ave.
 62 "—G. W. Bailey, R. S., 513 W. 60th st.; A. Wistrom, F. S., 6150 Aberdeen.
 70 "—Joe La Chance, R. S., 2222 39th; P. Pouliot, F. S., 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—S. Gaylord, R. S., 612 N. Central ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Henry Bowman, F. S., 101 Dixon st., Oak Park, Ill.

- 141 "—Phil Howley, R. S., 7520 Adams ave.; J. Murray, F. S., 7110 S. Champlain ave.
 181 "—Wm. Hambach, 1141 N. 43d ave.; Jens Jensen, F. S., 888 N. Artesian ave.
 199 "—W. W. McGary, R. S., 9322 Palmer ave.; J. C. Grantham, F. S., 8023 Escanaba ave.
 242 "—(Ger.) Geo. Wahl, R. S., 5142 Ada st.; John Oppelt, F. S., 5124 Ashland ave.
 416 "—Wm. M. Miller, R. S., 105 S. Leavitt st.; C. H. Wagner, F. S., 364 Washburn st.
 419 "—(Ger.) Chas. Buettner, R. S., 587 N. Halsted st.; Aug. Mueller, F. S., 82 Emma st.
 434 "—(Fr.) Geo. Boudmant, R. S., 11808 Wallace st.; E. E. Gratton, F. S., 122d and Parnell ave.
 504 "—(Jewish) A. Levintan, R. S., 203 Maxwell; F. Davis, F. S., 206 W. 12th st.
 521 "—(Stairs) Henry Goerk, R. S., 942 Carman ave.; Gust Hansen, F. S., 745 W. Division.
 1367 "—(Mill) Joe Horsch, R. S., 30 Bissell st.; Herm. Ostland, F. S., 173 Elm st.
 1597 "—H. C. Rossman, R. S., 6411 Peoria st.; Ed. Holford, F. S., 5004 S. Center ave.
 1700 "—Josef Prusa, R. S., 656 W. 25th st.; Wm. Knourek, F. S., 658 W. 25th st.
 272 Chicago Heights—J. Semmelhaack, R. S., 1432 Green st.; Dan P. Bergen, F. S., 70 W. Hickory st.
 869 Chillicothe—S. H. Cunningham, R. S.; W. B. Steiner, F. S.
 1411 Christopher—Marty Jones, R. S.; J. W. Walker, F. S.
 1418 Clinton—J. T. Hale, R. S., 516 S. East st.; J. H. Ryan, F. S., 313 N. Elm st.
 1544 Coal City—Oliver Palmer, R. S.; Hugh Miller, Jr., F. S., Box 234.
 204 Coffeen—J. T. Green, R. S.; W. A. May, F. S.
 295 Collinsville—Albert Schroeppel, R. S., Box 148; M. J. Dooner, F. S., Box 14.
 1191 Coulterville—T. S. McMaster, R. S.; Elmer Garvin, F. S., Box 23.
 269 Danville—L. A. Krauel, R. S., 22 Virginia ave.; C. H. Wilson, F. S., 16 Fremont st.
 742 Decatur—E. D. F. Hopson, R. S., 208 W. Wood.
 965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, R. S., 510 S. 7th st.; John Halsne, F. S., John st.
 1121 De Soto—D. M. West, R. S., Box 115; N. S. King, F. S., Box 55.
 722 Depue—John Bezely, F. S.
 928 Divernon—W. B. Dyson, R. S.; J. C. Wall, F. S., Box 141.
 790 Dixon—J. L. Anderson, R. S., 507 Spruce st.; R. McMasters, F. S., 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—H. C. Thornsberry, R. S., Box 81; J. E. Williams, F. S., Box 541.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, A. Marr, 135 1/2 Clare ave.
 169 "—Geo. Schlosser, R. S., 709-A, N. 25th st.; Rolla Watson, F. S., French Village, Ill.
 697 "—(Stairs and Mill) E. Scheary, R. S., Gertrude place; Albert Bange, F. S., 1206 Cleveland.
 903 "—Chas. Bunge, R. S., 1514 Belmont ave.; D. Grine, F. S., 619 Renshaw pl.
 1639 "—Johnny Baier, R. S., 1834 Parson ave.; Chas. Hendricks, F. S., 642 1/2 Collinsville ave.
 378 Edwardsville—Edw. Hobson, R. S.; J. W. Wilkins, F. S.
 1771 Eldorado—Herman Dunn, R. S.; W. H. Brown, F. S.
 363 Elgin—D. L. McClaine, R. S., 72 S. Union; Wm. A. Underhill, F. S., 358 Bent.
 1507 Elmhurst—(Ger.) Henry Moller, R. S.; John Keck, F. S.
 1335 Flora—W. M. Crown, R. S.; John McHenry, F. S.
 1193 Frankfort—Geo. Childers, R. S.; Geo. Johnson, F. S.
 480 Freeburg—C. L. Ross, R. S.; Otto Rickert, F. S.
 719 Freeport—S. O. Fogel, R. S., Mary st.; Leroy Lattig, F. S., 78 American st.
 1611 Friendsville—Rolla Keen, R. S.; James Pool, F. S.
 1449 Galatia—J. C. Mathes, R. S. and F. S.
 1087 Galena—Phil Fetz, R. S., Box 93; W. F. Eggleston, F. S., 430 High.
 360 Galesburg—Frank Munson, R. S., 563 Hawkinson ave.; Sam Davidson, F. S., 144 N. Chamber st.
 1290 Geneseo—J. F. Hughes, R. S., Box 293.
 1231 Girard—C. E. Boston, R. S., Box 15; F. J. Hoover, F. S.
 1467 Georgetown—Dan Smith, R. S.; J. N. Hinebaugh, F. S.
 753 Greenup—Thos. Wickiser, R. S.; J. T. Smith, F. S.
 870 Granville—H. E. Brown, R. S.; Geo. Scott, F. S.
 1267 Grayville—Robt. R. Gilbert, R. S., Box 13; Wm. J. Bodishbaugh, F. S., Box 503.
 669 Harrisburg—Walter Boatright, R. S.; Wm. Lane, F. S.
 805 Havana—Grant Hole, R. S.; John Dwyer, F. S.
 581 Herrin—H. R. Dial, R. S., Box 452; A. E. Spence, F. S., Gen. Del.
 461 Highwood—Alvin B. Hill, R. S., Highland Park, Ill.; Jos. Severnson, F. S., Box 83.
 1466 Hoopeston—Chas. Fultz, R. S., 851 Seminary ave.; J. W. De Weese, F. S.

- 904 *Jacksonville*—J. M. Black, R. S. 705 E. Chambers st.; Geo. James, F. S., 742 N. Main st.
- 174 *Joliet*—E. B. Ellis, R. S., 1511 N. Nicholson st.; A. Leach, F. S., 1201 Vine st.
- 1029 *Johnston City*—S. A. Hyre, R. S.; H. O. Felts, F. S.
- 496 *Kankakee*—W. S. Taylor, R. S., 563 Harrison ave.; T. Mueller, F. S., 60 West ave.
- 154 *Kewanee*—Olof Engman, Jr., R. S., 308 S. Walnut st.; Chas. Winquist, F. S., 118 Houle st.
- 1066 *Kinmundy*—J. W. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
- 250 *Lake Forest*—Alex. Edwards, R. S.; Lambert Bax, F. S.
- 336 *LaSalle*—Wm. Hindman, R. S., 605 9th st.; W. E. Timmons, F. S., 736 Wright st.
- 568 *Lincoln*—T. J. Lynch, R. S., 210 Willard ave.; F. Dalzell, F. S., Dehner Flats.
- 505 *Litchfield*—W. A. Clark, R. S.; Bert Seymour, F. S.
- 1182 *Lostant*—J. D. Raney, R. S.; T. Buckingham, F. S., Tonica, Ill.
- 1688 *Lowder*—Geo. Jones, R. S.; O. D. Reynolds, F. S.
- 1561 *Macomb*—J. C. Wettengell, R. S., 227 W. Chase st.; Frank Moon, F. S., 325 W. Fliske st.
- 1623 *McCormick*—G. L. Jenkins, R. S., Delwood, Ill.; E. Reagan, F. S.
- 633 *Madison*—J. A. Berninger, R. S., Box 57, Granite City, Ill.; V. E. Compton, F. S., Madison.
- 1684 *Makanda*—Frank Hopkins, R. S.; T. J. Cover, F. S.
- 508 *Marion*—P. J. Swan, R. S.; Frank Woodside, F. S., Box 441.
- 789 *Marissa*—Wm. Petrashek, R. S.; Fred Jensen, F. S.
- 1037 *Marseilles*—M. S. Young, R. S., Box 128; J. M. Gallagher, F. S., Box 102.
- 765 *Mascontah*—J. P. Friess, R. S., Box 43; Edm'd Hoerd, F. S., Box 43.
- 347 *Mattoon*—Wm. LaClair, R. S., 2605 Marshall ave.; W. D. Humes, F. S., 2404 Moultrie.
- 1266 *Mendota*—Wm. Sackett, R. S., 212 Meridian st.; J. B. Phelps, F. S., 212 Meridian st.
- 803 *Metropolis*—R. B. Littell, R. S.; B. P. D. Schroder, F. S., Box 229.
- 241 *Moline*—Austin Hussey, R. S., 1428 23d ave.; Chas. Landquist, F. S., 15½ str.
- 1265 *Monmouth*—Fred Ahlstrand, R. S., 322 W. 4th ave.; Jake Faust, F. S., 322 W. 7th ave.
- 1161 *Morris*—P. T. McLaughlin, R. S., Box 1188; N. J. Mosher, F. S.
- 1188 *Mt. Carmel*—Leon Murry, R. S.; J. E. Hensley, F. S., Box 504.
- 280 *Mt. Olive*—Fred Garrels, R. S., Box 68; K. Beyer, F. S.
- 999 *Mt. Vernon*—T. A. Donnell, R. S., Box 202; Henry Hancock, F. S., 421 S. 13th st.
- 604 *Murphyboro*—E. J. Cox, R. S., 421 Murphy st.; Geo. W. Swafford, F. S., 812 Illinois ave.
- 1559 *New Athens*—Chas. Becker, R. S., Box 184; Henry Geiger, F. S., Box 184.
- 671 *New Baden*—Chas. Woerner, R. S.; Fred Heithaus, F. S.
- 1199 *No. 8 Mine*—W. W. Hershberger, R. S., Johnson City; R. A. Stanley, F. S., Carterville, Ill.
- 582 *Odin*—C. Vandercook, R. S. and F. S.
- 1192 *Oglesby*—Geo. Brown, R. S., Box 117; Robert Pryde, F. S.
- 1478 *Olney*—Rolla Dean, R. S.; Jno. N. Shepard, Box 502.
- 661 *Ottawa*—G. E. Whitney, R. S., 413 Cornell; J. D. Geary, F. S., 216 De Leon st.
- 1211 *Palmyra*—Fred O. Crum, R. S.; John Hunt, F. S., Box 49.
- 648 *Pana*—Wilbur Ellis, R. S., 214 S. Hickory st.; W. L. Wright, F. S., 702 S. Spruce.
- 1334 *Paris*—A. E. Hodge, R. S., 311 Parish st.; John Hunter, F. S., 123 E. Wood st.
- 644 *Pekin*—Cornelius Rust, R. S., 820 Charlotte st.; Wm. Weiss, F. S., 820 Henrietta st.
- 183 *Peoria*—L. G. Humphrey, R. S., 216 Main st.; J. H. Rice, F. S., 505 Behrends st.
- 733 *Percy*—W. K. Lickiss, R. S.; W. C. Fisk, F. S.
- 195 *Peru*—Louis Shandensack, R. S., 2223 Main st.; Fred D. Smith, F. S., 1615 10th st.
- 1056 *Pinckneyville*—J. W. Logan, R. S.; J. Funk, F. S.
- 1786 *Pittsfield*—Ben Johnson, R. S.; M. D. Branch, F. S.
- 728 *Pontiac*—Wm. H. Ong, R. S., E. Howard st.; L. McCombs, F. S., 416 W. Moulton.
- 1525 *Princeton*—Clarence Johnson, R. S., 120 N. Randolph st.; F. A. Johnson, F. S., 425 N. 1st st.
- 189 *Quincy*—Nic. Hafner, R. S., 407 4th st.; F. W. Euscher, F. S., 1025 Madison.
- 974 *Rochelle*—E. B. Sweeney, R. S.; B. R. Longwell, F. S.
- 792 *Rockford*—Wm. Staben, R. S., 514 Chestnut st.; Chas. Lindquist, F. S., Baker pl.
- 166 *Rock Island*—Carl Schmach, R. S., 1011 N. 9th st.; A. Johnson, F. S., 932 11th ave.
- 798 *Salem*—H. D. Evans, R. S., Box 313; J. T. Tully, F. S., Box 166.
- 1564 *Savanna*—H. O. Atkins, R. S.; John W. Hersey, F. S.
- 1299 *Seatonville*—Chas. Edwards, R. S.; John A. Reed, F. S.
- 1755 *Sorento*—J. M. Enloe, R. S.; J. F. Mathis, F. S.
- 1083 *St. Charles*—Karl Asplund, R. S., Box 526; Peter Roy, F. S., Box 202.
- 479 *Sparta*—R. L. Cuthbertson, R. S., Box 209; John Shaffer, F. S.
- 16 *Springfield*—John McGee, R. S., 122 E. Washington; J. R. Holmes, F. S., 120 W. Capital.
- 631 *Spring Valley*—Thos. Moir, Jr., Box 118; D. F. Dilts, F. S., Box 567.
- 156 *Staunton*—H. J. Furtwengler, R. S., Box 458; John Bell, F. S.
- 695 *Sterling*—E. E. McGee, R. S.; M. B. Quick, F. S.
- 495 *Streator*—W. C. Schroeder, R. S., 613 Tyler st.; Ed. Kraske, F. S., 1002 S. Blomington.
- 826 *Sycamore*—F. B. Relyea, R. S., Box 629; Andrew Palmer, F. S.
- 1250 *Tamaroa*—L. E. Johnston, R. S.; W. H. Johnston, F. S.
- 748 *Taylorville*—E. Davis, R. S., 513 E. Vine st.; O. Sinson, F. S., Box 603.
- 1515 *Thebes*—J. P. Watson, R. S.; C. H. David, F. S.
- 1715 *Thompsonville*—S. M. Carter, R. S.; J. L. Pritchard, F. S., Box 116.
- 807 *Toluca*—Frank McCoy, R. S., Box 8; S. L. Wells, F. S., Box 21.
- 1026 *Urbana*—H. Y. Shaffer, R. S., 407 W. Cal. st.; Jake Schmitt, F. S., 703 W. University ave.
- 1338 *Utica*—G. H. Schmiding, R. S., Box 320; F. A. Wilkins, F. S.
- 1163 *Virden*—Erwin Near, R. S.; Cecil L. Rogers, F. S.
- 448 *Waukegan*—W. G. Campbell, R. S., 130 Jefferson ave.; R. S. Grice, F. S., 18th st. and So. Park ave., North Chicago, Ill.
- 1704 *Wenona*—B. R. Laughlin, Box 225.
- 1768 *West Chicago*—J. P. Deutsch, R. S.; Alois Dolf, F. S.
- 1527 *Wheaton*—E. S. Jayne, R. S., 204 Wheaton ave.; John Stolz, F. S., 107 N. R. R. st.
- 930 *Willisville*—Henry Brandhorst, R. S. J. Fisher, F. S.
- 1764 *Wiegler*—J. M. Bowling, R. S., Plumfield; Chas. Reed, F. S., Mulkeytown.
- INDIANA.**
- 477 *Alexandria*—F. B. Thompson, R. S., R. R. 23; Clarence Noble, F. S.
- 352 *Anderson*—Jas. Mitchell, R. S., 904 W. 1st st.; W. E. Swan, F. S., 1541 Ohio ave.
- 1380 *Bedford*—Archie Dalton, R. S., 1511 W. 19th st.; L. B. Emery, F. S., W. 12th st.
- 1712 *Bicknell*—Jack Clark, R. S.; H. S. Johnson, F. S.
- 1308 *Bluffton*—C. M. Heninger, R. S., 327 S. Central ave.; J. N. Schriber, F. S., 1021 F. st.
- 694 *Boonville*—John J. Rinkel, R. S.; Chas. Hudson, F. S.
- 431 *Brazil*—G. C. Sorrell, R. S., Hendricks and Lambert st.; O. M. Hunt, F. S., 615 E. Pinkley st.
- 1454 *Buell*—K. P. Cox, R. S., Cass, Ind.
- 1375 *Carlisle*—Jake Wilson, R. S.; W. H. Sutherland, F. S.
- 1349 *Clay City*—Percy Hochstetler, F. S., Martz, Ind.
- 1682 *Coalmont*—D. S. Beadle, R. S.; Solomon Inman, F. S.
- 1155 *Columbus*—B. C. Lackey, R. S.; A. B. Moreton, F. S., E. Columbus.
- 1355 *Crawfordsville*—Geo. Harland, R. S., 810 Liberty st.; Clarence Newell, F. S., 607 Milligan.
- 946 *Decatur*—W. E. Moon, R. S.; Ross Mallonee, F. S., 225 7th st.
- 998 *Dugger*—O. M. Anderson, R. S., Box 25; Richard Shepler, F. S., Box 25.
- 565 *Elkhart*—E. Z. Stalter, R. S., 508 Milwaukee ave.; H. F. Enders, F. S., 900 Elkhart ave.
- 1734 " — (R. K.) J. E. Parritt, R. S., 131 Pratt st.; Ed. Johnson, F. S., 622 Harrison st.
- 652 *Elwood*—W. C. Beyersdorfer, R. S., 201 N. 5th st.; J. G. Fields, F. S., Room 2, Adams Bldg.
- 90 *Evansville*—J. J. Schoettlin, R. S., 1700 W. Franklin st.; S. A. Stork, F. S., 920 E. Illinois st.
- 1758 *Farmersburg*—J. H. Branson, R. S.; Frank Frakes, F. S.
- 1465 *Frankfort*—Ed. Ross, R. S., 53 Main ave.; Henry Foley, F. S., 609 W. Walnut.
- 1402 *Franklin*—Ora Forsyth, R. S., 178 W. Jefferson st.; A. A. Jones, F. S., 36 W. Adams st.
- 232 *Ft. Wayne*—Chas. Breman, R. S., 1030 Grant ave.; C. Nelson, F. S., 714 E. Jefferson.
- 160 *Gas City*—James Shultz, R. S.; J. W. Lucas, F. S., Box 26, Jonesboro.
- 1430 *Greensburg*—F. L. Thomas, R. S., Sheridan st.; John S. McKinney, F. S., 613 W. Washington st.
- Hammond*—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. B. Easter, 488 Towle st.
- 599 " — U. Spafford, R. S., 422 Stanton st.; M. Hower, F. S., 20 W. Doty st.
- 1110 *East Chicago*—H. Bainbridge, R. S., Box 70; Swan Johnson, F. S., Box 222.
- 1517 *Indiana Harbor*—A. Bedford, R. S., Box 176; Chas. Sluske, F. S.
- 213 *Hartford*—Lee Farr, R. S., 107 W. Water st.; J. W. Canter, F. S., 370 W. Franklin.
- 1429 *Huntington*—John Nix, R. S., 93 Oak st.; John Payne, F. S., 53 Mayne st.
- Indianapolis*—Secretary of District Council, L. H. Taylor, 2824 N. Missouri st.
- 60 " — (Ger.) Wm. Hoff, R. S., 908 Sanders st.; Paul Schludecker, F. S., 1501 Kennington st.
- 281 " — James Jordan, R. S., 116 N. East st.; J. T. Goode, F. S., 24 Kentucky ave.
- 549 " — (Stairs) L. H. Taylor, R. S., 2824 N. Missouri st.; W. L. Evans, F. S., 516 Bright st.
- 1003 " — R. W. Sproston, R. S., 610 Shelby st.; P. H. Ringold, F. S., 1042 Tecumseh ave.
- 1460 " — (Mill) J. B. Crapp, R. S., 243½ Virginia ave.; Frank Zeigler, F. S., 1647 Fenneman.
- 909 *Jasonville*—G. S. Milligan, F. S.
- 533 *Jeffersonville*—Earl Phillips, R. S., Ohio Falls, Ind.; T. W. Reed, F. S., 1014 E. Chestnut.
- 1342 *Kingman*—G. W. Spencer, R. S. and F. S.
- 734 *Kokomo*—H. O. Moore, R. S., 171 E. Walnut st.; Henry Hoover, F. S., 58 E. High st.
- 215 *Lafayette*—S. W. Crosslyne, R. S., N. 9th st.; Levi Shiveley, F. S., 611 S. 21st st.
- 1485 *Laporte*—Jas. W. Mayer, R. S., 212 E. Maine st.; John Bowman, F. S., Woodward st.
- 1557 *Lewis*—F. W. Algers, R. S.; Jas. E. Peters, F. S.
- 487 *Linton*—E. L. Merrill, R. S., Box 614; H. H. Rodman, F. S., Box 241.
- 808 *Logansport*—H. A. DeFord, R. S.; W. J. French, F. S., Box 491.
- 1602 *Loogootee*—Louis J. Walker, R. S.; J. E. Grannan, F. S.
- 365 *Marion*—Chas. Wolfe, R. S., 1311 Factory ave.; Jos. S. Myers, F. S., 329 E. Walnut.
- 1238 *Michigan City*—Walter Harris, R. S., 214 Fremont st.; A. Jones, F. S., 1408 Franklin st.
- 1200 *Midland*—A. Casad, R. S.; L. H. Dixon, F. S.
- 1470 *Mishawaka*—F. E. Sage, R. S., 528 W. Joseph st.; L. E. Hiner, F. S., 310 W. Grove st.
- 1753 *Mt. Vernon*—Ray G. Parker, R. S.; John Fiedler, F. S.
- 592 *Muncie*—D. H. Gracey, R. S., Box 523; D. M. Winters, F. S., 535 S. Gharkey.
- 436 *New Albany*—S. A. Reeves, R. S., 710 W. Spring st.; G. W. Lemmon, F. S., 203 W. Spring st.
- 1196 *Oakland City*—George C. Christman, R. S.; Geo. R. Thurman, F. S., Box 273.
- 932 *Peru*—Jas. F. Snideman, R. S., 571 E. 4th st.; J. M. Roller, F. S., 7 W. River st.
- 1676 *Petersburg*—L. E. Woolsey, R. S.; Erastus Johnson, F. S.
- 1537 *Plainville*—A. Corlett, R. S.; Sam Scott, F. S.
- 935 *Princeton*—W. J. Curran, R. S.; S. Hart, Crawford Stormont, F. S., 609 E. Spruce st.
- 912 *Richmond*—O. A. Lauck, R. S., 417 S. 9th st.; John Tieman, F. S., 81 Liberty ave.
- 1071 *Seymour*—F. E. Abbott, R. S., 306 W. Brown st.; P. Augustine, F. S.
- 1435 *Shelbyville*—Edwin I. Bowen, R. S., 221 S. West st.; M. Cheser, F. S., 88 Montgomery st.
- 1106 *Shelburn*—Wm. V. Riggs, R. S.; O. L. Hill, F. S.
- 413 *South Bend*—Burt Gilman, R. S., Box 369; L. W. Carpenter, F. S., 1019 E. LaSalle.
- 1304 *Spencer*—W. M. Crist, R. S. and F. S., Box 327.
- 706 *Sullivan*—Charlie Beasley, R. S.; N. D. Martin, F. S., Box 504.
- 205 *Terre Haute*—S. C. Mahan, R. S., 1660 N. 12½ st.; A. E. Saltzman, F. S., 19½ S. 4th st.
- 358 *Tipton*—Linn Collee, R. S.; Henry Speckbaugh, F. S.
- 1357 *Valparaiso*—Edmund L. James, R. S., 39 N. Valparaiso st.; John A. Longshore, F. S., 503 Institute st.
- 658 *Vincennes*—U. G. Case, R. S., 209 Volmer st.; J. S. Rush, F. S., 816 N. 1st st.
- 812 " — G. J. Benedict, R. S., 1116 N. 1st st.; T. J. Herst, F. S., 1022 N. 11th.
- Wabash*—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. A. Coppock, 40 High st.
- 598 " — Jonas Gilbert, R. S.; Wm. Jones, F. S., 102 Erie st.
- 1076 *Washington*—A. P. Hawkins, R. S., E. Walnut st.; Chas. D. O'Brien, F. S., E. Walnut st.
- 1038 *Winslow*—O. B. Busch, R. S., Box 52; G. P. Busch, F. S., Box 105.
- 1636 *Whiting*—Richard Krouse, R. S.; Stillman Meek, F. S.
- INDIAN TERRITORY.**
- 1752 *Ada*—R. Fleming, R. S., Box 165; M. M. Cotten, F. S., Box 165.
- 1028 *Ardmore*—A. H. White, R. S., Box 16; D. N. Ferguson, F. S., Box 16.
- 1659 *Bartlesville*—Jas. P. Easterly, R. S.; O. G. Thayer, F. S.
- 653 *Chickasha*—L. V. Long, R. S., Box 891; W. A. Walford, F. S., Box 688.
- 1590 *Coalgate*—James Stephenson, R. S.; Box 540; Joe Knight, F. S., Box 340.
- 1092 *Haileyville*—A. L. Doolittle, R. S.; C. W. Lester, F. S., Box 94.
- 1483 *Hartshorne*—J. W. McCrary, R. S.; Box 65; T. R. Mitchell, F. S., Box 65.
- 896 *Holdenville*—J. M. Page, R. S.; C. J. Walker, F. S.
- 1716 *Krebs*—E. D. Miller, R. S., Box 256; J. H. Higdon, F. S.
- 1072 *Muskogee*—J. H. Kilek, R. S., Box 452; L. P. Stine, F. S., Box 64.
- 1452 *Oklmulgee*—H. J. Hanner, R. S.; T. D. Gregory, F. S., Box 74.
- 1293 *Sulphur*—W. A. Bybee, R. S.; J. R. Richardson, F. S., P. O. Box 24.
- 986 *South McAlester*—J. H. Freeman, R. S., Box 177; J. R. Williams, F. S., Box 7.
- 1629 *Tishomingo*—J. D. Fryer, R. S. and F. S., Box 260.
- 1178 *Wagoner*—E. L. Jones, R. S.
- 1575 " — W. R. Hope, R. S.; E. T. Campbell, F. S.
- 1276 *Wilburton*—E. Miles, R. S.; Allen McMurtrey, F. S., Box 212.
- IOWA.**
- 315 *Boone*—Phillon Conklin, R. S., 803 Washington st.; Theo. Johnson, F. S., 323 16th st.
- 534 *Burlington*—Louis J. Miller, R. S., 1005 Central ave.; Jno. Messmer, F. S., 908 Elm st.
- 308 *Cedar Rapids*—H. J. Smith, R. S., Box 131; J. C. Cupp, F. S., 411 2d st.
- 597 *Centerville*—M. B. Pennington, R. S., 408 E. Franklin st.; A. C. Yount, F. S., 502 S. 16th st.
- 1523 *Chariton*—G. H. Poucher, R. S. and F. S., Box 917.
- 772 *Clinton*—Wm. J. Murphy, R. S., 419 2d ave.; M. Hansen, F. S., 250 Peck ave.
- 1142 *Colfax*—J. W. Birdle, R. S., Box 187; Ed. A. Cox, F. S.
- 364 *Council Bluffs*—J. W. Taylor, R. S., 714 Perin ave.; H. L. Ward, F. S., 2012 5th ave.
- 634 *Creston*—Jno. Knight, R. S., 704 N. Sycamore st.; G. A. Stickland, F. S., 507 Park st.
- Davenport*—Sec. Dist. Council, Hy. Grothe, 821 4th ave., Rock Island, Ill.
- 554 " — Louis C. Schmidt, R. S., 428 Onelda st.; Wm. Peterson, F. S., 528 W. 2d.
- 1272 " — W. T. Gallaher, R. S., 1518 Gain st.; W. H. Hitchcock, F. S., 1034 E. 14th.
- 106 *Des Moines*—E. J. Jones, R. S., 3306 N. W. 2nd st.; L. G. Bennett, F. S., 1508 26th st.
- 425 " — (Mill) F. A. Youngquist, R. S., 523 E. S. 4th st.; A. H. Burkeman, F. S., East Des Moines.
- 1699 " — Frank N. Merriam, R. S., 920 E. Beahman st.; C. J. Wermermark, F. S., 1431 Fremont st.
- 678 *Dubuque*—W. F. Miller, R. S., 835 Rhomberg ave.; M. R. Hogan, F. S., 299 7th st.
- 1289 " — Fred Gautert, R. S., 1937 Washington; R. A. Dieterich, F. S., 2781 Jackson st.
- 1579 *Eldora*—Geo. Houghton, R. S.; Edgar Houghton, F. S.
- 284 *Fort Dodge*—S. E. Berry, R. S., 614 N. 12th st.; Wm. Leahy, F. S., 615 S. 15th st.
- 1260 *Iowa City*—R. J. Hennessy, R. S., 228 Bloomington st.; Jos. A. Poore, F. S., 210 N. Gilbert.
- 523 *Keokuk*—J. Rosser, R. S., 129 N. 7th; H. H. Tieman, F. S., 1628 Palen st.
- 1644 *Knowlton*—G. W. Frazier, R. S.; H. A. Tucker, F. S.
- 397 *Le Claire*—C. B. Stacy, R. S.; E. E. Knapp, F. S., Box 84.
- 1171 *Marion*—J. E. Seymour, R. S.; Geo. E. White, F. S.
- 1112 *Marshalltown*—T. J. Stewart, R. S., 808 W. Church st.; F. W. Moran, F. S., 508 W. Church st.
- 1247 *Mason City*—Tom Hodges, F. S., 210 S. Jackson.
- 1069 *Muscatine*—Joe J. Reindl, R. S., 205 W. 5th st.; R. K. Rowland, F. S., Monroe st.
- 1790 " — (Mill) J. W. Yeater, R. S., 411 Lowe st.; Lee W. Lang, F. S., 700 W. 8th st.
- 1213 *Mystic*—D. M. Van Dike, R. S., Box 612; B. F. Taylor, F. S., Box 579.
- 1116 *Newton*—A. H. Wright, R. S.; W. Sparks, F. S.
- 1508 *Oelwein City*—J. E. Donlin, R. S., 115 S. Frederick st.; N. F. Hodgdon, F. S., 507 1st ave., S.
- 1034 *Oskaloosa*—P. R. Swayze, R. S., 410 S. 1st st.; J. A. Harriman, F. S., 406 N. D. st.
- 767 *Ottumwa*—C. E. Bishop, R. S., R. R. No. 1; L. L. Lightner, F. S., Labor Hall.
- 948 *Sioux City*—Jas. O'Brien, R. S., 201 Market st.; W. C. Weisensee, F. S., 210 Bluff st.
- 615 *Washington*—W. H. Minick, R. S.; J. Warren, F. S.
- 158 *Waterloo*—H. F. Hubbard, R. S., 708 Mabel st., E. Waterloo; C. Burns, F. S., 508 Elm st.
- 915 *Webster City*—H. C. Kisecker, F. S., 1137 W. 3d st.
- KANSAS.**
- 923 *Atchison*—J. W. Jonas, R. S., 510 N. 8th st.; Jno. W. Smith, F. S., 1027 Walnut st.
- 253 *Argentine*—Frank M. Curry, R. S., 1105 Ruby ave.; M. Murphy, F. S., 930 Powell ave.
- 1724 *Arkansas City*—Frank Garrett, R. S., 306 S. 4th st.; O. M. Heath, F. S., 1108 S. 2d st.
- 552 *Amourdale*—P. McGee, R. S., 921 Kansas ave.
- 1482 *Caney*—W. D. Garr, R. S.; G. J. Hooker, F. S.
- 1205 *Chanute*—R. Perkins, R. S., 102 N. Forest; John Weber, F. S., 1012 S. Grant.
- 1212 *Coffeyville*—L. M. Griffiths, R. S., Box 14; J. C. Ecret, F. S., 1109 Elm st.
- 1224 *Emporia*—H. A. Spencer, R. S., 120 Union st.; H. H. Robinson, F. S., 616 E. 6th ave.
- 942 *Fort Scott*—E. B. Ragesdale, R. S., 518 Hill st.; A. E. Hogan, F. S., 524 Hill st.

- 876 *Frontenac*—J. A. Tressel, R. S.; W. Head, F. S.
 609 *Hiawatha*—Homer Hirth, R. S.; Wm. Hogue, F. S.
 285 *Humbolt*—R. W. Carpenter, R. S.; Philo Lyons, F. S.
 1587 *Hutchinson*—O. M. Phillips, F. S., 208 W. 5th st.
 1198 *Independence*—Harry Hart, R. S., 708 W. Main; M. Biern, F. S., Box 172.
 123 *Iola*—C. O. Churchill, R. S., 505 S. 2d st.; J. M. Chancellor, F. S., 213 South st.
 138 *Kansas City*—S. E. Pedy, R. S., 218 S. 7th st.; T. L. Pollock, F. S., 1022 Splitlog ave.
 1285 "—W. Q. Freeman, R. S., 1043 Ella ave.
 1068 *La Harpe*—W. E. Judkins, R. S., Box 403; R. C. Miller, F. S., Box 403.
 458 *Lawrence*—A. M. Curry, R. S., 922 N. Y. st.; S. P. Byrd, F. S., 275 Lincoln st.
 499 *Leavenworth*—F. M. Stucker, R. S., 516 Lynn st.; G. McCaully, F. S., 217 1/2 N. 5th st.
 1010 *Mulberry*—W. F. Collins, R. S.; Chas. M. Gunn, F. S.
 1730 *Neodesha*—S. M. Tucker, R. S.; S. A. Hostetter, F. S., Box 583.
 1556 *Ottawa*—J. B. Loux, R. S., 719 S. Mulberry st.; C. C. Stewart, F. S., 758 S. Locust.
 1742 *Paola*—Wm. S. Hoover, F. S.
 1022 *Parsons*—John Bero, R. S., 2219 Belmont ave.; H. L. Martin, F. S., Main Block.
 561 *Pittsburg*—J. J. Wilson, R. S., 311 S. Locust st.; Geo. F. Holt, F. S., Box 131.
 1571 *Salina*—Wm. Barnetson, R. S., Box 228; T. E. Davis, F. S.
 1001 *Scammon*—A. E. Lewis, R. S.; Jules Caumlauf, F. S.
 1445 *Topcka*—W. G. Stewart, R. S.; J. E. Gorman, F. S., 622 Western ave.
 1546 *Weir*—H. P. Adams, R. S., Box 383; Jay La Brant, F. S., Box 1111.
 140 *West Mineral*—E. I. Runk, R. S.; A. B. Wilson, F. S.
 Wichita—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. E. Prine, 219 So. Topeka ave.
 201 "—W. E. Youngmeyer, R. S., 911 S. Emporia ave.; Chas. Rochelle, F. S., 203 Milwood ave.
 1182 *Winfield*—Chas. W. Sinneman, R. S., 1614 S. Church; J. F. Huff, F. S., 418 W. 9th.

KENTUCKY.

- 472 *Ashland*—W. H. Staten, R. S., 1003 Central ave.; Bert Davis, F. S., 208 18th st.
 725 *Bowling Green*—John L. Kister, R. S.; F. H. Johnson, F. S.
 1542 *Cattlettsburg*—Nat Canuti, R. S.; J. E. Kesinger, F. S., Kenova, W. Va.
 641 *Central City*—W. E. Miller, R. S., Box 98; C. T. Noffsinger, F. S.
 1589 *Corbin*—F. H. Leick, R. S.; J. Eagle, F. S.
 712 *Covington*—G. E. Bullock, R. S., 54 Pike st.; Irvin Kite, F. S., 262 Western ave.
 785 "—H. B. Kampsen, R. S., 262 W. 13th st.; J. Mantz, F. S., 138 Trevor st.
 1189 *Dayton*—C. B. Glaze, R. S., 607 Dayton ave.; Jas. Anschutz, F. S., 405 Dayton ave.
 851 *Henderson*—J. W. Hager, R. S., 527 S. Alvasia st.; W. A. Grigsby, F. S., 321 Jefferson.
 442 *Hopkinsville*—W. H. Hester, R. S., 202 W. 19th st.; E. H. Hester, F. S., 209 W. 18th st.
 1650 *Lexington*—C. P. Hawkins, R. S., 417 N. Upper st.; Albert Miller, Jr., F. S., 419 S. Upper st.
 1692 *Latonia*—J. Linder, R. S., 555 Willow, Covington; Jos. Benz, F. S., Pleasant, Covington.
 1218 *Ludlow*—J. F. Morgan, R. S.; W. T. Williams, F. S.
 Louisville—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. Voit, 1840 Reutlinger ave.
 103 "—Henry Voit, R. S., 1840 Reutlinger ave.; Frank Brinkman, F. S., 938 E. St. Catherine st.
 214 "—(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, R. S., 947 E. Walnut st.; John Mueller, F. S., 701 26th st.
 1369 "—H. E. Powell, R. S., 706 E. Madison; Aug. Schultz, F. S., 310 First st.
 1506 *Madisonville*—C. N. Critser, R. S.; J. W. Settle, F. S., Box 278.
 1030 *Marion*—C. J. Burget, R. S.; W. E. Potter, F. S.
 698 *Newport*—Andy Wald, R. S., 730 Saratoga st.; J. Sexton, F. S., 834 Patterson st.
 809 *Owensboro*—J. N. Miller, R. S., 1312 E. 7th; W. B. Crawford, F. S., 16 Plum.
 559 *Paducah*—Joe Arts, R. S., 1936 Clark; Robt. E. Mason, F. S., 319 Clark st.
 1352 *Princeton*—J. R. Williams, R. S.; Jno. A. Martin, F. S., Box 60.
 1705 *Schree*—C. L. Elwin, R. S.; G. W. King, F. S.
 1017 *Sturgis*—P. B. Graham, R. S.; B. B. Williams, F. S.

LOUISIANA.

- 973 *Alexandria*—O. C. Unbehagen, R. S., S. Elliott and 14th st.; R. M. Tenson, F. S., N. Magnolia st.
 1655 *Alexandria*—H. A. De Lacey, R. S., and F. S., 1006 9th st.
 1147 *Baton Rouge*—Geo. A. Purnell, R. S., 405 Union st.; J. Lyons, F. S., 211 15th st.

- 1726 "—B. C. Murell, R. S., Box 85; C. A. Nygaard, F. S., 615 St. Charles.
 1495 *Breaux Bridge*—Henry Richard, R. S.; V. A. Berset, F. S.
 1791 *Covington*—Geo. H. Mehrhoff, R. S.; W. Glockner, F. S.
 874 *Jennings*—S. A. Keef, R. S.; T. J. Woodworth, F. S., Box 64.
 1718 *Jeanerette*—Robert Bobin, R. S.; M. Valentine, F. S.
 113 *La Fayette*—John Wolf, R. S.; P. Cockran, F. S.
 1057 *Lake Charles*—Geo. W. Armstrong, R. S., Box 550; L. R. Hiscock, F. S., Box 46.
 868 *Monroe*—J. H. Smith, R. S., Box 388; Walter Masling, F. S., Box 388.
 758 "—(Col.) William Dunn, R. S., 1213 Texas ave.; Wm. Burns, F. S., 312 Catalpa st.
 1251 *New Iberia*—Jos. O. Le Blanc, R. S., and F. S., 720 Julia st.
 New Orleans—Sec'y Dist. Council, C. M. Maitrejean, 3122 Laurel st.
 76 "—C. M. Maitrejean, R. S., 3122 Laurel st.; Chas. A. Thierry, F. S., 3305 Chippewa st.
 1577 "—A. Fehsenfeld, R. S., 6124 Laurel st.; E. V. Stafford, F. S., 942 Louisiana ave.
 Shreveport—Secretary Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 "—R. D. Jones, R. S., Box 261; C. L. Worsham, F. S., Box 261.
 764 "—J. R. Stuckey, R. S., Western ave.; S. J. French, F. S., 606 Walnut st.

MAINE.

- 914 *Augusta*—Ira H. Foster, R. S., 26 Hight st.; John F. Spaulding, F. S., 46 Quimby.
 1663 *Bath*—S. J. Elwell, R. S., 1 Fremont; M. Dalrymple, F. S., 19 Milan st.
 621 *Bangor*—W. L. Castellon, R. S., 7 Holyoke st.; Brewer, Me.; W. A. Crocker, F. S., 367 Essex.
 459 *Bar Harbor*—Henry Smith, R. S., 18 Forest st.; N. Chaney, F. S., Eden st.
 1250 *Gardner*—M. F. Marrow, R. S., 5 F. st.; Randolph, Me.; G. W. McMaster, F. S.
 407 *Leicester*—A. M. Flagg, R. S., 94 Spring st.; Auburn; C. M. Page, F. S., 586 Main st.
 517 *Portland*—J. P. Cressey, R. S., 75 Ocean ave.; A. H. Parker, F. S., 254 Brackett.
 1474 "—(Mill) H. B. Carr, F. S., 15 North st.
 1031 *Madison*—C. F. Dunbar, R. S.; Geo. Lane, F. S.
 1707 *Millinocket*—Wm. Hurlihy, R. S.; E. E. Wyman, F. S.
 776 *Rumford Falls*—Carl G. Thurston, R. S.; B. K. Farnum, F. S.
 787 *Skowhegan*—Jno. B. Taylor, R. S., 214 Water st.; Geo. Soule, F. S.
 348 *Waterville*—Henry Haann, R. S., 14 Abbott st.; E. N. Keen, F. S., 3 Myrtle st.

MARYLAND.

- 1126 *Annapolis*—Mark I. Smith, R. S., Box 133; R. I. Smith, F. S., Box 133.
 Baltimore—Sec. Dist. Council, Wm. Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
 29 "—G. Rollman, R. S., 834 Aisquith; Wm. Keenan, F. S., 704 Aisquith.
 44 "—(Ger.) Henry Grau, R. S., 1813 N. Gay st.; H. Bosse, F. S., 125 N. Montford ave.
 345 "—Wm. Green, R. S., 1716 Jackson st.; Wm. H. Milligan, F. S., 530 E. Clement st.
 990 "—Chas. Caldwell, R. S., 910 N. Bond st.; G. Hewing, F. S., 1030 N. Eden.
 1315 "—Eugene Sullivan, R. S., 1715 Lorman st.; Lewis N. Bowen, F. S., 1833 N. Patterson Park ave.
 1358 "—M. M. Danaker, R. S., 1625 N. Caroline st.; H. Ripple, Jr., F. S., 541 N. Washington st.
 1598 "—Jos. K. Schelling, R. S., 1726 Carlisle pl.; G. H. Korb, F. S., Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore st.
 1695 "—Fred Fleischman, R. S., 2825 Hudson st.; Chas. Arnett, F. S., 328 1st st.
 1722 "—(Mill) C. H. Garrett, R. S., 1919 Pennsylvania ave.; W. H. Bishop, F. S., 1237 Argyle ave.
 1024 *Cumberland*—Wm. Lowdermilk, R. S., 388 N. Center st.; J. D. Ranck, F. S., 13 Cecilia st.
 1702 *Frederick*—C. W. Stone, R. S. and F. S.
 1661 *Frostburg*—Clifton Geis, R. S.; Wm. Preston, F. S.
 1378 *Hagerstown*—Roy C. Lowman, R. S., 166 N. Franklin st.; Geo. O. Hame, F. S., 433 N. Mulberry.
 1351 *Havre de Grace*—Clinton M. Jones, R. S. and F. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- 395 *Adams*—Wm. Haskins, R. S.; Geo. Rupprecht, F. S., 34 N. Sumner st.
 1298 *Andover*—R. K. Cole, R. S., 115 Elm; Austin Poland, F. S., Chestnut st.
 1059 *Athol*—H. D. Brock, R. S., Station A; C. H. Dodd, F. S., 79 Fish st.
 1307 *Attleboro*—A. B. Lewis, R. S., 43 1/2 Emory st.; A. J. McKinnon, F. S., 84 Pleasant.
 Boston—Secretary District Council, A. M. Watson, 10 Davis ave., Brookline.

- 33 "—(Boston) A. M. Sinclair, R. S., 641 8th st., South Boston; D. H. Deegon, F. S., 77 Romney st., Dorchester.
 67 "—(Roxbury) Dawson Cole, R. S., 531 6th st., South Boston; J. McLaughlin, F. S., 215 Boylston st., Jamaica Plains.
 218 "—(East Boston) W. N. Thornton, R. S., 429 Chelsea st., East Boston; C. M. Dempsey, F. S., 321 Paris st., East Boston.
 386 "—(Dorchester) Robt. Swanton, R. S., 31 Dix st., Dorchester; Henry Fogel, F. S., 34 Dickens st., Dorchester.
 438 "—(Brookline) Angus A. Martin, R. S., 311 Boylston st., Brookline; H. E. Brown, F. S., 1740 Wash. st., Boston.
 441 "—(Cambridge) L. L. Sanborn, R. S., 76 Yorktown st., W. Somerville; A. W. Morrison, F. S., 19 Bank st., Cambridge.
 443 "—(Chelsea) Harry Williams, R. S., 56 Marlboro st., Chelsea; P. J. Smyth, F. S., 11 6th st., Chelsea.
 625 "—(Malden) Frank Simpson, R. S., 235 Washington st., Malden; Albert Boulter, F. S., 41 Everett st., Malden.
 629 "—(Somerville) C. W. Erb, R. S., 32 Quincy st., Somerville; W. E. Dunning, F. S., 7 Dana st., Somerville.
 777 "—(Medford) A. B. Parker, R. S., 52 Morton ave., Medford; M. J. Manning, F. S., 27 Cherry st., Medford.
 780 "—(Everett) Jos. McIntyre, R. S., 12 Davis st., Revere; W. A. MacDuff, F. S., 3 Blanchard ave., Everett.
 821 "—(Winthrop) Samuel Irwin, R. S., Bayside ave., Winthrop; G. Livinston, F. S., 31 1/2 Hermon, Winthrop.
 846 "—(Revere) L. G. Layton, R. S., 98 Eustis st., Revere; Lawrence Brown, F. S., 53 Payson, Revere.
 889 "—(Allston) Frank C. Whitney, R. S., 72 Spring st., Brighton; A. Sabine, F. S., 28 Allston st., Allston.
 938 "—(W. Roxbury) Wm. D. Entremont, R. S., 2 S. Walter st., W. Roxbury; Fred Trethaway, F. S., 27 Fresno st., Roxbury.
 954 "—(Boston) W. Frumkin, R. S., 45 Minot; I. Conwiser, F. S., 25 Bellerica.
 959 "—(Mattapan) E. A. Stevenson, R. S., 580 River st., Mattapan; W. E. Webb, F. S., Blue Hill Parkway, Mattapan.
 1096 "—(Boston) (Floor Layers) J. A. McKenzie, R. S., 60 Savin st., Roxbury, Mass.; A. H. Bowens, F. S., 79 Farquhar st., Roslindale.
 1271 "—(Boston) H. B. Sanderson, R. S., 17 Yarmouth st.; Frank Dunham, F. S., 46 Falmouth st.
 1393 "—(E. Boston) Jas. Kelley, F. S., 11 More st., W. Somerville.
 1410 "—(Boston) Henry A. Brown, R. S., 637 E. 6th st., So. Boston; Ira E. Worcester, F. S., 25 Wood st., Neponset.
 1573 "—(Boston) G. E. Haskins, R. S., Wallaston; Fred E. Harding, F. S., 22 Leonard ave., Cambridge.
 1653 "—(N. Cambridge) T. S. Babineau, R. S., 16 Dudley st., N. Cambridge; C. A. White, F. S., 54 Gorain st., Somerville.
 1197 *Saugus*—C. A. Borden, R. S., E. Saugus; Brainard Perkins, F. S., 21 Johnson st., E. Saugus.
 1550 *Braintree*—J. A. Ryan, R. S., E. Braintree; W. H. Sherman, F. S., Box 147.
 1046 *Bridgewater*—Wm. H. Swift, R. S., 22 Mt. Prospect st.; J. H. Jones, F. S., Park ave.
 624 *Brockton*—W. Hanson, R. S., 46 Farlington st.; F. W. Smith, F. S., 76 Turner st.
 1754 *Canton*—Clarence J. Davis, R. S., Box 35; Led Leonard, F. S.
 858 *Clinton*—John M. Robinson, R. S., So. Lancaster, Mass.; G. D. Savage, F. S., 42 Henry st.
 1123 *Cohasset*—Aug. S. Burgess, R. S., Box 581; Louis J. Morris, F. S., Box 214.
 1593 *Concord*—G. W. Orne, R. S.; E. Johnson, F. S.
 1372 *Easthampton*—Fred S. Knott, R. S., 24 Ward ave.; Jos. F. Fortier, F. S., Mt. Tom ave.
 223 *Fall River*—Ernest Bridge, R. S., 575 Mt. Hope ave.; Isaac Dion, F. S., 45 Bliss st.
 1305 "—(Fr.) Joseph Vezina, R. S., 30 Arizona st.; F. X. Blanchette, F. S., 107 Palmer st.
 778 *Fitchburg*—Fred White, R. S., 192 Water st.; John P. Connelly, F. S., 8 Congress.
 860 *Framingham*—J. B. McConwell, R. S., So. Framingham, Mass.; E. F. Twitchell, F. S., Ashland, Mass.
 570 *Gardner*—(Mill) Peter Brouillet, R. S., 21 Robillard st.; Thos. J. Foley, F. S., 65 Chestnut.
 910 *Gloucester*—B. Sangster, R. S., 27 1/2 Exchange st.; Neal McMillan, F. S., 8 Pew ct.
 1045 *Great Barrington*—W. C. Morrison, R. S., 26 Higgins st.; C. H. Bell, F. S., 54 Dresser ave.
 1292 *Hamilton*—D. T. Horne, R. S., Wenham Depot; F. Woodward, F. S., Wenham Depot.

- 82 *Haverhill*—G. W. Merrill, R. S., 9 Warren st.; P. D. Cass, F. S., 22 Franklin st.
 424 *Hingham*—Fred L. Corthell, R. S., Box 135, Hingham Centre, Mass.; H. B. Hardy, F. S., Box 113.
 Holyoke—Secretary District Council, Ed. P. Griffin, 447 High st.
 390 "—J. R. Pouliot, R. S., 45 Front st.; A. Lafleur, F. S., 632 East st.
 653 "—M. D. Sullivan, R. S., 654 High st.; Jacob Kruter, F. S., 95 Jackson st.
 1350 "—M. D. Flaherty, R. S., 641 High st.; J. M. Creley, F. S., 83 Jackson st.
 400 *Hudson*—A. Glasson, R. S.; Geo. E. Bryant, F. S., 182 Wash. st.
 1645 *Hull*—Jas. L. Walsh, F. S., Alberton, Mass.
 Lawrence—Sec'y Dist. Council, Jos. Labelle, 41 Lake st.
 111 "—Wm. J. Taylor, R. S., cor. Hobson and Orchard; J. Labelle, F. S., 15 Lake st.
 551 "—(Fr.) Theodore Bilodeau, R. S., 47 Inman st.; Irene Theroux, F. S., 19 Ohio ave.
 1566 "—(Ger.) Fritz Lorenz, R. S., 18 Boylston st.; A. F. Engstrand, F. S., 100 E. Haverhill st.
 1427 *Lee*—Chas. A. Markham, R. S.; Harry R. Bell, F. S., Box 56, Stockbridge.
 370 *Lenox*—John P. Kirby, R. S., Box 143; Patrick H. Cannavan, F. S.
 794 *Leominster*—D. W. Shallices, R. S., 68 Church st.; F. I. Brown, F. S., 15 Harrison st.
 49 *Lowell*—Donald McFadden, R. S., 53 Willow st.; David M. Sennett, F. S., 11 Burlington ave.
 1610 "—(Fr.) E. Joyal, R. S., 20 3d st.; Jos. A. Pion, F. S., 307 W. 6th st.
 688 *Lynn*—Geo. T. Nichols, R. S., 66 Cedar st.; L. G. Newman, F. S., Sagamore Hotel.
 1041 "—J. W. Porter, R. S., 25 Morton Hill ave.; M. L. Delano, F. S., 88 Vine st., W. Lynn.
 1654 *Mansfield*—John A. Dunn, R. S.; E. C. Codding, F. S., Box 192.
 962 *Marblehead*—Richard Phillips, R. S., 40 Prospect st.; R. H. Roach, F. S., 273 Washington.
 988 *Marlboro*—Geo. M. Charlton, R. S., 47 Newton st.; Wilfred Bonin, F. S., 261 Church st.
 Middlesex—Secretary Dist. Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoneham.
 760 *McLose*—P. F. Coye, R. S., 904 1/2 Main st.; C. Fletcher, F. S., 39 Boardman ave.
 1463 *Stonham*—G. W. McGoun, R. S., Stoneham; Wallace Graham, F. S., 42 Spring st.
 831 *Arlington*—James Cramond, R. S., 280 Massachusetts ave.; J. V. Hatfield, F. S., 9 Crescent Hill ave.
 885 *Woburn*—S. J. Bezanson, R. S., Hart place; E. B. Northrup, F. S., 5 Vernon st.
 991 *Winchester*—L. L. Taylor, R. S., 6 Blind Bridge st.; H. A. Hatch, F. S., 26 Eaton st.
 762 *Quincy*—N. A. Johnson, R. S., 78 Garfield st.; Geo. Gauthier, F. S., 46 President ave.
 1531 *Rockland*—S. A. Wood, R. S., Box 315; S. F. Bonney, F. S., Box 719.
 862 *Wakefield*—Wm. E. Packard, R. S., 140 Pleasant st.; W. Melanson, F. S., 9 off John st., Reading.
 1738 *Milton*—G. A. Noyes, F. S., Ranson Rd., Hyde Park, Mass.
 867 *Milford*—Edward Waters, R. S., 52 S. Bow st.; J. P. Hynes, F. S., Highland st.
 1324 *Nahant*—Jas. J. Deveney, F. S., Box 12.
 847 *Natick*—Asa Leavitt, R. S., 61 W. Central st.; F. Pulsifer, F. S., 21 High st.
 693 *Needham*—F. N. Smith, R. S.; Washburn Adams, F. S., Kimball st.
 New Bedford—Secretary District Council, B. A. Briggs, 37 Campbell st.
 1021 "—F. M. Choquette, R. S., 195 N. 2d st.; Jos. Mahar, F. S., 181 Belleville ave.
 1287 "—Geo. A. Luce, R. S., 29 Willis st.; C. H. Grinnell, F. S., 382 Cedar st.
 989 *Newburyport*—F. S. Heath, R. S., 14 Dalton st.; G. W. Henderson, F. S., 3 Winter.
 Newton—Sec. Dist. Council, H. R. Roblee, 19 Melrose ave., Auburndale, Mass.
 275 "—R. C. Ross, R. S., 300 Center; H. H. Johnna, F. S., 173 Linwood st., Newtonville.
 1600 "—(Mill) F. M. Files, R. S., 67 Belmont st., Cambridge; J. J. McKee, F. S., 171 Linwood ave., Newtonville.
 680 *Newton Centre*—T. F. Hurley, R. S., 32 Boylston ave.; L. H. Groth, F. S., Langley road.
 708 *West Newton*—A. W. Strum, R. S., Box 755; A. S. M. Strum, F. S., Box 755.
 Norfolk County—Sec'y of Dist. Council, Chas. E. Yeaton, 5 Thatcher st., Hyde Park.
 892 *Dedham*—A. W. Radcliff, R. S., East st.; M. J. Campbell, F. S., 5 Partridge st., West Roxbury.
 802 *Hyde Park*—Angus W. Martin, R. S., 28 Fairmount ave.; J. Faulkner, F. S., 419 Hyde Park ave.

- 193 North Adams—S. H. Crum, R. S., 261 Ashland st.; J. J. Agan, F. S., 62 Chase ave.
- 351 Northampton—J. F. Martin, R. S., Box 24, Mt. William, Mass.; J. B. Chabott, F. S., 44 Cherry st.
- 784 North Easton—Clarence Mason, R. S., and F. S., Box 61.
- North Shore—Sect'y Dist. Council, F. J. Haley, 13 Trask st., Danvers, Mass.
- South Shore—Secretary District Council, Fred L. Corthell, Box 135, Hingham Centre, Mass.
- 878 Beverly—S. C. Wallis, R. S., 98 Hale; A. W. Dodge, F. S., 7 Briscoe st.
- 950 Danvers—E. B. Hobbs, R. S., 25 Hampshire st.; G. B. McRae, F. S., 13 Wenham st.
- 924 Manchester—Fred H. Mosher, R. S., Box 510; Thos. Wiggins, F. S., Box 483.
- 888 Salem—E. A. Southard, R. S., 31 Hazel st.; Wm. W. Moore, F. S., 6 Liberty st.
- 1210 "—Joseph Gagnon, R. S., 26 E. Gardiner st.; Jean B. Pelletier, F. S., 7 Pingree st.
- 1516 "—N. Murray MacConnell, R. S., 6 Winthrop; Thos. Rowell, F. S., 4 Gifford court.
- 866 Norwood—J. W. Falkins, R. S., Nahaten st.; S. M. Chase, F. S., 50 Prospect ave.
- 444 Pittsfield—John B. Mickle, R. S., 14 Crescent st.; Andrew Waldron, F. S., 657 North st.
- 1167 Scituate—D. O. Litchfield, R. S., Egypt, Mass.; C. B. Carpenter, F. S., Greenbush, Mass.
- 1379 Somerville—B. S. Doane, R. S., 15 Lawrence st., Camb.; W. V. Segee, F. S., 15 Lawrence st., Camb.
- 861 Southbridge—Louis N. Langwin, R. S., 14 Hook st.; Hy. Page, F. S., Wardwell court.
- Springfield—Sect'y of Dist. Council, W. W. R. Miner, 31 Middlesex st.
- 96 "—(Fr.) Nelson E. Maurice, R. S., 27 Hubbard ave.; J. M. Hervieux, F. S., Box 404.
- 177 "—Wm. Foster, R. S., 15 Quincy st.; W. W. R. Miner, F. S., 31 Middlesex.
- 1105 "—(Mill) A. M. Aiken, R. S., 12 Olive st.; E. O. Dodge, F. S., 46 Reed st.
- 685 Chicopee—Geo. Dion, R. S., 425 Front st.; Frank Blanchard, F. S., 7 Park st.
- 1063 Stoughton—F. O. Fowler, R. S., Box 1068; H. Frank Bishop, F. S., 1068; F. B. Barber, R. S., 38 Wales st.; J. A. Stewart, F. S., 178 School st.
- 1479 Walpole—Geo. Kierstead, R. S.; Frank H. Brown, F. S.
- 540 Waltham—S. Starritt, R. S., 98 Alder st.; Ira F. Ballou, F. S., 198 Lexington st., Auburndale, Mass.
- 1227 "—Thos. Y. King, R. S., 7 Walnut st.; B. D. Taylor, F. S., Howard st.
- 1630 Ware—A. M. Ramsdell, R. S. and F. S., 30 Prospect st.
- 823 Webster—Geo. Carreau, R. S., 58 Granite st.; Geo. M. Wilson, F. S., 19 Crosby st.
- 222 Westfield—H. R. Stiles, R. S., Dartmouth st.; A. C. Kenney, F. S., 52 King st.
- 1459 Westboro—Joseph McNeil, R. S., Warren st.; Geo. W. Brown, F. S., West st.
- 979 Williamstown—Jas. Hosfred, R. S., Box 279; Thos. Nichols, F. S., Box 677.
- 1018 Whitman—Geo. J. Robbins, R. S., East Whitman; R. T. Barry, F. S., 42 Gold st.
- Worcester—Secretary of Dist. Council, W. H. Knight, 1 Benson ave.
- 23 "—John J. Reidy, R. S., 638 Cambridge; Patrick Dempsey, F. S., 91 Green st.
- 408 "—(Fr.) Arthur Beaudry, R. S., 25 Lodi st.; F. Gaudette, F. S., 103 Washington.
- 720 "—(Swedish) J. E. Johnson, R. S., 197 Belmont st.; John Bergquist, F. S., 9 Everard st.
- 877 "—(Mill) A. J. Sanguinet, R. S., 40 Fairmont ave.; R. L. Walker, F. S., 10 Farnum st.
- MICHIGAN.**
- 984 Adrian—W. J. Lewis, R. S., 31 N. McKenzie st.; A. Curtis, F. S., 113 State st.
- 512 Ann Arbor—G. Helber, R. S., 337 S. Ashley st.; Chas. Hardy, F. S., 211 W. Wash.
- 871 Battle Creek—John W. Brown, R. S.; Geo. A. Brittin, F. S., 291 E. Main st.
- 116 Bay City—York C. Rusling, R. S., 1519 3d st.; Louis Wedemeyer, F. S.
- 898 Benton Harbor—F. E. Hepler, R. S., 101 Foster ave.; L. D. Sheffield, F. S.
- 1170 Big Rapids—W. J. Deatrich, R. S.; I. W. Mercer, F. S.
- 1344 Boyne—H. A. Fowler, R. S.; W. J. Allen, F. S.
- 535 Cadillac—J. G. Carlson, R. S., 836 Farrar; Chas. E. Peterson, F. S., 222 River.
- 797 Charlevoix—W. E. Parmelee, R. S.; Jas. Saunders, F. S., Box 307.
- 1540 Charlotte—M. H. Copper, R. S., 310 Johnson st.; Warren Trace, F. S., 536 Forest st.
- 1095 Cheboygan—John McKnight, R. S.; Eugene Wansora, F. S., Box 392.
- 1020 Delray—Chas. Seeloff, R. S., Box 372; John A. Bellisle, F. S.
- Detroit—Sect'y of Dist. Council, M. O. Hare, 288 McKinstry ave.; Frank McMahon, R. S., 294 Wabash ave.; Thos. Jordan, F. S., 427 Beaufait ave.
- 303 "—Chas. Wassnuss, R. S., 964 Bellevue ave.; O. Friedlund, F. S., 330 Hunt st.
- 1545 "—(Mill) G. Cronin, R. S., River Rouge, Mich.
- 1572 "—(Car Builders) Ernest F. Kossow, R. S., 326 Ash st.; Gustave Marowske, F. S., 1538 Ferry ave.
- 1371 Dewcagiac—L. C. Taylor, R. S.; W. E. Murphy, F. S., 106 Oak st.
- 1690 Durand—W. Caldwell, R. S. and F. S., Box 415.
- 1194 Escanaba—Charles Franzen, R. S., 1022 4th; Axel Lawrence, F. S., 1221 Thomas st.
- 643 Flint—H. L. Holmes, R. S., 519 Margaret st.; R. H. Porter, F. S., 515 5th ave., W.
- 335 Grand Rapids—Eugene May, R. S., 51 Crescent Place; J. T. Murphy, F. S., 133 Clancy.
- 1330 "—(Interior Finishers) M. Schaaf, R. S., 411 N. Ottawa st.; S. W. Smith, F. S., 433 T. Race ave.
- 1336 "—(Cab. Makers) Otto Simon, R. S., 29 Gold st.; Theo. Pearson, F. S., 199 St. Clair st.
- 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett, R. S. and F. S.
- 1254 Harbor Springs—Ed. Powers, R. S.; Joseph Coulter, F. S.
- 1122 Houghton—Geo. Marcotte, R. S.; J. W. Disney, F. S., Box 221.
- 1310 Hudson—Fred Taylor, R. S.; B. E. Westfall, F. S., Box 221.
- 651 Jackson—M. S. Lutz, R. S., 219 N. Gorham st.; J. H. White, F. S., 470 Williams st.
- 297 Kalamazoo—B. A. Wood, R. S., 301 W. Walnut st.; H. Greendyke, F. S., 1405 St. West.
- 1008 Lansing—H. F. Crann, R. S., 214 Grand st.; S. G. O. Weight, F. S.
- 1226 Manistee—Jos. W. Snider, R. S., R. F. D.; Aug. Peterson, F. S., 349 6th st.
- 796 Manistique—Wm. Mix, R. S.; Jay Baker, F. S.
- 958 Marquette—R. J. Sparling, R. S., 513 Washington st.; John Bloom, F. S., 122 Hampton.
- 341 Marine City—Lyman Tucker, R. S., Box 67; Joe H. Warwick, F. S., Box 276.
- 1164 Midland—Delos Jones, R. S., Box 286; John Ervans, F. S., Box 245.
- 674 Mt. Clemens—Anthony Leach, R. S., 32 Pine st.; William Marten, F. S., 193 Jones st.
- 173 Munising—James Duffy, R. S.; Jos. Ouellette, F. S.
- 100 Muskegon—Geo. Dausey, R. S., 58 Allen st.; Samuel Knothulzen, F. S., 315 Terrace.
- 1077 Owosso—Wm. Stevens, R. S., 1001 N. Water st.; Geo. Kerby, F. S., 647 N. Hickory st.
- 791 Petoskey—Henry C. Smith, R. S., 302 Kalamazoo; Wm. J. Groter, F. S., 806 Mitchell st.
- 1032 Pontiac—John C. Fox, R. S., 340 Auburn ave.; B. J. Alumph, F. S., 345 Oakland ave.
- 585 Port Huron—H. C. Shram, R. S., 1520 St. Clair st.; C. E. Seaback, F. S., 2340 Walnut.
- 59 Saginaw—Charles G. Milne, R. S., 581 Sheridan ave.; J. B. Sauve, F. S., R. F. D., No. 11.
- 334 "—H. Wettlaufer, R. S., 501 N. Hamilton st.; A. Kondal, F. S., 510 N. 13th E. S.
- 1468 St. Clair—Sam Mortinger, F. S., Box 433.
- 46 Sault Ste. Marie—Joseph Wilson, R. S., 502 Easterday ave.; W. H. Quigley, F. S., 403 Easterday ave.
- 1080 South Haven—A. O. Dillman, R. S., 323 Cherry st.; W. E. Symonds, F. S., 260 Broadway.
- 1551 Three Rivers—I. E. Wing, R. S., 611 French; David Stahl, F. S., 231 4th ave.
- 226 Traverse City—Clarence Rickerd, R. S., 619 W. 7th st.; E. J. Hammond, F. S., 406 Wadsworth.
- 814 Wyandotte—Otto F. Plotter, R. S., Center ave.; H. C. Roberts, F. S., 33 Biddle ave.
- 1283 Ypsilanti—Jesse Alchin, R. S., 437 Madison ave.; R. N. Phillips, F. S., 318 W. Cross.
- MINNESOTA.**
- 1385 Albert Lea—Lewis Johnson, R. S., Box 152; J. C. Knudson, F. S., 314 W. Williams st.
- 951 Brainerd—P. W. Bidwell, R. S., 616 S. Oak; Otto Lundberg, F. S., 605 2d ave., N. E.
- Duluth and Superior—Secretary Dist. Council, S. T. Skrove, 823 56th ave., N. Duluth.
- 361 "—W. H. Appleby, R. S., 2124 E. 5th st.; Josiah Wiles, F. S., 2104 W. Superior st.
- 376 Faribault—W. S. O'Brien, F. S.
- 1328 Hibbing—E. Everett, R. S.; F. W. Meharry, F. S., Box 547.
- 992 Mankato—C. E. Keith, R. S., 324 Cherry st.; E. J. Wilkes, F. S., 419 Lemoore.
- Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 36 6th st.
- 7 "—D. F. Desmond, R. S., 4732 Upton ave., S.; W. R. Murphy, F. S., 36 S. 6th st.
- 548 "—(Millwrights) C. J. Burdick, R. S.; Henry B. Bachman, F. S., 2818 Grand ave.
- 1568 "—(Cab. Mkrs.) E. E. Erickson, R. S., 1822 5th ave., N.; H. Deltz, F. S., 816 Broadway, N. E.
- 908 Owatonna—O. W. Schroeder, R. S., and F. S., 101 W. Division st.
- 930 St. Cloud—T. A. Allbrecht, R. S., 1407 4th st., N.; J. E. Conrad, F. S., 910 10th ave., S.
- 957 Stillwater—Geo. A. Gillis, R. S., 117 W. Myrtle st.; Gust Sindgren, F. S., 403 W. Owen st.
- 87 St. Paul—John Frieson, R. S., 173 Forbes ave.; J. J. McHugh, F. S., 319 Chatworth.
- 1526 Two Harbors—John Westberg, R. S., Box 842; Hans Otterlee, F. S., Box 307.
- 307 Winona—John Wilmerding, R. S., 473 W. Howard st.; Chas. Villemonite, F. S., 569 Sioux st.
- MISSISSIPPI.**
- 1348 Brook Haven—P. S. Drury, R. S., W. M. Welch, F. S., Box 208.
- 1475 Greenville—W. P. Clark, R. S.; S. A. Bivins, F. S., 130 N. Poplar st.
- 1497 "—(Col.) C. A. Jones, R. S.; J. E. Williams, F. S.
- 929 Greenwood—P. S. Thomas, R. S.; M. L. Stoddard, F. S.
- 994 "—C. M. Moore, Jr., R. S., Box 72; Samuel Barnes, F. S., Walthall st.
- 824 Jackson—A. O. Hollensbe, R. S.; E. Fox, F. S., 416 Galatin st.
- 848 McComb City—V. B. Netterville, R. S., M. L. Moore, F. S.
- 1366 Meridian—(Col.) L. Alston, R. S., 33d ave., bet. 10th and 11th st.; W. H. Crawford, F. S., 1324 34th ave.
- 619 Natchez—I. T. Patrick, R. S., 9 Prentiss st.; Chas. Vandyke, F. S., Clairborne st.
- 1606 "—Louis Polk, R. S., 48 Minor; Armstead Carter, F. S., 601 S. Canal.
- Vicksburg—Secretary dist. Council, Julius Terrell, Box 71.
- 970 "—(Col.) S. B. Overton, R. S., 302 Fayette st.; George Ruffin, F. S., Box 189.
- 1047 "—H. T. Crew, R. S., Box 71; Frank Curtis, F. S., Box 71.
- 1697 Water Valley—D. W. Ballard, R. S., C. M. Forrest, F. S., Box 44.
- 1706 Yazoo City—W. W. McMurtry, R. S., Box 434; S. Atkinson, F. S., 311 Custer st.
- 1721 "—(Col.) H. W. Franklin, R. S., Calhoun ave.; G. B. Miller, F. S., 4th st.
- MISSOURI.**
- 1280 Brevier—Walter Chitwood, R. S.; W. R. Reynolds, F. S.
- 1303 California—J. R. Busch, R. S.; P. M. Hall, F. S., Box 344.
- 1770 Cape Girardeau—John Stike, R. S., 518 S. Pacific st.; Martin Bierschwal, F. S., 39 N. Pacific st.
- 566 Charleston—T. A. Lovelace, R. S.; Wm. Simpson, F. S.
- 1278 Columbia—C. C. Batteston, R. S., 1203 Wilkes Boule.; W. W. Wade, F. S., 1204 Wilkes Boule.
- 1262 Chillicothe—W. C. Alexander, R. S., 208 E. 3d st.; Frank Hawkins, F. S., 1000 Calhoun st.
- 1660 De Soto—C. E. Hopson, R. S.; A. W. Neck, F. S., Box 185.
- 1337 Doe Run—Frank Samper, R. S.; Lon Self, F. S.
- 1522 Doniphan—H. D. Abernathy, R. S.; Arthur Allen, F. S.
- 1424 Excelsior Springs—O. H. Hickman, R. S., Box 266; Geo. W. Craven, F. S.
- 922 Farmington—H. M. Dolton, R. S.; W. H. Agnew, F. S.
- 1397 Higbee—M. J. Embree, R. S.; E. O. Hoden, F. S.
- 607 Hannibal—Clay Roland, R. S., 414 Hope st.; M. R. Velle, F. S., 1212 Center st.
- 1622 Independence—S. W. Van Artsdalen, R. S., 1227 W. Sea st.; J. R. Davis, F. S., 1301 N. Liberty.
- 1326 Jackson—Sim Penzel, R. S.; George Pedigo, F. S.
- 945 Jefferson City—H. P. Upschulte, R. S., 314 W. Main st.; L. A. Korn, F. S., 102 Center st.
- 311 Joplin—A. F. Smith, R. S., 2226 Wall st.; L. A. Clevenger, F. S., 802 Jackson ave.
- Kansas City—Secretary District Council, S. E. Denniston, R. S., 612 W. 13th st.
- 4 "—F. M. Glasgow, R. S., 4337 Woodland ave.; Chas. Wellman, F. S., 4341 Woodland ave.
- 1635 "—John Bolefahr, R. S., 20 W. 17th st.; Conrad Trieb, F. S., 3017 Wyandotte.
- 1391 "—J. M. Creagar, R. S., 1013 E. 15th st.; W. W. Mattox, F. S., 1644 Summit st.
- 48 Kirksville—D. A. Gardner, R. S., 700 Gardner ave.; B. E. Sees, F. S., 801 E. Jefferson.
- 1329 Kirkwood—W. A. Cassidy, R. S.; Chas. Doebler, F. S.
- 1294 Macon—Thos. McGee, R. S.; W. E. Cunningham, F. S.
- 1177 Marceline—J. E. Snider, R. S.; W. B. White, F. S., Box 73.
- 934 Marshall—Clay Lemmon, R. S., 766 S. Lafayette st.; N. H. Chaffee, F. S., 745 N. Jefferson.
- 963 Maryville—C. B. Mitchell, R. S., 104 S. Walnut st.; Henry L. Foster, F. S., 605 E. 4th st.
- 1434 Moberly—C. M. Haynes, R. S., 908 Reed; O. K. Spurling, F. S., 512 S. Ault.
- 1187 Nevada—Birt Frizill, R. S.; H. L. Frizill, F. S., 916 E. Wooters street.
- 740 Novinger—Sam Jones, R. S.; R. D. Frankford, F. S., Box 55.
- 1049 Poplar Bluff—J. H. Pipkin, R. S.; I. D. De Lapp, F. S., Box 47.
- 445 Rich Hill—A. T. Meyers, R. S.; S. A. D. Frank, F. S., Box 281.
- 1792 Sedalia—J. E. Williams, R. S., 202 W. 5th st.; E. P. Dowding, F. S., 314 E. 3d st.
- 875 Sloans Point—W. Goodwin, R. S. Youngstown, Mo.; L. C. Bozarth, F. S., Nefy, Mo.
- 975 Springfield—A. B. Hoskins, R. S., 827 W. Chase st.; T. P. Mann, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1701 St. Francis—J. C. Haney, R. S., Flat River, Mo.; G. K. Ashby, F. S., Flat River, Mo.
- St. Joseph—Secretary Dist. Council, A. F. Coder, Box 422 S. St. Joseph.
- 110 "—H. R. Jones, R. S., Hesse House; Wm. Zimmerman, F. S., 1228 N. 15th st.
- 1591 South St. Joseph—A. F. Coder, R. S., Box 422; A. J. Quick, F. S., 525 Col. ave., St. Joseph, Sta. "D."
- St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive street.
- 5 "—(Ger.) F. C. Horstman, R. S., 3707 Iowa ave.; Chas. Thoms, F. S., 2106 Victor.
- 45 "—(Ger.) Enoch Ulrich, R. S., 4257 N. 21st st.; Wm. Thoms, F. S., 1944 Benton st.
- 47 "—(Ger.) Paul Dorlag, R. S., 1475 Belt ave.; Paul Wilms, F. S., 3617 S. Broadway.
- 73 "—Fred Melville, R. S., 3011 N. Newstead st.; G. J. Swank, F. S., 768 Bayard ave.
- 257 "—Chas. Wesling, R. S., 4035 Easton ave.; John Peacock, F. S., 5748 Spalding ave.
- 578 "—(Stairs) J. N. Wallace, R. S., 1435 Webster ave.; Aug. Stohlman, F. S., 3017 Indiana ave.
- 602 "—(Millwrights) C. C. Ralph, R. S., 2641 Lafayette ave.; Ed. Schneidwind, F. S., 2805 Wash st.
- 1011 "—Thos. Walsh, R. S., 7918 Pennsylvania ave.; Fred Vorob, F. S., 7401 S. Grand ave.
- 1100 "—(Mill) Jos. A. Berhorst, R. S., 1219 N. 12th st.; Adolph Rlek, F. S., 2218 Gaine st.
- 1596 "—(Mill) N. Becker, R. S., 2212 S. 9th st.; H. Mueller, F. S., 4130 N. Kings Highway.
- 1206 Trenton—T. S. Culp, R. S.; W. E. Davis, F. S., Chestnut st.
- 1503 Webb City—A. J. Hicklin, R. S., 1026 Aylor st.; Wm. H. Niswonger, F. S., 313 S. Tom.
- MONTANA.**
- 88 Anaconda—F. E. Taylor, R. S., Box 238; J. A. Hansen, F. S., Box 238.
- 1778 Basin—Ed Poulin, R. S.; O. B. Holstrand, F. S.
- 1789 Bozeman—A. D. Sprague, R. S. and F. S., 624 W. Main.
- 112 Butte City—C. A. McGorney, R. S., Box 623; J. E. McNally, F. S., Box 623.
- 1102 Glendive—F. E. Endman, R. S.; Fred Birch, F. S.
- 286 Great Falls—A. J. Emmerton, R. S., 1120 7th; Erick Olson, F. S., 315 S. 2d ave.
- 1086 Havre—L. McMillan, R. S., Box 135; J. A. Goheen, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 153 Helena—Frank Lambert, R. S., 548 3d st.; S. N. Holmquist, F. S., 1009 Bedford.
- 911 Kalispell—Geo. W. Hundley, R. S., 344 3d ave., W.; Peter Shafer, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 1085 Livingston—W. L. Bicket, R. S.; M. D. Priest, F. S.
- 28 Missoula—R. A. Fuller, R. S., 1231 Cooper st.; M. O. Nelson, F. S., Box 288.
- 967 Whitefish—J. D. Fraser, R. S.
- 744 Red Lodge—H. D. Logan, R. S., C. G. Reeder, F. S.
- NEBRASKA.**
- 1286 Beatrice—J. H. Coomes, R. S., Walden's Add.; Bert F. Gurney, F. S., 327 N. Graham.
- 1501 Columbus—E. C. Worden, R. S.; Chas. Wurdeman, F. S., Box 542.
- 1423 Fairbury—W. W. Waters, R. S., 920 7th st.; C. H. Gudgel, F. S., 210 W. 4th st.
- 1395 Fremont—C. W. E. Lundell, R. S., 136 N. K st.; E. Christensen, F. S., 127 N. K st.
- 1386 Grand Island—S. K. Conover, R. S., 121 E. 10th st.; Theo. Gardner, F. S., 814 W. 8th.
- 1055 Lincoln—G. F. Quick, R. S., 1121 Pine st.; E. S. Ascott, F. S., 1234 A.
- 960 Nebraska City—R. R. Ricketts, R. S., 6th st. and 7th ave.; W. Lambert, F. S., 1912 1st Course.
- 427 Omaha—R. McKimmon, R. S., 716 S. 40th st.; Jos. Perry, F. S., 1923 Leavenworth.
- 1535 Schuyler—J. A. Custer, R. S., Box 237; C. K. Lord, F. S.
- 279 South Omaha—John Bjork, R. S., 2513 M.; Fred Towne, F. S., 519 N. 20th st.
- 1703 "—E. Schwalenberg, R. S., 2217 U st.; Lars Johnson, F. S., 365 S. 21st st.
- NEVADA.**
- 1761 Goldfield—W. L. McConagill, R. S.; C. H. Brown, F. S.
- 1117 Sparks—James J. Froppier, R. S.; C. E. Fuller, F. S.
- 1417 Tonopah—S. C. Stratton, F. S.

- 971 Reno—Burt Donaldson, R. S., Box 179; W. A. Collyer, F. S., Cor. 6th and Sierra.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.**
- 1505 Berlin—A. D. Bedell, R. S.; H. L. Fields, F. S.
- 538 Concord—C. J. Moulton, R. S., 8 Princeton st.; J. Arthur Boudreau, F. S., 5 Abbott st.
- 1138 Dover—W. E. Hayward, R. S., 33 Maple st.; J. L. Perkins, F. S., 81 Portland st.
- 1222 Franklin—G. S. Davenport, R. S., S. Main st.; Ernest D. Drake, F. S., 10 Anderson ave.
- 931 Manchester—R. G. Boyer, R. S., 384 Merrimack st.; W. A. Sleeper, F. S., 263 Massabesic st.
- 579 Nashua—Wh. M. Erb, R. S., 23 Gilmore; A. W. Tyte, F. S., 27 Walnut st.
- 921 Portsmouth—J. M. Harvey, R. S., 61 South; B. Redden, F. S., 5 Wibird st.
- NEW JERSEY.**
- 1002 Arlington—Thos. H. Rock, R. S., 12 Duke st.; Kearney, N. J.; R. S. Pierce, F. S., 110 Stewart ave.
- 432 Atlantic City—Thos. Watts, R. S., 135 N. So. Carolina ave.; Lewellyn Davis, F. S., 126 N. So. Carolina ave.
- 1619 "—(Mill Workers) Wm. F. Pfaff, R. S., Box 340; P. B. Bradley, F. S., 2428 Trenwith Terrace.
- 811 Atlantic Highlands—T. H. Owen, R. S., Box 208; M. Southall, F. S., Leonardo, N. J.
- 1067 Belleville—A. S. Jenkins, R. S., Nutley, N. J.; Edw. J. Mutch, F. S., 175 Union ave.
- Bergen Co.—Secretary District Council, T. A. Du Bois, Englewood, N. J.
- 1443 Englewood—Judge Foster, R. S., Highwood; Geo. Blowers, F. S., Leonia, N. J.
- 519 E. Rutherford—Warren Jochem, R. S., 163 Boiling Spring ave.; Alfred King, F. S., Riverside ave., Rutherford, N. J.
- 265 Hackensack—Harry C. Beaven, R. S., Peasant ave., Maywood; C. A. Kanz, F. S., 24 Warren st.
- 1051 Ridgewood—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
- 880 Bernardsville—I. L. Leeves, R. S.; Geo. E. Haley, F. S., Box 165.
- 121 Bridgeton—T. G. Sloan, R. S., 137 Giles st.; H. M. Wilson, F. S., 130 East ave.
- 1489 Burlington—W. Schuyler, R. S., Locust ave.; John M. Shull, F. S., 214 W. Union.
- Camden—Secretary District Council, Jas. H. Reeve, 424 Washington st.
- 20 "—E. E. Houghton, R. S., 562 Auburn st.; Jas. H. Reeves, F. S., 426 Washington st.
- 1532 "—J. N. Barney, R. S., care E. C. Brittingham, 434-436 Chestnut st.; T. P. Dickinson, F. S., 626 Spruce.
- 1179 Cliffside—Geo. Serfess, R. S., Hudson Height; J. H. Raas, F. S., Cliffside Park.
- 1150 Deckertown—W. H. Buchanan, R. S., Box 308; J. B. Fuller, F. S., Box 477.
- 594 Dover—Aug. S. Berry, R. S., 77 Guy; Olaf Berg, F. S., 33 Depew ave.
- 941 East Orange—Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st.; Frank Wood, F. S., 189 West st.
- 1785 Fort Lee—Geo. Lahm, R. S.; John Riley, F. S.
- 1253 Gladstone—Smith Kagan, R. S., Peapack, N. J.; Geo. Simmons, F. S., Peapack, N. J.
- 1656 Gloucester—R. Shellhamer, R. S., 228 Mercer st.; Frank Hewitt, F. S., 302 Jersey ave.
- 57 Irvington—James Walsh, R. S., 81 Cumming st.; J. Harvey Maclean, F. S., 256 Cottage st.
- 1728 Lakewood—Chas. Comstock, R. S.; C. A. Conklin, F. S., Box 277.
- 612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Geo. Bents, R. S., 76 Columbia ave., West Hoboken; Joseph Worischek, F. S., 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
- 391 Hoboken—James Larkins, R. S., 359 4th st.; D. Connell, F. S., 254 7th st.
- 467 "—(Ger.) G. Bernhard, R. S., 225 Monroe; W. Freese, F. S., 19 Pierce ave., Jersey City Heights.
- 299 West Hoboken—Frank Dooley, R. S., 815 Monastery st.; Wm. Lawrence, F. S., 18 Hamblet Pl.
- Hudson County—Secretary Dist. Council, Geo. Devine, 99 Magnolia ave., Jersey City.
- 139 Jersey City—R. Salter, R. S., 259 Lembeck ave.; G. R. Edsall, F. S., 311 Communipaw ave.
- 118 "—(Mill) J. F. McCormack, R. S., 413 York st., Jersey City; Jos. Shaw, F. S., 348 Grove st.
- 157 "—(Stairs) De Witt Staats, R. S., 132 Weehawken st., West Hoboken, N. J.; Lewis F. Soffel, F. S., 37 Vroom st.
- 282 "—(Framers) H. H. Tompkins, R. S., 399 Hoboken ave.; Wm. Hafman, F. S., 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
- 482 "—Patrick T. O'Hara, R. S., 247 Beacon ave.; J. Burgess, F. S., 168 Mercer st.
- 564 "—Wm. Thompson, R. S., 282 New York ave.; Karl Neils, F. S., 240 Hancock ave.
- 1455 "—(Cars) S. Ground, R. S., 284 St. Pauls ave.; M. Devaney, 421 Tonnele ave., Jersey City Heights.
- 383 Bayonne—S. Darashepsky, R. S., 63 W. 24th st.; Max Dinerstein, F. S., 87 W. 51st st.
- 486 "—W. T. Spofford, R. S., 18 E. 46th; C. A. Griffin, F. S., 82 W. 45th st.
- 1374 Keyport—Geo. P. Young, R. S.; Samuel Stryker, F. S.
- 1058 Madison—C. Browning, R. S., 50 Greenwood ave.; J. F. Keating, F. S., 28 Main st.
- 305 Millville—Albert Zimmerman, R. S., 42 Fulton st.; S. Horner, F. S., 821 Archer st.
- Montclair—Secretary Dist. Council, Geo. B. Spencer, R. S., 189 West st., East Orange.
- 429 "—Walter Cole, R. S., 70 Forest st.; H. Baldwin, F. S., 11 Friendship Place.
- Monmouth County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Hulsart, 77 Pilgrim Pathway, Ocean Grove, N. J.
- 750 Asbury Park—J. B. Housel, R. S., Box 114, Belmar, N. J.; Franklin W. Hall, F. S., Box 1015.
- 151 Long Branch—A. Embley, R. S., 22 4th ave.; Charles Brown, F. S., Station B.
- 1327 Belmar—Samuel Studwick, R. S., W. W. Schanck, F. S.
- 1405 Red Bank—G. W. Baldwin, R. S., 71 White st.; G. W. Sewing, F. S., 56 Wallace st.
- 638 Morristown—A. B. Losey, R. S., 3 Liberty st.; C. V. Deats, F. S., Box 163.
- 1373 "—(Mill) William Baldwin, R. S., 16 Clinton; Geo. Herschman, Jr., F. S., 39 Sussex ave.
- Newark—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. F. Day, 190 High st.
- 119 "—Jos. S. Waldrip, R. S., 113 Hartford st.; S. Cole, F. S., 64 Cutler st.
- 120 "—(Ger.) Andreas Hartman, R. S., 67 Lang st.; Aug. Lautenschlager, F. S., 184 Hamburg Place.
- 148 "—H. Henry, R. S., 56 21st st., Irvington; L. Baumann, F. S., 279 Waverly ave.
- 306 "—W. E. Chambers, R. S., 280 Walnut st.; J. F. Manion, F. S., 165 N. 5th st.
- 723 "—(Ger.) Gus Guth, R. S., 478 S. 11th st.; John Schrade, F. S., 303 S. 11th st.
- 1209 "—(Mill) J. F. Day, R. S., 190 High st.; J. L. Koll, F. S., 43 Crawford st.
- 1613 "—(Italian) Leo Mitzeal, R. S., 298 Morris ave.; Bucalo Girolamo, F. S., 58 Madison st.
- 1297 New Brunswick—John W. Helm, R. S., 294 Snydam st.; Moses Doyle, F. S., 168 Throop ave.
- 1124 Newton—Wm. Glearner, R. S., 16 Ashford st.; C. W. Saunders, F. S., 58 Halstead st.
- 349 Orange—John A. Richter, R. S., 524 Valley road, West Orange; M. Morlock, F. S., 30 Jefferson st.
- Paterson—Secretary Dist. Council, Chas. Blewett, 113 11th ave.
- 325 "—Geo. Walters, R. S., 130 E. Halsman st.; Sam Garabrant, F. S., 195 Temple st.
- 1036 "—Sigfred Beck, R. S., 427 Totowa ave.; Chas. Blewett, F. S., F. S., 113 11th ave.
- 490 Passaic—P. P. Redington, R. S., 159 8th st.; J. Van Weil, F. S., Lodi.
- 1157 "—H. Steinman, R. S., 85 Hope ave.; H. Richmond, F. S., 20 2d st.
- 65 Perth Amboy—J. Feeney, R. S., 75 Division st.; W. Bath, F. S., 33 Lewis st.
- 399 Phillipsburg—Guy T. Streeter, R. S., 183 Lewis st.; L. R. Fisher, F. S., 602 S. Main st.
- 842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, R. S., Box 261; H. Wier, F. S.
- 1156 Point Pleasant—J. C. McKelvey, R. S., Wm. Pt. Pleasant, N. J.; A. S. Farr, F. S.
- 781 Princeton—Wm. L. Reed, R. S.; A. Hutchinson, F. S., 163 Nassau.
- 1091 Ridgewood—M. W. Holly, R. S., Box 326; John D. Carlock, F. S., Box 395.
- 542 Salem—B. F. Darlington, R. S., 43 7th st.; Wesley Sheppard, F. S., 8 Griffith.
- 455 Somerville—C. Brockaw, R. S., Rariton; T. S. Mitchell, F. S.
- 1392 South Amboy—Pearl Stone, R. S., South River; Carl Davis, F. S., South River.
- 1113 Springfield—F. E. Melsel, R. S.; W. H. Hoffman, F. S.
- 961 Summit—J. J. Murray, R. S., Box 193; John J. Osland, F. S.
- 31 Trenton—G. W. Adams, R. S., 214 Butler st.; J. E. Whitlock, F. S., 19 Chapel st.
- Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox, 23 Downie st.
- 167 Elizabeth—J. T. Cosgrove, R. S., 816 East Jersey st.; Geo. Schaffer, F. S., 12 W. Scott Place.
- 687 "—(Ger.) Wm. Maier, R. S., 810 Center st.; John Kuhn, F. S., 11 Spencer.
- 330 New Orange—W. P. Ferrel, 222 Lafayette st., Roselle, N. J.; W. A. Burnett, F. S., 23 Grant ave., East, Roselle Park.
- 155 Plainfield—David Bodine, R. S., 33 Lincoln place, Plainfield; W. H. Lurger, F. S., 147 Front street.
- 537 Rahway—A. P. Harrison, R. S., Seminary ave.; Wm. R. Way, F. S., 2 Union st.
- 320 Westfield—E. J. Wilcox, R. S., 120 S. Elmer st.; Geo. W. Cox, F. S., 15 Downer st.
- 312 Westwood—Oscar Banta, R. S., 41 James st., Englewood, N. J.; Herman Prell, F. S., Peetezburgh, N. J.
- 620 Vineland—Wm. D. Montgomery, R. S., 102 S. Boulevard st.; G. P. Albertson, F. S., 513 Park ave.
- NEW MEXICO.**
- 1159 Alamogordo—J. E. Moore, R. S., Box 51; J. W. Stephens, F. S.
- 1319 Albuquerque—R. L. Goodwin, R. S., 996 Copper ave.; James J. Votaw, F. S., 114 1/2 N. 2d.
- 30 Artesia—E. S. Haggard, R. S. and F. S., Box 23.
- 645 Las Vegas—J. L. Shepherd, R. S., 616 Main st.; F. E. England, F. S., 422 Wash. ave.
- 511 Roswell—W. T. Davis, R. S., Box 217; W. Q. Fawcett, F. S., Box 562.
- NEW YORK.**
- 1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, R. S. and F. S., Box 316.
- 274 Albany—F. C. Ludlum, R. S., 31 West st.; L. B. Harvey, F. S., 492 3d st.
- 659 "—(Ger.) C. Bassler, R. S., 516 Washington ave.; J. Lather, F. S., 217 1/2 Sherman.
- 1446 "—(Mill) Howard H. Pangborn, R. S., 41 Sherman; F. De Vore, F. S., 491 N. Pearl st.
- 270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton, R. S. and F. S.
- 6 Amsterdam—G. H. Staley, R. S., 90 Minaville st.; A. L. Broedle, F. S., 178 W. Main.
- 453 Auburn—H. J. Painter, R. S., 19 Elm st.; M. S. Irish, F. S., 102 Marvin ave.
- 614 Baldwinville—S. J. Lonergan, R. S., 29 Canton st.; Lefray Vosburgh, F. S., Tappan st.
- 1321 Ballston Spa—Geo. Bishop, R. S., Box 550; J. N. Hutchins, F. S., Box 734.
- 24 Batavia—Jos. A. Balle, Jr., R. S.; Lee Spalding, F. S., 17 Otis st.
- 1264 Bath—Fred Hamilton, R. S., 16 Whiting st.; Frank Fowner, F. S., 19 Sharon st.
- 233 Binghamton—S. H. Frisbie, R. S., 79th st.; G. M. Ross, F. S., 55th st.
- 1052 Blasdel—Victor Murray, R. S.; Thos. E. Joep, F. S.
- Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, Jas. Hopkins, 9 E. Genesee st.
- 9 "—J. E. Robinson, R. S., 783 Michigan; G. H. Waldon, F. S., 87 Mulberry st.
- 132 "—(Mill) Frank Wolfing, R. S., 105 Rose st.; Adolph Kilian, F. S., 371 Carlton.
- 355 "—(Ger.) Wm. Winkelman, R. S., 40 Roetzer ave.; M. Stahl, F. S., 76 Fongerson st.
- 374 "—J. F. Koehl, R. S., 123 Hawley st.; E. O. Yokom, F. S., 19 Ferguson ave.
- 440 "—Jas. Hopkins, R. S., 9 E. Genesee st.; Sam Ruddy, F. S., 312 Northland ave.
- 1345 "—Harry Page, R. S., 608 Fulton st.; Geo. F. Langdon, F. S., 568 William st.
- 1377 "—Stanley Spring, R. S., 172 Austin st.; John G. Falk, F. S., 468 Tonawanda.
- 1574 So. Buffalo—E. H. Draudt, R. S., 352 Germania st.; J. H. Spencer, F. S., Blasdel, N. Y., Box 106.
- 502 Canandaigua—W. M. Allison, R. S., 74 Ft. Hill ave.; Frank Perry, F. S., Box 77.
- 1457 Canastota—E. E. Barber, R. S., Box 623; H. O. Evans, F. S., Box 304.
- 1578 Chautauque—L. M. Mathews, R. S.; F. A. Harter, F. S.
- 368 Clayton—John Perry, R. S.; Jas. R. Wilbur, F. S.
- 99 Cohoes—A. Van Arnam, R. S. and F. S., 302 Remsen st.
- 1175 Cold Spring—Geo. Sara, R. S. Box 10, Frank Richmond, F. S., Box 10.
- 491 Corinth—Chas. B. Fridge, R. S., Palmer, N. Y.; Jesse F. Belden, F. S.
- 700 Corning—R. F. Simmons, R. S., 167 Sly ave.; Ward B. Lamb, F. S., 255 Bridge st.
- 1019 Cortland—S. Clark, R. S., 132 Groton ave.; A. J. Roe, F. S., 21 Clayton ave.
- 503 Depeuc—G. A. Kramer, R. S., Box 617, Lancaster, N. Y.; A. Rupprecht, F. S., Box 405, Lancaster, N. Y.
- 649 Dobbs Ferry—Thos. J. Browne, R. S., Main st.; August J. Berbert, F. S., Hastings-on-Hudson.
- 466 Dunkirk—L. W. Oehser, R. S., 239 King st.; F. E. Nichols, F. S., 120 W. Main st., Fredonia, N. Y.
- 532 Elmira—J. B. Randall, R. S., 612 Coburn st.; Harry Lewis, F. S., Cleveland ave.
- 1614 Fine View—Karl Emmett, R. S.; G. E. Frazier, F. S.
- 323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—Clarence P. Linton, R. S.; John F. O'Brien, F. S.
- 673 Fort Edward—B. Wigg, R. S., Main st.; P. Cronquist, F. S., Box 493.
- 754 Fulton—Jay C. Fuller, R. S., 8 West 3d st.; E. Schenck, F. S., 8 N. 4th st.
- 187 Geneva—F. C. Brown, R. S., 24 Poultnery st.; G. H. Porter, F. S., Brevort House.
- 1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—Fred Howell, R. S., Box 70; Geo. Germaine, Jr., F. S.
- 229 Glens Falls—W. C. Palmer, R. S., 63 Walnut st.; J. L. Johnston, F. S., 25 Harrison ave.
- 1107 Gloversville—Jas. Howlin, R. S., 9 Hudson; E. Peasley, F. S., 71 Marshall ave.
- 1030 Gouverneur—N. W. Wood, R. S., Box 954; J. R. Wilson, F. S., Box 410.
- 1309 Gowanda—W. W. LeRoy, F. S., Box 238; Frank S. Parker, F. S., Box 40.
- 380 Herkimer—John F. Lock, R. S., 312 Bellinger st.; F. J. Cole, F. S., 326 Mohawk st.
- 1223 Hicksville, L. I.—C. B. Fitting, R. S., Box 311; Wm. H. Molloy, F. S., Lock Box 482.
- 1075 Hudson—Claude B. Macy, R. S., 832 Columbia st.; John R. Hardick, F. S., 536 Prospect st.
- 1261 Ilion—M. W. Harter, R. S., 119 E. Clark st.; Arthur Johnson, F. S., 125 W. Main st.
- 149 Irvington—Alex. H. Smith, R. S., Box 187; Chas. Maccabee, F. S., East Irvington.
- 357 Islip, L. I.—John Gates, R. S.; S. Benjamin, F. S., Bay Shore, L. I.
- 603 Ithaca—Geo. H. Seager, R. S., 504 S. Aurora st.
- E. A. Whiting, F. S., 108 Auburn st.
- 66 Jamestown—John Hanlon, R. S., 202 Main st., Room 6; A. G. King, F. S., 50 Dickerson st.
- 1268 Johnstown—W. F. Miller, R. S., 130 E. Clinton st.; James Newnam, F. S., 340 W. Main st.
- 251 Kingston—J. J. Tubby, R. S., 315 E. Chester st.; T. P. Rice, F. S., 46 Broadway.
- 1560 "—(Mill) J. H. Schryver, R. S., 12 Warren st.; Chas. A. Burroughs, F. S., 168 Ten Broeck ave.
- 516 Lindenhurst—John Weinnisch, R. S. and F. S., Box 16.
- 591 Little Falls—Chas. McLaughlin, R. S., 26 Lansing st.; A. E. Coyle, F. S., 16 High st.
- 289 Lockport—W. J. Ferris, R. S., 24 Cave st.; Wm. Markley, F. S., 99 Mulberry st.
- 1274 Malone—E. T. Reilly, R. S. and F. S., 21 Wellington st.
- 543 Mamaroneck—W. H. Weber, R. S., Box 702; J. Holton, F. S.
- 1438 Massena—Ed. Dishaw, R. S.; Geo. Morrell, F. S.
- 1576 Mechanicsville—Nelson J. Baker, R. S., Box 528; Merritt W. Baker, F. S., Box 92.
- 574 Middletown—John Schindler, R. S., 71 Prospect st.; Simeon Wood, F. S., 25 Olive st.
- 1263 Millbrook—James B. Simmons, R. S., Hiram S. Tripp, F. S.
- Mohawk Valley—Secretary of District Council, M. G. Ford, R. S., 391 Dudley ave., Utica, N. Y.
- 1134 Mt. Kisco—Geo. M. Finch, R. S., Box 307; Geo. Moore, F. S., Box 307.
- 1729 Moravia—P. F. Murphy, R. S.; M. B. Rosecrans, F. S.
- 646 Newark—C. Cuddeback, R. S., 44 Vienna st.; Chas. W. Heath, F. S., 18 W. Maple ave.
- 301 Newburg—F. W. Smith, R. S., 12 S. Miller st.; J. Templeton, F. S., 159 Renwick.
- New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
- 42 "—A. A. Huppelsberg, R. S., 16 Rockdale ave.; Frank Brady, F. S., 69 Drake ave.
- 718 "—Louis Helmrick, R. S., 151 Franklin ave.; Wm. Crewell, F. S., 304 North ave.
- New York City—Sec. Greater New York District Council, D. F. Featherstone, 240 E. 80th st.
- 12 "—Matthew Erickson, R. S., 374 Warren st., Brooklyn Boro.; Frank Karl, F. S., 368 Himmerod st., Brooklyn.
- 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Makers) M. Braun, R. S., Madison, near Myrtle ave.; Glendale, P. O., L. I.; Ernst Bradley, F. S., 585 Ham-burg ave., Brooklyn.
- 34 "—E. J. Wurttenberger, R. S., 453 13th ave., Long Island city; Fred Renker, F. S., 200 Broadway, Long Island City.
- 40 "—Jas. J. Lynam, R. S., Jerome ave. and 169th st., N. Y.; E. J. Morrison, F. S., 15 Ackerman, King's Bridge, N. Y.
- 51 "—E. A. Rodd, R. S., 1135 E. 169th st.; K. McLean, F. S., 137 Madison ave., N. Y. City.
- 56 "—(Floor Layers) O. Olsen, R. S., 341 E. 79th st.; A. Schilling, F. S., 517 E. 83d st., Manhattan Boro.
- 64 "—A. D. Campbell, R. S., 893 3d ave.; E. C. Glock, F. S., 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, New Jersey.
- 81 "—H. W. Munro, R. S., Dewey Cottage, Far Rockaway; Jas. A. Faley, F. S., Far Rockaway.
- 109 "—P. F. McCormick, R. S., 387 Degraw st., Brooklyn Boro.; E. Tobin, F. S., 502 Schenck ave., Brooklyn Boro.
- 126 "—Albert Reynolds, R. S., 90 Greenpoint ave., Brooklyn Boro.; M. J. Casey, F. S., 225 Monitor st.
- 128 "—John Quinn, R. S., 20th st., Whitestone, N. Y.; B. Jones, F. S., 8th ave., Whitestone, N. Y.
- 147 "—Jas. Collins, R. S., 430 Railroad pearson, Brooklyn; Martin Pearson, F. S., 192 Jerome, Brooklyn Boro.

- 172 " —W. H. R. Hoffman, R. S., Halperin st., Westchester; Sydney Baxter, F. S., Westchester ave., Westchester, N. Y.
- 175 " —C. E. Young, R. S., 403 S. 5th st., Brooklyn Boro.; Geo. H. Fletcher, F. S., 349 Bainbridge st.
- 200 " —(Jewish) Jere Levene, R. S., 356 Cherry st.; J. Goldfarb, F. S., 69 E. 100th st., New York City.
- 240 " —John H. Nash, R. S., 230 E. 96th; D. Coughlin, F. S., 143 E. 97th st.
- 247 " —Paul I. Ambach, R. S., 159 Dikeman st., Brooklyn; Jos. Gleason, F. S., 139 Bradford st.
- 258 " —Chas. Ashley, R. S., 331 Ralph ave., Brooklyn; Wm. Steen, F. S., 581 Decatur st., Brooklyn.
- 291 " —(Ger.) Peter Schumacher, R. S., 60 Morgan ave., Brooklyn Boro.; Arthur F. Gentsch, F. S., 427 Greene st., Evergreen, N. Y.
- 309 " —(Ger. Cab. Makers)—George Hoffman, 105 E. 83d st.; Paul Iiska, F. S., 442 E. 81st st., Manhattan Boro.
- 324 " —Jos. Loeffler, R. S., 476 Stanhope st., Brooklyn; Chas. Krause, F. S., North 4th st., Woodside, L. I.
- 340 " —D. G. Smith, R. S., Jerome ave. and 162d st.; H. E. Ripley, F. S., 254 W. 51st st., Manhattan Boro.
- 375 " —(Ger. Framers) Henry Kuveke, R. S., 1979 2d ave.; Hy. Ortland, F. S., 50 E. End ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 381 " —J. A. Brown, R. S., 1743-A Atlantic ave., Brooklyn Boro.; T. Kirkwood, F. S., 1688 Bergen st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 382 " —Emil Klein, R. S., 333 E. 89th st.; E. E. Hirtle, F. S., 341 E. 86th st., Manhattan.
- 387 " —Geo. N. Fischer, R. S., 1112 E. 165th st.; S. F. Edmondson, F. S., 2357 3d ave., Bronx Boro.
- 451 " —Geo. O. Monroe, R. S., 153 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn Boro.; W. Carroll, F. S., 620 Park Place, Brooklyn Boro.
- 457 " —(Scan.) Wm. Lofmark, R. S., 193 E. 100th st.; Osc. Johnson, F. S., 129 E. 101st st.
- 464 " —(Ger.) Chas. Schrat, R. S., 2023 Arthur ave.; Geo. Fieser, F. S., 759 E. 162d st., New York City.
- 468 " —Wm. J. Neyland, R. S., 642 E. 14th st., N. Y. City; Thos. Doran, F. S., 781 3d ave., N. Y. City.
- 471 " —N. M. Hedges, R. S., 362 10th st., Brooklyn Boro.; Fred Small, F. S., 336 58th st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 473 " —Joseph Schlitt, R. S., 27 Perry st.; W. J. Gilbert, F. S., 116 Cottage st., Jersey City, N. J.
- 476 " —Jos. Moelter, R. S., 774 E. 150th st.; Wm. E. P. Swartz, 8 Mill st., Astoria, L. I.
- 478 " —H. H. O'Connor, R. S., 31 W. 124th st.; C. R. Nagel, F. S., 670 Courtlandt ave., Bronx Boro.
- 493 " —W. B. Ringrose, R. S., 8 242d st., Wakefield, N. Y. C.; W. Scott Serviss, F. S., Robertson place, Wakefield, N. Y. C.
- 497 " —(Ger.) Ferd Meyer, R. S., 243 E. 10th st.; John Huber, F. S., 340 E. 5th st.
- 507 " —Frederick Brickwedel, R. S., Box 75, Corona, Queens Boro.; P. A. Anderson, F. S., Box 13, Corona, Queens Boro.
- 509 " —Robt. Stewart, R. S., 6005 5th ave., Brooklyn; (T. McQueen, F. S., 1378 3d ave., Manhattan Boro.
- 513 " —(Ger.) Geo. Wecklein, R. S., 233 E. 103d st.; Paul Schoene, F. S., 1403 Ave. A.
- 567 " —H. Carstensen, R. S., Stapleton; P. J. Klee, F. S., 156 Targee st., Stapleton, Richmond Boro.
- 575 " —(Stair) Thos. Loughran, R. S., 52 Erasmus st., Brooklyn; H. Blot, F. S., 2171 5th ave.
- 593 " —Jos. M. Vanderpool, R. S., 165 E. 224th st., Williamsbridge, N. Y.; C. Moder, F. S., 12 4th st., Williamsbridge, Bronx Boro.
- 601 " —James B. Smith, R. S., 11 S. Division ave., Rockaway Beach, N. Y.; C. Schnitz, F. S., 19 N. Pleasant ave., Rockaway Beach.
- 606 " —Edw. Gorman, R. S., 132 Westervelt ave., New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.; L. Scofield, F. S., 24 Sharp ave., Port Richmond.
- 613 " —John P. Shultz, R. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; Chas. Stout, F. S., Box 46, Jamaica, L. I.
- 639 " —T. G. S. Malkin, R. S., 1043 40th st., Brooklyn; H. B. Patterson, F. S., 338 53d st., Brooklyn.
- 640 " —Alfred Frommelt, R. S., 10th st. bet. 2d and 3d ave., College Point, N. Y.; P. Carroll, Jr., F. S., 52 14th, College Point, L. I.
- 707 " —(Fr. Can.) Joseph P. Morache, R. S., 202 E. 75th st.; Ernest Lamarre, F. S., 668 E. 138th st., Manhattan Boro.
- 714 " —John R. Reilly, R. S., 70 W. Amity, Flushing; Jno. Snyder, F. S., 92 Queens ave., Flushing.
- 715 " —D. F. Featherston, R. S., Poplar st., Westchester, N. Y.; Jas. Alardyce, F. S., 749 Tinton ave., Bronx.
- 724 " —H. W. Spaulding, R. S., 152 W. 62d st.; W. P. Stine, F. S., 2394 Jerome ave.
- 774 " —J. A. Kennedy, R. S., 246 W. 143d st.; Patrick Harney, F. S., 225 E. 69th st.
- 786 " —(Ger. Millwright) H. Studdt, R. S., 506 18th st., Brooklyn Boro.; H. Maak, F. S., 357 Linden st., Brooklyn Boro.
- 901 " —Geo. W. Dow, R. S., University Place, near Benedict ave., Woodhaven, L. I.; Thos. Tutill, F. S., Clinton ave., near Broadway, Woodhaven, L. I.
- 906 " —C. F. Freidlein, R. S., Rosedale, L. I.; Chas. M. Depew, F. S., Cedarhurst, L. I.
- 907 " —Andrew Clark, R. S., Great Neck, L. I.; Martin Hamilton, F. S., Manhasset, L. I.
- 983 " —H. L. Hill, R. S., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.
- 1363 " —(Ship Joiners) C. M. Winaut, R. S., 177 Adelphi st., Brooklyn; J. H. Moeller, F. S., 271 Rutledge st., Brooklyn.
- 1388 " —Chas. Bickle, R. S., Huguenot Park, P. O.; G. Boesh, F. S., Huguenot P. O., S. I., N. Y.
- 1425 " —Albert Rief, R. S., Sheepshead Bay; M. J. McGrath, F. S., 461 5th ave., Brooklyn.
- 1548 " —Geo. B. White, R. S., 365 Broadway, Union Hill, N. J.; Jas. Gilroy, F. S., 857 9th ave.
- 1565 " —(Italian)—
- 1671 " —Edw. H. Tooker, R. S., Southampton, L. I.; R. S. Duffy, F. S., Southampton, L. I.
- Niagara Falls—Sec'y Dist. Council, W. J. Sweet, 1931 Whitney ave.
- 322 " —W. J. Sweet, R. S., 615 18th st.; J. P. Bell, F. S., 1650 S ave.
- 1555 " —F. Thomas, R. S., 759 17th st.; F. Whiteacre, F. S., McCoon ave.
- 369 No. Tonawanda—Chas. W. Lorenz, R. S., 381 Miller st.; W. M. Miller, F. S., 94 Bryant.
- 310 Norwich—Chas. Roll, R. S., 1 Mandeville ave.; Ed. B. Buckley, F. S., 22 Fair st.
- 474 Nyack—E. B. Remsen, R. S., Summit st.; R. F. Wool, F. S., Upper Nyack.
- 1354 Ogdensburg—W. H. Le Claire, R. S., 104 Ford ave.; C. A. Sharpe, F. S., 381 Ford st.
- 101 Oneonta—John Elliott, R. S., 2 Sand; C. W. Burnside, F. S., 9 Walling ave.
- 546 Olean—E. E. Westcott, R. S., 219 N. 6th st.; Geo. Bemis, F. S., 107 S. Clinton st.
- 1243 Oneida—W. A. Webster, R. S., 17 Midland ave.; J. P. Carter, F. S., 21 Cherry st.
- 447 Ossining—E. Washburn, R. S., 25 Everett ave.; Alfred Seilberger, F. S., Dale ave.
- 747 Oswego—J. R. Bonner, R. S., 143 W. Oneida st.; Elmer E. Fish, F. S., 178 E. Mohawk.
- 163 Peekskill—S. D. Bogardus, R. S., Montrose on Hudson; Chas. Powell, F. S., Simpson Place.
- 996 Penn Yan—W. H. Moore, 535 Liberty; E. Crane, F. S., 108 Johnson ave.
- 1407 Perry—F. M. Lawson, R. S., Perry Center; Eugene Stanton, F. S.
- 1115 Pleasantville—W. D. Bailey, R. S., Box 138; Fred Wild, F. S., Box 16.
- Port Chester and Vicinity—Secretary Dist. Council, A. G. Cameron, R. S., 11 Old Field Pt. Rd., Greenwich, Ct.
- 77 Port Chester—Geo. Chandler, R. S., Box 605; E. Howard, F. S., 61 Haseco ave.
- 573 Rye—Wm. T. Allen, R. S., Box 397; J. Rosenquist, F. S., Railroad ave.
- 1135 Port Jefferson—Frank Edwards, R. S., East Setauket; J. W. Denton, F. S., Setauket, L. I.
- 1145 Port Jervis—Walter I. Meyer, R. S., 32 Church st.; Chas. E. Daily, F. S., 11 Hombeck st.
- 203 Poughkeepsie—P. W. Noble, 66 Winikee ave.; F. Quaterman, F. S., 113 N. Clinton.
- Rochester—Secretary of Dist. Council, E. J. Thompson, 270 Benton st.
- 72 " —Adam C. Harold, R. S., 217 Ave. A.; B. E. Lawn, F. S., 81 Glasgow.
- 179 " —(Ger.) Anton Kehrigh, R. S., 21 Carl st.; T. Kraft, R. S., 20 Joiner st.
- 231 " —Derk Rotmans, R. S., 14 Eiffel; Adam Fey, F. S., 28 Yale st.
- 1016 Rome—F. G. Wilcox, R. S., 109 N. George st.; C. W. Herman, F. S., 301 Expense.
- 1552 Salamanca—V. E. Holcomb, R. S.; Geo. Canfield, F. S.
- 1027 Sandy Hill—H. C. Haviland, R. S., 48 River st.; Wm. Havens, F. S., Ft. Edward, N. Y.
- 600 Saranac Lake—J. F. Grove, R. S.; Timothy Haseiton, F. S.
- 1015 Saratoga Springs—Wm. H. Martin, R. S., 137 Woodlawn ave.; N. J. Becker, F. S., 92 Maple st.
- 412 Sayville, L. I.—F. J. Fear, R. S., 76 Garden st.; E. Townsend, F. S., Box 74.
- 146 Schenectady—Walter M. Carr, R. S., 889 Stanley st.; Geo. W. Gordon, F. S., 341 Hulett st.
- 835 Seneca Falls—Asa M. Kline, R. S., 47 Ridge st.; Geo. Welcher, F. S., 76 Garden st.
- 853 Silver Creek—Arnon Taber, R. S.; Chas. Diefenbach, F. S.
- 1594 Silver Springs—L. E. Danforth, R. S.; C. R. Tyler, F. S.
- Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, John A. Nhare, 206 Bellevue ave.
- 26 " —John Naughton, R. S., 510 Arthur st.; John A. Nhare, F. S., 206 Bellevue ave.
- 192 " —C. E. Smith, R. S., 225 Sedgwick; Chas. Silvernail, F. S., 600 Vine.
- 1162 Suffern—W. E. Doremus, R. S., Box 18, Hillburn; J. A. Anderson, F. S.
- 895 Tarrytown—W. B. Scofield, R. S., Orchard st.; Maurice Powers, F. S., Lawrence ave., N. Tarrytown.
- 1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins, R. S.; Loy W. Ives, F. S.
- Troy—Secretary of District Council, John McGrath, 1032 Short 6th st.
- 78 " —T. McClellan, R. S., 507 1st st.; James G. Wilson, F. S., Box 65.
- 636 " —(Mill) W. Callahan, R. S., 511 25th st., Watervliet, N. Y.; Robt. Finn, F. S., 1915 7th ave., Watervliet.
- 446 Tupper Lake—Moses Leonard, R. S.; Moses Lanco, F. S.
- 389 Tuxedo—A. E. Hazen, R. S., Box 95, Sloatsburg; Fred. Slawson, F. S., Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
- 125 Utica—J. P. Weber, R. S., 23 Hicks st.; G. W. Griffiths, F. S., 240 Dudley ave.
- 1141 Warwick—Theodore Wood, R. S.; M. R. Green, F. S., Box 377.
- 278 Watertown—Geo. E. Feisthamel, R. S., 37 Lynde st.; A. B. Wager, F. S., 108 Flower ave., E.
- 1693 Waterford (Mill) Geo. H. Lambert, R. S. and F. S., Box 472.
- 337 Whitesboro—Geo. W. Blakeman, R. S., Box 42; Ralph Kroll, F. S., Box 68.
- 53 White Plains—W. N. Mabee, R. S., 23 Ridge st.; W. E. Patterson, F. S., Box 120.
- Fonkers—Sec'y Dist. Council, J. F. Fellows, Box 175.
- 273 " —Engene Buckley, R. S., 156 Asburton ave.; Frederick Bruce, F. S., 80 Ash st.
- 726 " —Herman Romaine, R. S., 97 Palisade ave.; Fred. Saarup, F. S., 124 Waverly ave.
- NORTH CAROLINA.**
- 384 Asheville—A. L. Garrin, R. S., 56 Hillside st.; W. B. Whittaker, F. S., 12½ N. Pack Square.
- 1694 Brevard—A. N. Pool, R. S., Box 55; W. J. Puett, F. S.
- Charlotte—Secretary District Council, M. Long, R. F. D. No. 8.
- 558 " —M. Long, R. S., R. F. D. No. 8; J. S. Smith, F. S., 1412 E. 5th.
- 1332 " —J. L. Glenn, R. S., 1410 E. 5th st.; R. E. Jackson, F. S., 304 W. 7th st.
- 1580 Clinton—John W. Pollock, R. S.; A. D. Eggeff, F. S.
- 1554 Concord—A. E. Bost, R. S., Box 190; W. F. Probst, F. S., 18 Academy.
- 1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson, R. S., Milton ave.; J. M. Martin, F. S., 1001 Parker st.
- 1743 Fayetteville—N. H. Mitchell, R. S., Box E. E.; Nimrod Mitchell, F. S., Box E. E.
- 1528 Gastonia—Ernest Smith, R. S.; R. H. Plyler, F. S., Box 341.
- 1432 Greensboro—J. R. Holt, R. S., 904 R. ave.; S. B. Williams, F. S., 709 Burton.
- 1464 " —M. W. Smith, R. S., 709 Marten st.; J. T. Valentine, F. S., 819 South E. st.
- 1461 New Bern—(Col.) S. Anderson, R. S., 15 George st., James City; W. S. Fulcher, F. S., 79 Main st.
- 1462 " —C. P. Arnold, R. S., 50 Burn st.; W. E. Brock, F. S., 183 Middle st.
- Raleigh District Council—Secretary District Council, W. T. Barrow, N. Pearson st., extended.
- 630 " —J. W. Hunt, R. S., 507 S. West; L. A. Emory, F. S., 307 S. Swain.
- 1588 " —H. G. Ruth, R. S., 214 S. Harrington st.; Wm. W. Hudson, F. S., 411 New Bern ave.
- 1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams, R. S.; W. R. Marshall, F. S.
- 1714 Salisbury—N. E. Earnhardt, R. S., 504 E. Cemetery st.; W. T. Jenkins, F. S., cor. Long and Council st.
- Wilmington—Sec. Dist. Council, R. McWilliams, 813½ Campbell street.
- 899 " —D. B. Sellers, R. S., 505 Campbell st.; G. F. Quin, F. S., 916 N. 4th st.
- 1361 Wilson—B. E. Gardner, R. S., 203 R. st.
- NORTH DAKOTA.**
- 1176 Fargo—H. P. Halverson, R. S., 419 3d st., north; C. J. Bengston, F. S., 412 N. 11th.
- OHIO.**
- 84 Akron—W. E. Smith, R. S., 231 S. Main st.; A. E. Mills, F. S., 277 Berg st.
- 1139 Alliance—L. S. Milburn, R. S.; 165 Grant st.; R. C. Coulter, F. S., 214 W. Main st.
- 539 Ashtabula—C. P. Lystrom, F. S., 143 Walnut st.
- 1720 Athens—T. T. Sutton, R. S., 47 May ave.; L. D. Radcliff, F. S.
- 569 Barberton—G. S. Wolfe, R. S., Melvin st.; G. W. Conn, F. S., 422 N. 2d st.
- 1533 Barnesville—F. G. Wood, R. S., Box 432; T. W. Taylor, F. S., Box 364.
- 17 Bellaire—Jesse W. Thomas, R. S.; G. W. Curtis, F. S., 3638 Harrison.
- 1383 Bowling Green—N. B. Armstrong, F. S.
- 170 Bridgeport—G. H. Groves, R. S., Box 242; B. F. Cunningham, F. S., Box 6.
- 1762 Bucyrus—Wm. Ulam, R. S., 309 Jump st.; Wm. Rein, F. S., 611 S. Walnut st.
- 485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley, F. S.
- 245 Cambridge—John McCartney, R. S., 601 Foster ave.; H. L. Henderson, F. S., 79 Gomer ave.
- 1291 Canal Dover—C. H. Leidecker, R. S., 601 3d st.; John Smith, F. S., 302 Sheffer ave.
- 143 Canton—Chas. Welsh, R. S., 224 Harter ave.; C. A. Rimmel, F. S., 1112 Linton ave.
- 589 Chillicothe—J. M. Freeman, R. S., 28 N. Watt st.; S. S. Duffee, F. S., 570 E. 2d st.
- 1255 " —John Wilhelm, R. S., 438 Church st.; J. S. Kemery, F. S., 146 W. Main.
- Cincinnati—Secretary of Dist. Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson ave.
- 2 " —H. A. Heeg, R. S., 210 Mulberry; C. A. Quick, F. S., 4442 Glenway ave., Price Hill.
- 209 " —(Ger.) A. Weisberger, R. S., 2529 Jefferson ave.; Aug. Weise, F. S., 209 Gest st.
- 327 " —(Mill) Hy. Schmitz, R. S., 1202 W. 9th st.; Lawrence Koop, F. S., 647 Main, Covington, Ky.
- 628 " —Wm. Cutter, R. S., 4172 Hamilton ave.; L. Dietemeyer, F. S., 3465 Colerain ave.
- 664 " —(Stair) Hermann Auberger, R. S., 1818 Linn st.; Hy. Dunkman, F. S., 1339 Pendleton st.
- 667 " —Wm. Lloyd, R. S., 2380 Kemper Lane; W. C. Wood, F. S., Madisonville, O.
- 676 " —John Lindeman, R. S., 2615 Jefferson ave.; A. Zink, F. S., 2221 Victor st.
- 692 " —Harry Clark, R. S., 2636 Spring Grove ave.; J. P. Luckey, F. S., 2427 Bloom st.
- 1582 " —George Bunck, R. S., 8 E. 7th st.; A. J. Hains, F. S., 536 Delta ave.
- Cleveland—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
- 11 " —Miles Dodd, R. S., 254 Chandler ave.; Jas. M. Rundle, F. S., 127 Colfax st.
- 14 " —Fred E. Allis, R. S., 81 Hackman st.; Wm. Gerbrick, F. S., 1375 Lexington ave.
- 39 " —(Boh.) Louis Becvar, R. S., 64 Czar st.; James Kaitman, F. S., 59 Weckerling st.
- 393 " —(Ger.) Gus Neuman, R. S., 249 Edwards ave.; T. Wehrich, F. S., 16 Parker st.
- 449 " —(Ger.) B. Naf, R. S., 1454 Pearl st.; W. Shirley, F. S., 35 Conrad st.
- 1108 " —Warren F. Hahn, R. S., 5 Gordon Court; C. A. Schwindt, F. S., 25 Purdy st.
- 1231 " —Louis Ankert, R. S., 57 Shipherd; F. L. Baldwin, F. S., 60 Collins Pl.
- 1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) T. M. Erickson, R. S., 19 Cloverdale ave.; F. O. Lawrence, F. S., 19 Pennington st.
- 1258 " —W. Masteller, R. S., 59 Bayne st.; Ed. Hoffman, F. S., 186 Hamilton ave.
- 1346 " —(Mill) J. F. Spaulding, R. S., 69 Hoadley st.; Frank Appel, F. S., 33 Coulburn, South Brooklyn, O.
- 1756 " —(Jewish) Ph. Margolen, R. S., 269 Mayflower st.; N. Zalen-sky, F. S., 58 Cherry st.
- 739 College Hill—Robt. Brown, R. S.; A. T. Forbes, F. S., Sta. K.
- 1089 Collinwood—C. A. Wise, R. S., Box 678; H. H. Goldthorp, F. S.
- Columbus—Sec'y Dist. Council, C. A. Sibley, R. S., 1562 Oak st.
- 61 " —Dan Hammell, R. S., 67 E. 5th ave.; Lewis Peters, F. S., 486 Oak st.
- 494 " —L. L. Taylor, R. S., 574 Oakwood; H. K. Tremble, F. S., 228 Hamilton ave.
- 525 Coshocton—J. McCann, R. S., 339 S. 2d st.; Alva Shrake, F. S., 525 S. 8th st.
- 863 Conneaut—H. F. Everett, R. S.; W. E. Rockwell, F. S.
- Dayton—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
- 104 " —Wm. S. Houser, R. S., 15 W. "L" st.; John Weyrich, F. S., 212 Linwood st.
- 373 " —C. M. Garrison, R. S., 525 E. Huffman ave.; W. T. Sheridan, F. S., 221 Warren st.
- 346 " —(Ger.) Christ. Rensch, R. S., 135 Hickory st.; J. Wirth, F. S., 151 Fillmore st.
- 1628 " —(Millwright) W. N. Wilkins, R. S., 28 Stillwater ave.; John Ridenour, F. S., 259 Boyer.
- 1516 Delaware—C. E. Tibbotts, F. S.
- 1009 Delhi—Thos. Lind, R. S., Cleaves, O.; F. Hautman, F. S.
- 328 East Liverpool—W. S. Pittinger, R. S., 278 Oak st.; G. B. M. Beatty, F. S., 183 Cadmus st.

- 204 East Palestine—Thos. Padgett, R. S. and F. S., Box 300.
- 1426 Elyria—W. P. Troxel, R. S.; F. J. Kaiser, F. S., Box 112.
- 822 Findlay—H. A. Berger, R. S., 422 Sandusky st.; J. B. Alspach, F. S., 1221 Summit.
- 1766 Fostoria—Chas. W. Koss, R. S., 219 N. Coplar st.; P. W. Wilcox, F. S., 236 E. Crocker.
- 1166 Fremont—J. H. Taggart, R. S., R. F. D. No. 6; F. J. Voss, F. S., 623 S. Front.
- 1237 Gation—G. L. Weaver, R. S., 251 Sherman st.; J. A. Nungesser, F. S., 647 W. Main st.
- 1541 Gallipolis—L. M. Duvall, R. S., Island Side; M. F. Gills, F. S., 527 3d ave.
- 637 Hamilton—D. A. Everett, R. S., 417 S. 7th st.; A. W. Sims, F. S., 807 Buckeye st.
- 1111 Ironton—Samuel Arnsperger, R. S., 317 S. 5th st.; Ed. Kurtz, F. S., 259 S. Front st.
- 1687 Jackson—Jacob Stellar, R. S.; James Copeland, F. S.
- 1499 Kent—L. D. Colton, R. S., Box 583; Edward Arnick, F. S., Box 584.
- 840 Kenton—Wm. Titlow, R. S., 215 S. Market; S. Dunson, F. S., 337 N. Leighton.
- 86 Lancaster—R. F. Anthony, R. S., 417 N. Broad st.; O. M. Dickson, F. S., West Union.
- Lima—Secretary of District Council, F. Rader.
- 182 "—D. E. Speer, R. S., 114 E. 2d; Rich. Joseph, F. S., 256 E. Kibby st.
- 1423 "—E. E. Stumbaugh, R. S., S. Baxter st.
- 1288 Lisbon—W. J. Trunick, R. S., Box 541; John Morrow, F. S.
- 703 Lockland—W. W. Ellis, R. S., 310 Shepard ave.; Sta. R., Cincinnati, O.; Anthony Matre, F. S., 123 Vine st.
- 705 Lorain—W. F. Mack, R. S., 340 Ashland ave.; A. Nichols, F. S., 1743 Livingston ave.
- 854 Madisonville—Perry C. Hill, R. S., Conover st.; Chas. Wellman, F. S., Center and Wallburg.
- 735 Mansfield—Elmer E. Amsbaugh, R. S., 15 Dale ave.; J. B. Barr, F. S., 126 Blanche st.
- 1149 Marion—H. B. Hammerly, R. S., 340 Oak st.; Joe Norris, F. S., 420 N. Main st.
- 356 Marietta—Wm. H. Murphy, R. S., 943 Fort st.; Frank Ackerman, F. S., 715 Montgomery.
- 1567 Martin's Ferry—Chas. Bailey, R. S., Box 467; Clarence McCarty, F. S., Box 467.
- 881 Massillon—H. L. Walters, R. S., 63 N. Waechter st.; Ira E. Dietz, F. S., Box 473.
- 1586 Middleport—R. L. Beach, R. S. and F. S., Box 362.
- 1477 Middleton—E. T. Birk, R. S., 125 N. Main st.; J. Root, F. S., 625 Jefferson st.
- 1668 Mineral City—Thos. Shott, R. S.; T. J. Caseben, F. S.
- 749 Mount Vernon—Mike Sheedy, R. S., 204 Coshocton ave.; F. Farrierson, F. S., 211 E. Chestnut.
- 1735 Nelsonville—Oliver Crawford, R. S., Box 726; Clarence Backus, F. S., Box 726.
- 136 Newark—Jesse Belle, R. S., 373 Woods ave.; S. R. Fristoe, F. S., 123 Maholm st.
- 1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Kinsley, R. S., 251 E. Ray st.; Samuel Hirst, F. S., 264 W. Ray st.
- 1514 Niles—James Lockwood, R. S., Gen. Del.; Chas. L. Haefling, F. S., 524 3d st.
- 837 Norwalk—C. G. Smith, R. S., 17 Olive st.; C. W. Beers, F. S., 28 Walnut st.
- 404 Painesville—R. J. Brakeman, R. S.; C. J. Worden, F. S.
- 650 Pomeroy—F. Baber, R. S., Box 81; E. D. Will, F. S.
- 1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow, R. S. and F. S., Box 26.
- 437 Portsmouth—John Hasting, R. S., 209 W. 3d st.; W. H. Kress, F. S., 808 Harvard Place.
- 1229 Ravenna—H. K. Parker, R. S., 262 Freedom st.; E. A. Likens, F. S., 506 E. Bowery.
- 1282—Salem—A. B. Harris, R. S., R. F. D. No. 3; W. B. Stratton, F. S., 270 W. Dry st.
- 940 Sandusky—William Waterfield, R. S., 823 Sycamore st.; Fred Close, F. S., 123 Madison st.
- 1025 Sidney—Charley Bulle, R. S.; T. W. Welch, F. S.
- 660 Springfield—W. A. Crabill, R. S., 479 W. Jefferson st.; D. Osborne, F. S., Gen. Del.
- 186 Steubenville—Thos. W. Lucas, R. S., 406 S. Fourth st.; L. Whitaker, F. S., 520 Garrett ave.
- 243 Tiffin—A. Weigel, R. S., 56, W. Market st.; J. B. Hosfeld, F. S., 339 S. Monroe.
- Toledo—Secretary of District Council, F. D. Shaner, 1704 Superior st.
- 25 "—C. W. Murphy, R. S., 524 Ontario st.; Frank Shaner, F. S., 1704 Superior st.
- 168 "—(Ger.) Peter Peter, R. S., 2525 Locust st.; Chas. Busdicker, F. S., 1829 Michigan.
- 557 "—Geo. C. Rawlings, R. S., 3365 Glenwood ave.; Fred Bossert, F. S., 1112 Greenwood ave.
- 1311 Uhricksville—Geo. W. Cusick, R. S., Dennison, O.; P. H. Westhafer, F. S., Box 88.
- 1711 Van Wert—H. M. Smith, R. S.; O. E. Blake, F. S., 136 Grant st.
- 1235 Warren—D. A. Bradley, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; O. A. Kistler, F. S., 522 Niles ave.
- 1300 Wellston—E. W. Pratt, R. S.; James Ramey, F. S.
- 405 Wellsville—S. E. Smith, R. S., Box 625; H. E. Kern, F. S., Box 147.
- 1174 Willoughby—F. C. Waite, R. S.; W. A. Bates, F. S.
- 1239 Wooster—M. Himmelreich, N. West-ern ave.; Chas. C. Gosche, F. S.
- 1608 Xenia—Geo. McNeff, R. S., S. Detroit; T. W. Cook, F. S., W. Trumbell st.
- 171 Youngstown—W. H. Pierce, R. S., 24 N. Champion st.; J. H. Abel, F. S., 628 Alice st.
- 716 Zanesville—F. M. Donnelly, R. S., 502 N. 7th st.; F. Kappes, F. S., 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA.

- 1603 Anadarko—P. C. Stacey, R. S., Box 245; J. Gentry, F. S., Box 442.
- 117 Chandler—J. G. Kimball, R. S., Box 372; L. B. Johnson, F. S., Box 193.
- 1431 El Reno—Thos. Gillilan, R. S., Box 485; J. W. Gillilan, F. S., Box 485.
- 763 Enid—Wm. Besgrove, R. S.; S. H. Kerr, F. S., 1409 Oak st.
- 1624 Guthrie—H. D. Gothauer, R. S. and F. S., Box 125.
- 752 Guyton—J. E. Easterly, R. S.; S. H. Henderson, F. S.
- 985 Hobart—J. A. Johns, R. S., Box 423.
- 902 Lawton—H. W. Gay, R. S., Box 161; Ottae Tonini, F. S., Box 161.
- 1472 Mangum—G. W. McDougal, R. S., Box 38; R. B. Cheek, F. S., Box 53.
- 276 Oklahoma City—H. J. Girard, R. S., Box 131; C. E. Ballard, F. S., Box 131.
- 292 Shawnee—J. M. Bell, R. S., Box 248; O. C. Onstott, F. S., Box 248.
- 1733 Sparks—E. E. Gawthorpe, F. S.
- 528 Waukeet—Guy Vaughn, F. S.

OREGON.

- 917 Astoria—T. D. Soudon, R. S.; J. W. Pantaja, F. S., 254 Alameda ave.
- 536 Baker City—James Osborn, R. S., 5th and Valley ave.; C. E. Fosterling, F. S., 5th and Myrtle ave.
- 1148 Grant's Pass—R. D. Cole, R. S.; D. A. Fitzgerald, F. S.
- 872 La Grande—C. J. Vanderpool, R. S.; T. J. Hughey, F. S.
- 1313 Pendleton—J. E. Stine, R. S., Box 140; F. H. Eggerth, F. S., 312 Ann st.
- 50 Portland—E. I. French, R. S., Box 458; N. Hughes, F. S., 1065 E. Salmon st.
- 1638 "—J. F. Durst, R. S., 992 Mal-lory ave.
- 1673 "—C. O. Matlock, R. S., 236 Col-umbia; Wm. Weels, F. S., 184 Sherman st.
- 1065 Salem—C. C. Robinson, R. S., 509 Cottage st.; W. H. Pittit, F. S., 18th and Mill.
- 1185 Sumpter—Dudley Newton, R. S., Box 248; S. H. Summers, F. S., Box 229.
- 1219 The Dalles—F. C. Tyler, R. S., 805 E. 3d st.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1670 Ashland—Aug. Segebrecht, R. S., 23 Walnut st.; Fred Leverenz, F. S.
- 465 Ardmore—J. J. Lindsay, R. S., Ard-more; S. E. Waters, F. S., Haverford, Pa.
- 211 Allegheny City—J. W. Elwood, R. S., 124 Beach st.; E. E. Bellevue, Pa.; M. M. Willis, F. S., 314 Dawson st.
- 237 "—(Ger.) Thos. Klein, R. S., 1205 Laurel st.; Edward Knobel, F. S., 925 James st., 3d floor.
- 135 Allentown—G. F. George, R. S., 831 Cedar; O. C. Knappenber-ger, F. S., 531 N. 8th st.
- 900 Altoona—R. L. Wolfe, R. S., 407 19th st.; F. P. Brandt, F. S., 77½ Washington ave.
- 105 Avonmore—C. H. Benninger, R. S.; J. C. Smeltzer, F. S.
- 1436 Bangor—J. T. Fritz, R. S.; Warren Reagle, F. S.
- 1669 Barnesboro—R. C. Rogers, F. S.
- 1190 Bellefonte—J. S. Dunlap, R. S.; C. Wetzel, F. S., Genl. Delivery.
- 1252 Beltzhoover—Frank E. Miller, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O., Pa.; W. J. Clarke, F. S., 1130 Browns-ville ave., S. S. Pittsburg.
- 263 Berwick—Wm. R. Lutz, R. S., 405 E. 3d st.; H. W. Cope, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 833 Berwyn—Lewis F. Keller, R. S.; M. I. Montgomery, F. S.
- 406 Bethlehem—Harry F. Detweiler, R. S., 115 N. High st.; Levi H. Serfass, F. S., North Bethle-hem.
- 773 Braddock—A. J. Fisher, R. S., 682 Jones ave.; Chas. Kearns, F. S., 1133 Rebecca ave., Wil-kingsburg.
- 124 Bradford—A. C. Stark, R. S., 48 Ben-net Brook Road; J. G. Camp-bell, F. S., 7 Hobson Place.
- 500 Butler—W. S. Brandon, R. S., 113 Hickory st.; H. F. Walden-meyer, F. S., 511 New Castle st.
- 813 Carbondale—John Downing, R. S., 189 Park st.; P. Love, F. S., 15 Richmond st.
- 1708 Carlisle—S. G. Spangler, R. S., 23 E. South st.; Chas. Brown, F. S., 143 E. Elm.
- 1553 Chambersburg—D. E. Gabler, R. S., N. Franklin; C. R. Spencer, F. S., 218 W. Market.
- 1044 Charleroi—C. H. Richards, R. S., 513 Washington ave.; J. B. Wor-cesler, F. S., 424 Fallowfield ave.
- 571 Carnegie—Jas. Sumney, R. S., 112 Pine st.; John G. Garbart, F. S., Elliott, Pa.
- 207 Chester—G. B. Sill, R. S., 1606 Provi-dence ave.; V. Montgomery, F. S., 1206 W. 7th st.
- 1217 Chicora—J. N. King, R. S., Box 13; Geo. Wagner, F. S., Box 13.
- 1079 Clairton—J. W. K. Hodge, R. S.; T. H. Matthews, F. S.
- 1649 Clarion—E. M. McCullough, R. S.; J. A. Slagle, F. S.
- 1401 Clearfield—E. E. Wilson, R. S., 707 Dalsey; W. E. Breth, F. S., 406 Nicholson.
- 845 Clifton Heights—W. A. Jordan, R. S., Frank J. Quantin, F. S., Rural Delivery, Media, Pa.
- 587 Coatesville—Jas. M. Rea, R. S., 214 W. Chestnut st.; S. A. Bell, F. S., 132 N. 5th ave.
- 882 Columbia—Jonas B. Morrison, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; J. H. Harms, F. S., 136 N. 5th st.
- 321 Connellsville—F. H. Christner, R. S., 118 N. Alley; J. M. Franks, F. S., 412 Cottage ave.
- 1595 Conshohocken—C. E. Fleck, R. S., 806 Fayette st.; C. W. Allen, F. S., 52 Front st., West Conshohocken.
- 1273 Coraopolis—C. V. Ruth, R. S., Box 647; L. B. Moose, F. S., Box 288.
- 1136 Donora—Chas. Alexander, R. S., Box 579; Hayes Coder, F. S.
- 1099 Downingtown—W. A. Irwin, R. S.; P. Smedley, F. S., E. Downingtown.
- 580 DuBois—E. U. Wells, R. S., 523 Pi-per; J. H. Smith, F. S., 220 E. Scribner ave.
- 1441 Duquesne—Chas. E. Burns, R. S., Box 446; Wm. H. Zeigler, F. S., Box 392.
- 239 Easton—E. P. Sandt, R. S., 412 High; Frank P. Horn, F. S., 112 S. 18th st.
- 501 Stroudsburg—A. M. Snyder, R. S.; P. E. Le Bar, F. S.
- 1732 Economy—C. M. Greig, R. S., Box 7; E. A. Clark, F. S., Box 126 Leetsdale, Pa.
- 421 Elkoed City—W. J. Bowles, R. S.; F. H. Nagle, F. S., R. F. D. 2.
- 409 Erie—E. J. McManus, R. S., 505 W. 18th st.; John Tabb, F. S., 362 W. 2d st.
- 185 Falls Creek—J. R. Breakey, R. S.; M. E. Barber, F. S.
- 1683 Forest City—Ernest S. Potter, F. S., Thompson, Pa.
- 682 Franklin—W. H. Harrah, R. S., 113 Liberty st.; Jas. C. Harrah, F. S., Cor. 8th and Elk st.
- 905 Freeland—C. N. Kocher, R. S., Box 356; Jacob C. Nagle, F. S., 14 Front st.
- 1387 Girardville—R. J. Greene, R. S., Par-ker st.; Harry Mervine, F. S.
- 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, R. S. and F. S., N. Main st.
- 1000 Greenville—H. W. Beil, R. S., 109 Columbia ave.; Frank Jen-nings, F. S., Plumb st.
- 298 Hanover—Clayton Sholl, R. S.; O. M. Gates, F. S.
- 287 Harrisburg—John A. Ney, R. S., 1832 Fulton st.; R. W. Shade, F. S., 308 Cumberland st.
- 129 Hazleton—A. Youngart, R. S., 18 W. 1st st.; Conrad Schott, F. S., 304 E. Elm st.
- 288 Homestead—J. C. Kephart, R. S., 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg; R. E. McCluskey, F. S., 226 5th ave.
- 1689 Huntingdon—F. S. Steel, R. S., 1422 Millin st.; C. L. Horton, F. S., 1413 Millin st.
- 1504 Jeannette—S. C. Hollingsworth, R. S., 206 Clay ave.; Jacob Hess, F. S., Clay ave.
- 1240 Jermyn—S. B. Hills, R. S., Box 250; Jas. Davitt, F. S.
- 1064 Jersey Shore—E. S. Failing, R. S., Box 474; J. L. Bush, F. S., Box 216, Villas, Pa.
- 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley, R. S.; F. W. Martin, F. S.
- 1419 Johnstown—W. A. Beachley, R. S., 717 Franklin st., S. S.; Jas. Williamson, F. S., 119 Peter.
- 545 Kane—John Gustafson, R. S., R. F. D. No. 2; W. J. Wise, F. S., 6 S. Elk ave.
- 1381 Kennett Square—Thos. F. Grady, R. S.; Luther Yeatman, F. S.
- 1126 Kittanning—J. L. Boney, R. S.; J. F. Shaffer, F. S., 946 N. Grant ave.
- Lancaster—Secretary District Council, T. J. Shirk, 124 S. Prince street.
- 208 "—E. H. Groff, R. S., 902 Col-umbia ave.; J. W. Kendig, F. S., R. F. D. No. 7.
- 1364 "—D. F. Simmons, R. S., 347 E. Ross st.; Wm. Luxer, F. S., 540 E. Chestnut st.
- 1511 "—(Mill) Elwood P. Bucher, R. S., 307 W. Orange st.; J. M. Weitzel, F. S., R. F. D. No. 1.
- 677 Lebanon—Harry C. Evans, R. S., 14 W. 10th st.; Cyrus Snavely, F. S., 336 Shafferstown road.
- 1094 Mahanoy City—Robt. J. Lutz, R. S., 38 E. Mahanoy ave.; R. S. Fowler, F. S., 222 W. Pine.
- 1439 McAdoo—Hugh J. McGinley, F. S.
- 255 McKees Rocks—Chris. A. Yontz, R. S., 43 McKinnie ave.; Clem Dorr, F. S., 760 Boquet st.
- 556 Meadville—H. T. Klippel, R. S., 1125 S. C st.; C. W. Robinson, F. S., 1009 Market st.
- 456 Media—Winfield Baker, R. S., 245 Providence ave.; Wilmer W. Baker, F. S., 620 N. Mon-roee st.
- 1502 Meyersdale—D. A. Lewis, R. S., Box 181; Wm. F. Miller, F. S.
- 1033 Monaca—John McCullough, R. S., Box 321; Elmer E. Winch, F. S., Box 358.
- 1731 Monongahela—Chas. McKinley, R. S., 222 Vine st.; E. C. Young, F. S., 533 Finley st.
- 711 Mt. Carmel—S. E. Morgans, R. S. and F. S.
- 415 Mt. Jewett—T. D. Kennedy, R. S. and F. S.
- 246 New Brighton—Jos. Dalbey, R. S., 559 12th ave.; A. Burry, F. S., 545 11th ave.
- 206 New Castle—John C. McClymonds, R. S., 111 Oak ave.; Wm. Keats, F. S., 31 Johnson ave.
- 333 New Kensington—D. E. Kunkle, R. S., Box 341; J. A. Wissinger, F. S., Box 459.
- 807 Norristown—H. A. Snyder, R. S., 1201 Powell st.; J. W. Printz, F. S., 543 Corson st.
- 1562 North Wales—John Brooks, R. S.; James Beam, F. S., 140 Main st.
- 830 Oil City—J. C. Myers, R. S., 208 E. 4th st.; P. O. Cummings, F. S., 94 Spruce st.
- 1678 Peckville—A. W. Jenkins, R. S., Box 432; A. H. Jenkins, F. S., Box 184.
- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, C. L. Gum, N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
- 8 "—W. C. Hall, R. S., 1544 S. Dorrance st.; J. H. Young, F. S., 2337 S. 12th st.
- 15 "—J. Garfield Ward, R. S., 5741 Filbert st.; Calvin H. Broom-ell, F. S., 817 Holly st.
- 122 "—(Germantown) S. H. Blizzard, R. S., 50 Meehan ave., Mt. Airy; J. E. Martin, F. S., 120 E. Duval st., Germantown.
- 227 "—(Kensington) Chas. McCabe, R. S., 3143 Kensington ave.; Geo. Fulton, F. S., 807 Wind-sor Square.
- 238 "—(Ger.) Fred Dohn, R. S., 1171 Liberty st., Camden, N. J.; Chas. Shoemaker, F. S., 503 Hamilton st.
- 350 "—(Mill) Wm. McClain, R. S., 1931 S. 6th st.; Joseph F. Heilman, F. S., 2029 E. Stella ave.
- 463 "—(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, R. S. and F. S., 4350 Paul st., Frankford, Phila.
- 736 "—J. A. Ryan, R. S., 1721 S. Chadwick st.; Jas. P. Collins, F. S., 4309 Westminster ave. (Jenkintown) Frank Shaffer, R. S., McKinley, P. O.; Wilson A. Hillegas, F. S., 1424 No. 12th st., Philadelphia.
- 964 "—Chas. L. Gum, R. S., 3209 Arizona st.; Chas. Crowers, F. S., 721 N. 17th.
- 972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, R. S. and F. S., 22 N. 27th st. (Parq. Fl. Layers) R. H. Jordan, R. S., 1908 Latonia st.; J. Clements, F. S., 2101 Brand-ywine st.
- 1051 "—(German Cabinet Makers) Frank Brehme, R. S., 2111 S. 9th st.; C. Gehring, F. S., 4305 N. 8th st.
- 1073 "—(Jewish) L. Teitleman, R. S., 1020 Pine st.; B. Shapiro, F. S., 928 N. 2d st.
- 1090 "—Geo. Kline, R. S., 4923 Hook-er st.; Wm. Chase, F. S., 525 Buttonwood st.
- 1114 "—H. A. Hilsier, R. S. and F. S., 2010 Columbia ave.
- 1509 "—(Mill) J. B. Riley, R. S., 1821 McClellan st.; John Gilpin, F. S., 35 S. Readfield st.
- 1592 "—Chas. Fay, R. S., 3867 Poplar st.; G. W. Rickards, F. S., 2358 N. Cleveland ave.
- 1625 "—Michael Yannoni, R. S., 702 Fulton st.; Cesare Pinocchi, F. S., 640 Earp st.
- Pittsburg—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. C. Kephart, 1124 Ross ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.
- 142 "—W. P. Patton, R. S., Ruch and Ashland ave.; H. G. Shomak-er, F. S., 1315 Sherman ave.
- 164 "—(Ger.) John Ruelins, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O., Pittsburg; P. Geck, F. S., 2151 Rose st.; John W. Hiltz, R. S., 6910 Hamilton ave.; J. H. Steffler, F. S., 401 Hastings.
- 202 "—R. J. L. Black, R. S., 7041 Idlewild st.; G. W. McCaus-land, F. S., 6038 Hoeveler st.
- 230 "—L. J. McKenna, R. S., 20 Ruth st., S. S.; W. J. Richey, F. S., 108 S. 17th st.
- 254 "—(Stairs) F. A. Park, R. S., 5435 Kincaid st.; G. B. Wag-ner, F. S., 4428 Calvin st.
- 385 "—Oscar Glueker, R. S., (Elliott Borough); E. Mitchell, F. S., 620 Independence.
- 402 "—(Ger.) Math. Thoms, R. S., Mt. Oliver P. O.; Fred Gun-dermann, F. S., 120 Freeland st., 31st ward.
- 827 "—(McKeesport) Jos. W. Ross, R. S., 1200 Park st., Mc-Keesport; E. J. Washburn, F. S., 214 School Alley, McKees-port.
- 890 "—(Hazelwood) W. D. Hunter, R. S., 4814 Blair st.; J. G. Cox, F. S., 2 Dyke st.
- 1048 "—(McKeesport) G. W. Kincard, R. S., 922 Locust st., McKees-port; W. H. West, F. S., 406 4th ave., McKeesport.
- 1186 "—Wm. H. Schaap, R. S., Gen. Del., Sta. A; J. L. Miller, F. S., 6842 Simon st., E. E.

401 Pittston—E. D. Parker, R. S., 313 Baltimore ave.; W. F. Watkins, F. S., 75 Oak st.
 366 Port Alleghe—Albert Miller, R. S., Box 236; J. E. Conner, F. S., Box 487.
 997 Pottstown—Daniel E. Bauer, R. S., 340 Cherry st.; H. C. Grubb, F. S., 550 Chestnut st.
 228 Pottsville—Harry Steidle, R. S., 325 Spring Garden st.; John N. Stout, F. S., 707 Walnut st.
 1088 Punxsutawney—H. A. Baldwin, R. S., Box 154; Wm. Harl, F. S.
 492 Reading—H. K. Ritter, R. S., 919 Windsor st.; F. L. Degler, F. S., 1153 Elm st.
 834 Reynoldsville—W. S. Kerr, R. S.; W. J. Burris, F. S., Box 416.
 947 Ridgway—W. G. Reuning, R. S. and F. S., 403 W. Main st.
 145 Sayre—E. F. Mercereau, R. S., Box 163; H. W. Chilson, F. S., Chunning st.
 563 Scranton—E. C. Patterson, R. S., 309 Lack ave.; P. J. Conlon, F. S., 309 Lack ave.
 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) W. Piehl, R. S., 918 Maple st.; Gustave Roesch, F. S., 725 Palm st.
 699 Sewickley—C. G. Swearingen, R. S., 333 Elizabeth st.; W. H. Bradt, F. S., 318 Logan st.
 37 Shamokin—J. W. McConnell, R. S., 527 N. Market st.; W. T. Wray, F. S., 816 E. Dewert.
 268 Sharon—J. M. Andrews, R. S., Hazel st.; W. H. Lemox, F. S., 34 Grant st.
 1382 Sharpsburg—Chas. G. Laber, R. S., 713 Evergreen ave., Millvale Station, Allegheny, Pa.; Gustave Alferman, F. S., 115 Cherry st., Etna.
 709 Shenandoah—Wm. Morris, R. S., 34 S. Catherine st.; Frank Gradwell, F. S., 28 N. Catherine st.
 1480 Smethport—S. P. Button, R. S., Box 220.
 1491 Spring City—Frank H. Shaner, R. S., James Mackentire, F. S.
 982 St. Marys—Chas. Wells, R. S., Box 693; J. Kronewoetter, F. S., Chestnut st.
 838 Sunbury—Alex. E. James, R. S., 984 Barbary ave.; D. P. Reeder, F. S., 1008 E. Chestnut st.
 1050 Tarentum—F. A. Pfabe, R. S., 529 3d ave.; Merlin Person, F. S., 111 5th ave.
 1130 Titusville—H. W. Mayer, R. S., 135 N. Drake; Daniel Holtz, F. S., 90 1st st.
 852 Verona—G. H. Milliken, R. S., Spruce; James Davis, F. S., Box 29.
 1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Mann, R. S., Box 144; H. W. Eyster, F. S., 253 W. North st.
 987 Waynesburg—John McCormick, R. S.; F. M. Patterson, F. S.
 1014 Warren—L. A. Coates, R. S., 105 2d; L. P. Werle, F. S., 112 Crescent st.
 541 Washington—D. S. Knestrick, R. S., 130 Murray ave.; J. W. Nickerson, F. S., 119 Murray ave.
 248 Weissport—F. P. Nicholson, R. S.; John E. Hahn, F. S., Weissport, Carbon Co.
 1154 West Chester—Jos. H. Buffington, R. S., 315 Dean st.; Jesse Seal, F. S., 121 E. Gay st.
 Wyoming Valley—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. N. Aylesworth, 253 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke, Pa.
 768 Dorancetown—T. E. Mensch, R. S., Forty Fort, Pa.; E. Gunton, F. S., Box 23, Wyoming, Pa.
 414 Nanticoke—James F. McCarty, R. S., 1215 S. Market st.; W. H. Cool, F. S., 256 E. Broad st.
 150 Plymouth—Samuel Harrison, R. S., 177 Devenport st.; Wm. Deltz, F. S., 75 Church st.
 93 Wilkesbarre—R. F. Stout, R. S., 26 Lincoln st.; Richard Hughes, F. S., 73 S. Mead.
 102 "—S. Bromfield, R. S., 33 Sheridan; D. M. Kline, F. S., 115 Oak st.
 665 "—(Mill) Harry J. Miller, R. S., 232 Penna ave.; Otto Miller, F. S., 197 E. Northampton st.
 436 Wilkesburg—O. Berkley, R. S., 17 La Bella ave.; W. F. Miller, F. S., 486 Ella st.
 691 Williamsport—M. E. Kelley, R. S., 308 E. Jefferson st.; A. H. Neece, F. S., 451 Center st.
 936 Wilmerding—W. S. Long, R. S., 112 Roy st., Braddock, Pa.; J. W. Boor, F. S., Box 237, Wilmerding, Pa.
 191 York—John P. Maul, R. S., 127 S. Balinder ave.; J. W. Urey, F. S., 349 Girard ave.
 1236 York—B. Allison, R. S., 255 S. Penn st.; Sam'l Wisner, F. S., 337 Princess st.

PORTO RICO.

1277 Arecibo—Lorenzo Justiniano Clavelin, R. S., 24 Monserrate pl.; Victor Manuel Olmo, F. S., 14 Cristobal Colon st.
 1412 Arroyo—Romualdo Cochran, F. S.
 1422 Aguadilla—Manuel Gomez, R. S., San Francisco st.; Filipe Beza, F. S.
 1762 Guayama—Jose Rodriguez, F. S., Federico, Libre Hall.
 1696 Juncos—Domingo Valdes, F. S., Federico Libre Hall.
 1633 Mayaguez—Juan Bta. Rivera, R. S., McKinley st.; Luis Pervier, F. S., Bo. Barcelona.
 1195 Ponce—Juan Garcia, R. S., 35 Guadalupe st.; Pedro Braun, F. S., 31 Buenos Aires st.
 1450 San Juan—Esteban Morales, R. S., 43 Cruz st.; Policorpo Miro, F. S., 43 Cruz st.

1493 Utuado—Emilio Luinonez, R. S., Betances st.; Manuel De Jesus, F. S., Conteras st.
 1775 Yabucoa—Victor Aponte, R. S., Jose st.; Anton Figuerva, F. S., Colon st.

RHODE ISLAND.

977 Arctic—Joseph H. Dubeau, R. S., Arctic Center; Joseph L. Saucier, F. S., Box 155, Arctic Center.
 1125 Central Falls—Henry Gullbert, R. S., 122 Sylvan st.; Michel Bissonnette, F. S., Broad st.
 Newport—Secretary of Dist. Council, P. J. Kelly, 14 Sisson's Wharf.
 176 "—P. J. Kelly, R. S., 14 Sisson's Wharf; C. W. Hennion, F. S., 5 Fir st.
 1245 "—Robert P. Peckham, R. S., 18 Barney st.; Wm. J. Nash, F. S., 30 Pond ave.
 Pawtucket and Central Falls—Secretary Dist. Council, Thos. F. Reid, R. S., 672 N. Main st., Pawtucket.
 342 "—Geo. P. Hughes, R. S., 538 Cottage st.; A. Lacroix, F. S., 75 Bucklin st.
 1719 "—(Mill) J. C. Gaboney, R. S., 152 Sisson st.; J. F. Birchall, F. S., 501 Broadway.
 Providence—Secretary of Dist. Council, Edw. S. King, 323 Plainfield st., Olneyville.
 94 "—J. H. Cook, R. S., 208 Lockwood; J. F. McCarthy, F. S., 188 Lippitt st.
 632 "—E. M. Pease, R. S., 7 Portland; Silas Archibald, F. S., 28 Corinth.
 859 "—(French) Pierre Marot, R. S., 11 Hyatt st.; Francis Hamein, F. S., 49 Corliss.
 1233 "—A. V. Pettine, R. S., 91 Arthur ave.; Frank Demetri, F. S., 7 What Cheer ave.
 1520 "—(Mill) John Johnston, R. S., 147 Pearl st.; Raymond Hubbard, F. S., 117 Oakland ave., Auburn, R. I.
 1269 Warren—David F. Miller, R. S., Box 199.
 217 Westerly—A. R. Garitt, R. S., 109 W. Broad st.; F. E. Saunders, F. S., 31 Granite st.
 801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dufresne, F. S., 460 Diamond Hill Road.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1745 Aiken—Miller Hare, R. S.; W. B. Hudgens, F. S.
 1306 Bennettsville—W. F. Pond, R. S., Box 88; D. J. Everett, F. S.
 1492 "—L. A. Blackman, R. S.; K. D. Reese, F. S.
 1318 Camden—J. W. Crossland, R. S.; L. P. Turner, F. S., Box 494.
 1428 "—(Col.) James E. Perry, R. S. and F. S.
 Charleston—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Eberhardt, 1 Oliver Crt.
 52 "—(Col.) Isaac T. Singleton, R. S., 111 Spring st.; J. Pinckney, F. S., 36 H st., North.
 159 "—Wm. R. Thomas, R. S., 268 St. Philip st.; J. P. McIntyre, F. S., 91 Anson.
 577 "—(Ship) S. Dent, F. S., 168 Ashley ave.
 Columbia—Secretary of Dist. Council, A. J. Seaybrooks, Main st.
 69 "—(Col.) W. Y. Smith, R. S., 1523 Taylor st.; C. A. Thompson, F. S., 1523 Taylor st.
 949 "—J. A. Carter, R. S., 607 6th st.
 1084 "—J. H. Brawley, R. S., Brookland, S. C.; A. F. Riser, F. S., 908 1/2 Main st.
 1739 "—(Col.) H. P. Sighler, R. S., 2300 Lady st.; T. P. Gordon, F. S., 1904 Harden st.
 221 Florence—(Col.) Geo. W. McAvoy, R. S., 177 Dargon st.; John J. Purvis, F. S., 144 Gilliard.
 1558 Gaffney—S. M. Scoggins, R. S., Box 385; W. H. Dempsey, R. S., Box 6.
 1399 Greenville—A. M. Gallamore, R. S., 510 E. Washington st.; J. S. Campbell, F. S., 1851 Pendleton st.
 1406 "—(Col.) W. R. Sewell, R. S., 525 Nichols st.; M. Lounds, F. S., 525 Nichols st.
 1365 Greenwood—R. E. Williams, R. S., Box 193; L. W. Nance, F. S.
 1368 Laurens—T. C. Leake, R. S.; J. L. Williams, F. S.
 913 "—J. M. Winn, F. S.
 1563 Marion—W. E. Wilson, F. S.
 1481 Newberry—(Col.) R. B. Gilliam, R. S.; A. J. Chappel, F. S.
 1509 Orangeburg—Walter Lindsey, R. S.; B. J. Lloyd, F. S.
 1456 Spartanburg—H. L. Benedict, R. S., 17 N. Church st.; W. M. Chambers, F. S., 90 Converse st.
 418 Sumter—C. T. Trimbley, R. S.; W. J. Davis, F. S.
 1547 "—(Col.) E. W. Curthbert, R. S.; A. G. Spears, Sr., F. S., 21 Council st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

684 Aberdeen—Geo. Kampen, R. S.; D. M. Hale, F. S., Box 450.
 1440 Lead—J. C. Dennison, R. S., Deadwood; John Boyer, F. S., 110 Addie st.
 783 Sioux Falls—Geo. Fauske, R. S., 733 3d ave., South; F. C. Almont, F. S.
 TENNESSEE.
 1152 Bristol—G. P. Ager, R. S.; J. H. Haynes, F. S.
 759 Chattanooga—W. S. Sifton, R. S., 19 Oak st.; E. J. Henderson, F. S., 511 Montgomery ave.

779 Clarksville—G. M. Dugger, R. S., 149 Stafford st.; S. R. Moody, F. S., 810 Commerce st.
 259 Jackson—M. A. Carecline, R. S., 224 Morgan; J. W. Sykes, F. S., 247 Hatton.
 1517 Johnson City—J. R. Ritchie, R. S.; A. B. Williams, F. S., Watauga Valley, Tenn.
 Knoxville—Sec. Dist. Council, P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent boulevard.
 225 "—J. H. McBeth, R. S., 402 W. Church st.; A. A. Larue, F. S., Rutledge Pike.
 1539 "—C. F. Chapman, R. S., 518 W. 5th ave.; W. H. Ryno, F. S., 1507 Forest ave.
 Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, W. L. Halley, 517 Cooper ave.
 152 "—(Col.) J. F. Richmond, R. S., 184 Ross ave.; F. H. Kennedy, F. S., 1 Myrtle st.
 219 "—Harry Burl, R. S., 62 Vance st.; J. M. Walden, F. S., 536 Edith place.
 394 "—W. G. Dunlap, R. S., 161 Gobel ave.; Frank Dingler, F. S., 661 Stevens ave.
 1208 "—(Mill) C. S. Coburn, R. S., 426 Ponotoc st.; P. D. Schroadt, F. S., 1070 Shaw ave.
 Nashville—Secretary of District Council, L. B. Frank, 30 Academy pl.
 350 "—John H. Adams, R. S., 1704 James st.; R. Sutherland, F. S., 313 N. 2d.
 1444 "—O. D. Wells, R. S., 709 S. S. College st.; C. F. McGregor, F. S., 709 S. College st.
 968 Sherman Heights—L. C. Hayle, R. S., East Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. M. Houston, F. S., Box 334.

TEXAS.

1281 Abilene—John A. Pratt, R. S., Box 239; Z. T. Peak, F. S.
 770 Amarillo—T. W. Barnes, F. S., Box 112.
 300 Austin—E. W. Hoffman, R. S., Box 182; J. D. Schneider, F. S., Box 182.
 392 Beaumont—T. C. Jennings, R. S., Box 306; J. O. Haynes, F. S., Box 306.
 1634 Big Springs—C. E. Talbot, R. S. and F. S.
 1323 Center—F. F. Porter, R. S.; M. B. McLendon, F. S.
 1202 Commerce—W. D. Simmon, R. S., Box 91; W. B. Turpin, F. S., Box 91.
 731 Corsicana—C. F. Barnes, R. S., Gen. Del.; P. P. Hedrick, F. S., 904 E. 9th ave.
 886 Dalhart—W. A. Fowler, R. S., Box 223; J. M. Jacks, F. S.
 198 Dallas—M. S. Dalton, R. S., Box 299; R. M. Means, F. S., Box 299.
 520 "—Will Wells, R. S., 45 9th st., Sta. A, Oak Cliff, Tex.; D. J. Tydings, F. S., 46 Center st., Sta. A, Oak Cliff, Tex.
 1413 "—Harry Barth, R. S., 308 Forest ave.; I. C. Renis, F. S., Hargrove, F. S.
 371 Denison—Earle E. Badgett, R. S., 218 W. Heron st.; H. C. Fuller, F. S., 1231 W. Woodward ave.
 1448 Denton—J. C. Schneider, R. S., Box 526; J. H. Parrish, F. S.
 1151 Eagle Lake—Joe Sauter, R. S., W. J. O. Zuber, F. S., Box 394.
 544 El Paso—A. C. Johnson, R. S., Box 391; S. Fisher, Jr., F. S., Box 631.
 738 Ennis—H. G. Henry, R. S.; B. F. Watkins, F. S., Box 413.
 339 Fort Worth—J. K. Wilson, R. S., 1201 Allen ave.; J. M. Kenderline, F. S., Box 79.
 506 Gainesville—H. S. Gilbert, R. S., 1311 E. Cal. st.; J. I. Siddle, F. S., 505 Taylor st.
 526 Galveston—Henry Rabe, R. S., 2012 Ave. M.; Gordon Wynn, F. S., 1018 13th st.
 572 Georgetown—W. T. Brady, R. S., Box 304; J. W. Martin, F. S., Box 127.
 856 Greenville—J. W. Hixson, R. S.; J. B. French, F. S., 349 W. Henry st.
 1529 Groveton—G. R. Taylor, R. S., Box 53; E. R. Jones, F. S., Box 42.
 Houston—Secretary of Dist. Council, Geo. Seipel, 1609 Hickory st.
 114 "—A. R. Jay, R. S., 1610 Prairie; J. W. Lochridge, F. S., 209 Salmier.
 953 "—Geo. Seipel, R. S., 1609 Hickory st.; C. J. Keays, F. S., 502 San Jacinto st.
 1097 Longview—W. T. McDuffie, R. S., Box 414; T. B. Clark, F. S., Box 15.
 855 Marshall—J. G. Spahn, F. S., 701 May st.
 1203 Mart—J. B. George, R. S.; J. B. Colard, F. S.
 1713 Nacogdoches—W. C. Chadwick, R. S., Box 207; W. F. Singleton, F. S.
 1023 Orange—J. M. Allen, R. S. and F. S.
 873 Palestine—W. D. Pridgen, R. S., 238 Cottage ave.; A. M. Brashers, F. S., 209 Esplanade.
 610 Port Arthur—W. F. Youngblood, R. S.; Z. L. Mauzy, F. S., Box 172.
 704 Quanah—A. M. Griffith, F. S.
 1312 San Angelo—S. M. Shell, R. S.; W. A. Balin, F. S.
 San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, D. A. Wright, 301 Lamar st.
 460 "—(Ger.) Ed. Kutschenreuter, R. S., 515 E. Macon st.; T. Jaurnig, F. S., 1111 E. Commerce st.

717 "—L. D. Heastand, R. S., 1822 New Braunsfels ave.; A. G. Wietzel, F. S., 506 North st.
 1530 San Marcos—K. D. Biggs, R. S.; O. M. Arey, F. S.
 197 Sherman—W. A. Brown, R. S., Box 102; W. E. Harrington, 211 W. Lost.
 1513 Strawn—David Brooks, R. S., Box 227; G. M. Salvage, F. S.
 596 Taylor—H. M. Waggoner, R. S.; J. Garber, F. S., Box 985.
 555 Temple—J. W. Petty, R. S., North 1st st.; J. M. Cook, F. S., 613 N. 2d st.
 Texarkana—Sec. of Dist. Council, C. J. Jenkins, Box 114.
 379 "—T. Robuck, R. S., 418 E. 12th st.; H. Crabtree, F. S., 20 and Pine.
 1747 "—W. A. Greenwood, R. S., 1924 Wood st.; C. J. Jenkins, F. S., Box 114.
 729 Thurber—Billie Boyd, R. S., Box 172; Jarvis Goodwin, F. S., Gen. Del.
 1133 Timpson—G. G. Halston, R. S.
 1104 Tyler—W. C. Rosenstein, R. S., Box 352; R. H. Downing, F. S., W. Locust st.
 622 Waco—J. D. Swim, R. S., 1409 Webster st.; W. R. Wyatt, F. S., Box 170.
 686 Waxahatchie—Hugh Parker, R. S., Box 355; W. W. Walston, F. S., Box 355.
 608 Weatherford—E. Jones, Jr., R. S., 406 Water st.; T. E. Love, F. S., 422 Ball st.

UTAH.

450 Ogden—J. F. Truex, R. S., 169 Harrisville ave.; John H. Draper, F. S., 275 W. 2d st.
 184 Salt Lake City—J. B. Robinson, R. S., Box 296; W. H. Butts, F. S., 827 E. 4 South st.

VERMONT.

481 Barre—C. P. Bailey, R. S., 17 Church st.; O. E. Philbrick, F. S., 15 Orange.
 839 Bellows Falls—Cyrus Campbell, R. S. and F. S.
 683 Burlington—W. E. Prior, R. S., 112 Colechester ave.; H. A. Hoyt, F. S., 11 Pine st.
 1476 Essex Junction—Geo. L. Patenaude, R. S.; Charles Yandow, F. S.
 1737 Hardwick—Geo. D. Mower, R. S., Box 20; Edw. R. Sheperd, F. S.
 1284 Middlebury—Robt. Morse, R. S.; W. L. Cady, F. S.
 679 Montpelier—W. B. Worthing, R. S., 143 Main st.; J. F. Collins, F. S., 15 Guernsey st.
 1469 Northfield—O. P. Winch, R. S.; S. M. Porter, F. S., Box 11.
 590 Rutland—E. B. Royce, R. S., 123 River st.; R. S. Blue, F. S., 33 Pine st.
 1230 St. Albans—Hiram P. Sweeney, R. S. and F. S., 17 Ferris st.
 1549 Vergennes—Jule Kingsley, R. S.; C. Jarvis, F. S.
 1500 Waterbury—W. J. Latero, R. S., Box 232; A. E. Edwards, F. S., Box 35.
 1647 Williamstown—H. Pach, R. S.; John A. Perry, F. S.
 1773 White River Junction—P. E. Adams, R. S.; Theodore Bouchier, F. S., Wilder, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

1665 Alexandria—Joseph De Silva, R. S., Box 82; Charles A. Howard, F. S., 215 S. Royal st.
 1078 Fredericksburg—M. P. McDonnell, R. S.; M. L. Latham, F. S.
 887 Hampton—J. M. Wood, R. S., Box 208; Jesse P. Cunningham, F. S., 213 Mallory ave.
 403 Lynchburg—E. O. Carroll, R. S., R. F. D. No. 1; C. B. Walthall, F. S., 1602 Park ave.
 396 Newport News—E. D. Cawman, R. S., 1236 25th st.; S. W. Rhineheart, F. S., 1156 24th.
 Norfolk, Va.—Secretary Dist. Council, C. E. Good, 211 Gibbs ave.
 331 "—W. W. Saunders, R. S., 413 W. Highland ave.; C. E. Good, F. S., 211 Gibbs ave.
 1774 "—E. McPherson, R. S., 37 St. Virginia Pl.; D. D. McPherson, F. S., 37 St. Virginia Pl.
 Richmond—Secretary District Council, D. A. Lacy, 128 S. 4th st.
 388 "—E. F. Woodward, R. S., 609 W. Marshall st.; D. A. Lacy, F. S., 128 S. 4th st.
 1180 "—W. M. Black, R. S., 323 Harrison st.; H. S. Campbell, F. S., 1612 Beverly st.
 1664 "—C. G. Bivans, R. S., 1208 N. 20th st.; J. W. Wington, F. S., 817 N. 23d st.
 Roanoke—Sec. Dist. Council, J. W. Steclair, 445 3d st., S. E.
 319 "—G. M. Linkenhoken, R. S., 501 E. ave. N. E.; G. G. Kirkwood, 410 8th ave., S. W.
 1128 "—J. F. Hollandsworth, R. S., 15 4th st., N. E.; W. B. Condry, F. S., 512 Harrison ave., N. E.
 1070 Staunton—G. W. Shultz, R. S., 322 Richardson st.; Clarence Spittle, F. S., 108 Coalter st.
 1524 "—W. H. Swortzel, F. S.
 1662 Waynesboro—C. M. Faber, R. S.; C. H. Lovegrove, F. S.

WASHINGTON.

883 Aberdeen—R. N. Moody, R. S., Box 5; J. B. Glidden, F. S., 832 Terrace ave.
 756 Bellingham—L. L. Gifford, R. S., 1010 Forest, Whatcom; B. J. Hammer, F. S., Box 442.
 1698 Centralia—N. E. Greenleaf, R. S. and F. S., Box 645.

- 1658 Columbia—F. T. Hall, R. S.; Jas. Stocks, F. S.
 1004 Ellensburg—P. Bishop, R. S.; Howard Hicks, F. S.
 1652 Elma—J. G. Reinhart, R. S., Box 287; A. J. McSpirel, F. S., Box 87.
 562 Everett—F. H. Marchion, R. S., 2922 Lombard; C. Slaughter, F. S., 2925 Rucker ave.
 530 Georgetown—E. L. Parrish, R. S.; F. White, F. S., South Park, Wash.
 775 Gray's Harbor—W. A. Brisco, R. S.; A. D. Carson, F. S.
 1717 Marysville—A. Hollenbeck, R. S. and F. S.
 1607 Mt. Vernon—N. J. Olsen, R. S.; C. F. Brown, F. S.
 1657 Montesano—E. Bryan, R. S.; F. S. Curry, F. S.
 956 Olympia—Edgar G. George, R. S.; Dan Biner, F. S., Box 416.
 313 Pullman—Wm. Klossner, R. S.; D. T. Dixon, F. S., Box 476.
 131 Seattle—S. M. Wilkin, R. S., 1520 4th ave.; M. T. Maloney, F. S., 1520 4th ave.
 338 "—(Mill) J. E. Kline, R. S., 520 W. Roy st.; W. F. Neale, F. S., 702 E. Dennyway st.
 1642 Snohomish—C. Y. Hewitt, R. S., Box 256; E. G. Hall, F. S., Box 30.
 Spokane—Secretary of District Council, H. Windebank, 218 E. 2d ave.
 98 "—L. J. Ebbutt, R. S., 2009 Gardner ave.; J. A. Anderberg, F. S., 1929 Gardner ave.
 1060 "—(Mill) G. Prodman, R. S., 21 E. Augusta st.; W. J. May, F. S., 1914 Bridge ave.
 1612 Sprague—D. H. Seaver, R. S.; E. H. Burton, F. S.
 470 Tacoma—P. W. Dowler, R. S., 3819 S. Yakima ave.; Geo. L. McMurphy, F. S., 825 S. Steele.
 1214 Walla Walla—Victor Seibert, R. S., 411 Jefferson st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 1646 Acme—E. B. Shanklin, R. S., Box 37; Robert Hunter, F. S.
 976 Bluefield—A. L. Stimett, R. S., 89 Bluefield ave.; S. J. Gibson, F. S., Box 152.
 178 Cameron—C. H. Smithley, R. S.; Theodore Crow, F. S.
 1207 Charleston—W. D. Summers, R. S., 222 Reynolds st.; W. L. Smith, F. S., Box 404.
 435 Chester—Isaac Cox, R. S., Box 3; H. A. Stewart, F. S., Box 3.
 236 Clarksburg—J. W. Stitzer, R. S., 131 Sycamore st.; L. W. Stealey, F. S., 996 W. Pike.
 1727 "—B. E. Wadsworth, R. S., Adamston, W. Va.; A. J. Bennett, F. S.
 1759 Decota—John M. Hines, R. S.
 1601 Elkins—W. J. Curtis, R. S.; G. H. Piercy, F. S., Box 145.
 428 Fairmount—D. D. Moats, R. S., 184 Spruce st.; G. L. Ballah, F. S., 1332 9th st.
 702 Grafton—E. A. Miller, R. S., 112 Barrett st.; C. F. Burk, F. S., 214 Front st.
 302 Huntington—S. A. Manpin, R. S., 2105 3d ave.; A. N. Huff, F. S., Box 252.
 1604 McMechen—H. B. McMechen, R. S.; E. F. McCombs, F. S.
 1471 Keyser—J. S. Cowger, R. S.; C. E. Pingby, F. S.
 1757 Montgomery—W. J. Boling, R. S. and F. S.
 1339 Morgantown—Harry Allender, R. S., 21 Demain st.; E. C. Allender, F. S., 21 Demain st.
 1353 Moundsville—Jos. W. Chambers, R. S., 222 Birch ave.; Frank Carothers, F. S.
 1181 Piedmont—W. J. Conley, R. S., Box 91; E. J. Lowth, F. S.
 1518 Point Pleasant—Hard Risk, R. S.; J. W. Thevenin, F. S.
 1760 Shrewsbury—J. J. Maroney, R. S.; J. H. Meadows, F. S.
 1609 Sistersville—Jay Allen, R. S., Box 215; R. B. Smith, F. S.
 893 Wellsburg—Robert Beard, R. S., Box 183; T. F. Clegg, F. S., Laissezville, W. Va.
 1643 Weston—A. O. Ramsburg, R. S.; G. M. Allman, F. S.
 3 Wheeling—T. G. Prysock, R. S., 22 Twentieth st.; A. L. Bauer, F. S., 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

- 955 Appleton—H. Ashman, R. S., 8th st.; Her. Schultz, F. S., 861 Fair st.
 1709 Ashland—Fred Hansen, R. S., 609 19th ave. E.; James Moe, F. S., 515 11th ave. W.
 721 Bayfield—Fred De Brive, R. S.; Wm. Van Nest, F. S.
 926 Beloit—Otis Cole, R. S., 929 F st.; C. R. Story, F. S., 7 Hillcrest st.
 1570 Chippewa Falls—H. L. Schuning, R. S., 410 Olive st.; John Standinger, F. S., 745 Mansfield st.
 1074 Eau Claire—C. N. Bostwick, R. S., 464 Summit ave.; J. Figlemiller, F. S., 309 Wisconsin st.
 820 Grand Rapids—T. M. Vanderbi, R. S.; John P. Bamberg, F. S., Box 484.
 1146 Green Bay—Lewis J. Gennisse, R. S., 720 S. 10th st.; F. Cross, F. S., 810 Division st.
 1787 Hayward—C. K. Dunster, R. S.; J. B. Goulette, F. S.
 836 Janesville—J. Boos, R. S., 154 Cornelia st.; Fred Connors, F. S., 303 S. Jackson.
 161 Kenosha—J. C. Karnes, R. S., 170 Edward st.; Adam Dauben, F. S., 373 South st.

- 1143 La Crosse—Raymond Schuman, R. S., 1714 Johnson st.; Geo. Otto, F. S., 1232 Adams st.
 290 Lake Geneva—Wm. Marzolf, R. S., Box 694; Ed. Rowland, F. S., Box 58.
 314 Madison—Clarence Ebbe, R. S., 508 W. Wash. st.; W. Albrecht, F. S., 323 W. Dayton.
 849 Manitowoc—Math. Meyer, R. S., 16th and Division st.; John Schneider, F. S., 1207 Division st.
 1246 Marinette—A. Beaudrig, R. S., 511 Dunlap ave.; Menominee, Mich.; Ed. F. Johnson, F. S., 1118 Dagget.
 68 Menominee—Edw. H. Quilling, R. S.; Herman Valaske, F. S.
 Milwaukee—Secretary of Dist. Council, Wm. Griebing, 318 State st.
 188 "—P. J. Van Roo, R. S., 823 10th st.; John Link, F. S., 957 Howell st.
 522 "—(Ger.) Wm. Teichert, R. S., 1524 Groeling ave.; John Braun, F. S., 3517 Wright.
 1052 "—Julius Scharnek, R. S., 732 6th ave.
 1447 "—John Bettendorf, R. S., 766 7th ave.; James Henrickson, F. S., 669 9th ave.
 1519 "—(Mill) A. Hinkforth, R. S., 1038 5th st.; Bern Kasten, F. S., 655 24½ st.
 1748 "—W. Griebing, R. S., 1242 20th st.; Wm. Hilty, F. S., 1152 18th st.
 1249 Neenah—Ed. Wright, R. S., 734 Commercial; Theo. Klenetz, F. S., 514 Maple st.
 1314 Oconomowoc—Chas. R. Fulmer, R. S.; H. C. Elisson, F. S.
 252 Oshkosh—Lawrence Allen, R. S., 183 8th st.; John Elmer, F. S., 135 Oak st.
 91 Racine—Paul H. Fehlberg, R. S., 1812 N. Michigan; Fred Hanson, F. S., Clarence ave.
 657 Sheboygan—Chas. Schirmeister, R. S., 2228 Kroos Court; F. H. Eckhardt, F. S., 1902 N. 9th.
 755 Superior—J. H. Hatch, R. S., 1903 Butler ave.; H. W. Nichols, F. S., 1716 Oakes ave., West Superior.
 1403 Watertown—A. C. Huenefeld, R. S., 701 9th st.; Theo. Sprenger, F. S., 512 Cady st.
 344 Waukesha—G. F. Peffer, R. S., Oakland ave.; A. L. Andrea, F. S., 104 James st.

WYOMING.

- 469 Cheyenne—F. H. Bixby, R. S., Gen. Del.; C. S. Ackley, F. S., 2518 Evans st.
 1384 Sheridan—John Verduin, R. S., Box 674; E. M. Cook, F. S., Box 235.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

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 Atlantic City, N. J.—
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 Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
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 Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
 Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
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 Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
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 Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Noonan, Box 427.
 Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
 Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 189, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
 Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.; Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
 Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
 Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
 Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
 Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
 Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
 Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
 Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
 Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
 Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3118 Lafayette.
 Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.

- L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
 Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
 Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
 Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
 East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 104 Princeton st.
 East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
 Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
 Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) M. V. Margeison, 519 Balsam st.; (Shops) Wm. Dobeli, 1839 Davis st.
 Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
 Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.
 Fort Worth, Tex.—John H. Dalton, Labor Temple.
 den City Bk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 502 Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
 Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
 Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
 Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
 Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
 Harrisburg, Ill.—W. T. Pemberton, Box 282.
 Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
 Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
 Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
 Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania House.
 Iliou, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
 Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d st.
 Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhause, 311 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
 Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
 Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
 Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
 Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
 LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
 Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
 Louisville, Ky.—M. Guelda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B. Johnson.
 Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
 Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Bk.
 Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
 Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
 Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Feisch, 1026 26th street.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
 Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
 Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
 Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
 Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
 Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
 New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
 Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
 New Orleans, La.—A. Hyland, 1805 Canite st.
 New York City—Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; J. A. Kaneen, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Richard Morton, 240 E. 80th st.; st. For Bronx, C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st. For Brooklyn, Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st. For Queens, Philip Gibbons, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 240 E. 80th st.
 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
 Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
 Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
 Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
 Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
 Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.
 Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
 Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple st.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
 Pittsburg, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.; (Pittsburg), C. C. Douglas, 310 Mathilda st.
 Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
 Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
 Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
 Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
 Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
 Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Rol.

- Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
 Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
 Richmond, Va.—W. L. Brown, 417 W. Marshall.
 Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
 Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
 Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
 Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
 Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
 San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
 Sharon, Pa.—W. T. Murphy, 56 Madison ave.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
 Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
 Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
 Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.
 St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
 St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
 St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1623 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
 St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
 St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
 Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
 Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
 Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
 Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, Glenwood Place.
 Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
 Tampa, Fla.—
 Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
 Toledo, D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
 Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
 Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
 Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
 Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
 Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reilly, 1108 E st., N. W.
 Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
 West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
 Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
 Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
 Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
 Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashland ave.



LOCAL UNION 60, Indianapolis, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother and General Secretary, Frank Duffy; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 60, extend to Bro. Duffy our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of his bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the pages of our minutes, that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. CHAS. NEWMAN,
 WILLIAM HOFF,
 PAUL SCHLUDECKER,
 Committee.

LOCAL UNION 953, Houston, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life our beloved brother, Joseph Stelzig, we deem it a fitting tribute to our deceased brother to thus publicly acknowledge our sorrow and express our sympathy to his relatives and friends; and,

WHEREAS, In the death of our brother, Local Union 953 has lost a worthy member, the family a loving father, and the community a loyal citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family and relatives our sincere sympathy in this sad hour of affliction, and that in honor of his memory the charter of our union be draped in mourning for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, that a copy be pre-

sent to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

GEO. SEIPER,
CHAS. WENK,
E. WOOD,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 63, Bloomington, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take suddenly from our midst our brother, Andrew G. Carlson; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. S. GREEN,
S. PETERSON,
J. R. METLOR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 882, Columbia, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our fellow workman and brother, Lewis Mohn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby express our sorrow at the taking away of our brother without a moment's warning; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minute book, that a copy be presented to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a mark of respect.

JOHN EICKER,
D. H. HELMAN,
JOSEPH BANGERT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our Bro. Hosmier; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to him and his bereaved family in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. Hosmier and family, that they be recorded on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FREDERICK SLUSKI,
HENRY SEEGRIST,
ED. A. WRIGHT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.

WHEREAS, The Great King of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow workman, John Lester; be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this their hour of sorrow, and that our charter be draped for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that they be spread in full on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. C. VAN ORDEN,
CHAS. E. LUDLUM,
MERRITT C. HAMPTON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 628, Cincinnati, O.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Henry Goedeker this union recognizes the loss of a worthy brother, a true friend and conscientious workman; further

Resolved, That the members of this union extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased their heartfelt sympathy; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the immediate relatives and a copy be spread on the minutes of this union; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN H. BROWN,
J. M. PEARCE,
WM. CUTTER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 26, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our friend and brother, John Guthman; and,

WHEREAS, The deceased brother was a member in good standing in our Brotherhood and one of the oldest, most faithful and trustworthy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we feel that the Brotherhood has lost one of its most honorable and energetic members; one whose every thought and action was for the welfare and advancement of his local union, and his brother members; one who merited the esteem and respect of all who knew him; and, be it further

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our brother, and extend to the many bereaved friends and family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and, be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JAMES H. HORTON, Committee.
JOHN NAUGHTON, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 619, Natchez, Miss.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take from our midst Bro. W. E. Wright, one of our beloved and devoted members and earnest workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow brothers, and may the removal of Bro. Wright from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family as a mark of respect and esteem, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. L. PROTHOROE,
I. T. PATRICK,
R. S. GODLEY,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1095, Cheboygan, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take from this life the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, John Connors; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Divine Master, we sincerely mourn the death of our brother's wife, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their time of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. John Connors and family, that they be recorded on our minutes, and that copies be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to our local papers for publication.

JOHN MCKNIGHT,
ARTHUR MORTON,
GEO. W. THOMPSON,
Committee.

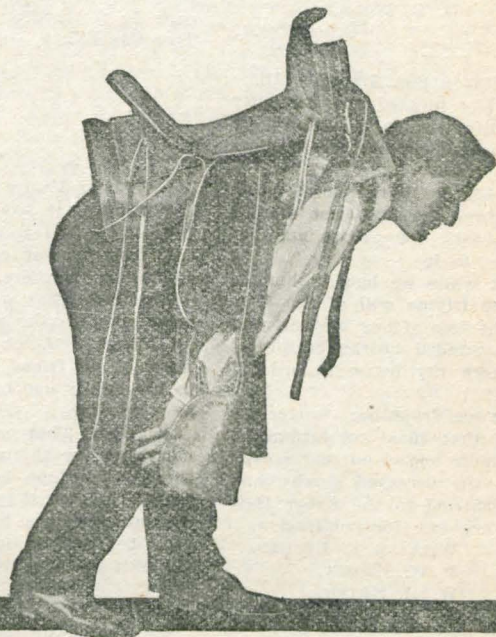
LOCAL UNION 838, Sunbury, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take suddenly from our midst our brother, William Eckman; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother; be it

(Continued on page 20.)

Does The Saddle Gall You?



Does the close confinement to uncongenial or unprofitable drudgery irritate and gall you? Throw off the saddle. Get out of the unprofitable and uncongenial work where progress is nearly impossible. There is no reason why you should not be the rider.

The International Correspondence Schools' system of training by mail will put you in the saddle and help you to earn more. This method of instruction is the means by which thousands of ambitious carpenters and wood workers have advanced in place and salary. Many have risen from the lowest to the highest positions in their calling.

Decide today to better your condition—then let us help you. What we have done for others we can do for you. You do not have to give up your present employment—we train you in your spare time.

Mark X before the position that interests you, fill in the coupon and mail it to us. We will send full particulars and our book, "1001 Stories of Success," which gives the names, addresses, and advancement of many thousands of our students in all parts of the world.

International Correspondence Schools Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

Please send me your book, "1001 Stories of Success," and explain how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked X.

Building Contractor	Electrical Engineer	Civil Engineer	Sign Painter
Architect	Elec. Mach. Designer	Hydraulic Engineer	Show-Card Writer
Arch. Draftsman	Electrician	Municipal Engineer	Ad Writer
Building Inspector	Elec. Lighting Supt.	Bridge Engineer	Analytical Chemist
Mechanical Engineer	Elec. Railway Supt.	R. R. Construction Eng.	Sheet-Metal Drafts.
Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Ornamental Designer
Mechanical Draftsman	Telegraph Engineer	Mining Engineer	Navigator
Foreman Machinist	Wireman	Textile-Mill Supt.	Bookkeeper
Foreman Toolmaker	Dynamo Tender	Textile Designer	Stenographer
Foreman Patternm'k'r	Motorman	Sanitary Engineer	French } With
Foreman Molder	Stationary Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.	German } Edison
Refrigeration Engineer	Marine Engineer	Commercial Law	Spanish } Phonograph

Name _____ Age _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

THE CARPENTER

OBITUARY.

(Continued from page 19.)

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and, be it further *Resolved*, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, that a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. F. GAYMAN,
ALEX. E. JAMES,
D. C. WOLF,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 269, Danville, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove, by death, from our midst, our brother, William Culp; and,

WHEREAS, In his death this local union has lost a member who had cast his lot with us in our battle for justice and humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine will of the Master, we mourn the loss of our brother, and are once more reminded of the Scriptural injunction to "keep thy house in order;" and, be it further

Resolved, That we drap our charter for thirty days, and that these resolutions be spread on our minute book, and that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and that they be submitted to the Labor Herald and THE CARPENTER for publication.

WILLIAM F. BECKER,
J. W. BROWN,
W. M. SMITH,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 269, Danville, Ill.

WHEREAS, Death having again entered our ranks and taken our beloved brother, John Hagerman, and realizing that we have lost a faithful brother, and his family a devoted husband and father; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 269 tender its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends; and, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days and the resolutions be spread on the minutes of our union, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER and Herald for publication.

CHARLES BODINE,
G. M. PRITCHARD,
F. T. HACKER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 741, Beardstown, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence and infinite mercy, to call by death from our midst the beloved and affectionate wife of our esteemed brother, E. E. McKenzie; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our sorrowing and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement that he may be encouraged to accept with resignation the Divine will of the Creator; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Bro. McKenzie, that a copy be spread upon the records of this local union, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. H. IYEMEYER,
F. C. NEISS,
AUG. PICHLER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 916, Aurora, Ill.

WHEREAS, The members of this local union sincerely regret the sad death of our brother, James Bolden; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother and extend to his bereaved widow and children our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to our local papers and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered on our records.

F. W. FREDENDALL,
J. W. ROBERTS,
JOHN GREEN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 904, Jacksonville, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, George Marden; and,

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained in the sudden death of our friend and brother, and the still greater loss to those nearer and dearer to him; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and while we bow in humble submission to His Divine will, we sincerely mourn the loss of our brother who has been so suddenly called from his labor to rest; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted relatives, that they be recorded on our minute and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. BLACK,
PAT DEVLIN,
J. A. SCOTT,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 904, Jacksonville, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God the Maker and Ruler of the Universe, to call from us our esteemed brother, J. W. Robinson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. BLACK, R. S.

LOCAL UNION 221, Florence, S. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from our midst one of our dear brothers, Bro. J. W. Brown; be it

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect for the deceased brother, our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN J. PURVIS,
E. J. MILLER,
E. U. HOWE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1291, Canal Dover, O.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, George Miller, and we sincerely mourn our loss and feel that Local Union 1291 has been bereft of a faithful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that copies be sent to our local papers and our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that these resolutions be spread on our records.

D. C. BORDER,
H. F. BREWER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 219, Memphis, Tenn.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler, in His divine wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst the faithful, true and loving wife and a Christian mother, and the hearts of the members of this local union are sad in sympathy for Bro. Ellis and his beloved children. May the Lord care for them and raise them to be useful men and women; be it

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with Bro. Ellis, the relatives and dear little ones of the deceased, we express our hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to Bro. Ellis, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

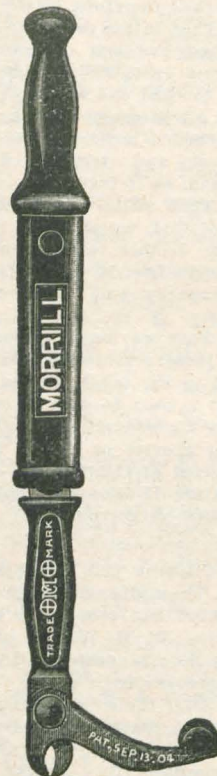
B. L. YEARGIN,
J. M. PLACE,
HARRY BURL,
Committee.

The Morrill Nail Puller.

Chas. Morrill, No. 277 Broadway, New York, has brought out a nail-puller known as Morrill No. 1, which embodies many new and novel improvements.

As can be seen by the illustrations, the foot is mounted male and female, instead of the regulation scissor-like fashion. This reduces the wear on the pin to a minimum and always insures a correct alignment of the jaws.

In the ordinary nail-puller after it has been used a while, the rivets wear away and spread outwards, causing the jaws to spread apart sideways when the strain of pulling a nail is brought to bear upon them. Mounting the jaws male and female enables a pin to be used instead of a rivet,



reduces the wear and the side walls will not permit the jaws to spring apart sideways.

The foot is so shaped that twice as much power can be developed as in the ordinary shaped foot; the result being that harder holding nails can be pulled than with any other puller. No springs are used, a small ball of metal on the end of the foot serving as a counter-weight and taking its place.

The shank has a handle and hand-guard forged integral with it. This prevents the hand from being pinched or bruised by the ram. The shank is built on the model of an eye-beam, thus combining the greatest strength with extreme lightness.

Throughout the rest of the tool the same scientific construction has been carried out, giving as a result a perfectly balanced and handsome appearing tool. The shank and foot are drop-forged from a very high grade steel and combine the greatest strength together with toughness. The tool is fully warranted and will pull all kinds of nails, either with or without heads.

Foolish he who for the world would change a faithful friend.—Euripides.

Such Is Life.

Pitiless Greed! Insatiate to oppress
And grind the faces of the suffering poor!
A lower wage means more of wretchedness,
Of cold and want than toil has felt before;

But Plenty, knowing not the keen distress,
Piles up the burdens Labor has to bear,
Of suffering a little more or less,
Will matter not for those long used to care.

Whilst in its lair Want's spectre grim doth hide,
Wealth, knowing not the agony of dread,
The bitter emptiness of joys denied,
Of blighted hopes and happiness all fled,

Bids Labor question not unequal strife,
But bow submissive, knowing such is life.
MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.

The Holy Business of Capitalism

Deprive the working class of their natural and social rights, deny them an opportunity to gain a livelihood, compel them to pay rent for the privilege of occupying land, maintain their separation from the means of production, burden them with war debts and the ruinous cost of militarism, confer powers on corporations to hound them from the cradle to the coffin, and, if they are not model citizens under such treatment, bring out the gatling guns and murder them. That is the holy business of capitalism, and a capitalist controlled government.—Union Herald.

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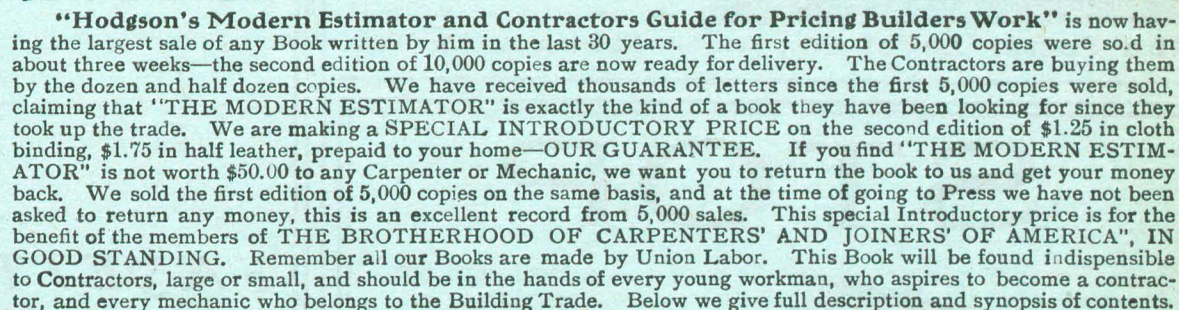
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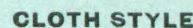
Introduction to estimating—Remarks on tendering for work—Terms of payment—Discounts—System in estimating—Reminders of items in work and materials—Different methods of estimating—Some remarks on estimating generally—Estimating by stories—Mensuration of superficies—Definitions—Four-sided figures—Triangles—Trapeziums and Trapezoids—Regular polygons—Irrregular bodies—Circles and segments—Ellipses and similar figures—Hyperboles—Table of segments of circles—Table of zones of circles—Areas of zones of circles—Lengths of circular arcs—Length of elliptical arcs—Cubes and solids—Pyramidal measurements—Wedge and prismoids—The cylinder, cone and sphere—Spheroids—Conoids and hyperboloids—Average rates of wages per hour for the year 1904—Loads for wagons, carts, wheelbarrows and baskets—Loads of earth, bricks, stone, tiles, slates, lumber, timber, mortar, lime concrete, sand, clay, ballasts, etc.—Cubic contents of earth before and after digging—Weight of various materials—Cost of items of work of various kinds in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities at this date (1904)—Excavating for trenches, drainage, footings and similar work, with hints as to cost, etc.—Pricing items of excavation in various soils—Some things worth knowing in excavating—Natural slopes—Trimming banks—Equivalents of slopes—Irrregular sites—Runs for wheelbarrows—Weights of materials—Steam excavators and shovels—Cost of excavating—Rough approximate prices—Laying drain tiles, pipes, weeping tiles and similar work—Rain-fall and clearance of same—Table of gradients—Clay tiles and cast iron pipes—Weeping tiles—Footings for foundations—Cut stone—Cement stone—Percentage of cost—Determining the cost of labor—Table of rate of wages paid different trades (1904)—Estimating by the square—Analysis of work generally—Estimating by units of accommodation—Method explained—Estimating by cubing—Table showing cost per foot, name of building, and date of erection—Prices of work of various kinds—Cost of parks and public grounds per acre—Estimating by detail quantities—Remarks and suggestions on the method of estimating—Prices of work per item, or by the hour at the present date (1904)—Slating—Slater's memoranda—Slate nails for any superficial area with table and rules—General matters—Itemized work with prizes attached—Plasterer's data—Bricklayer's data—Stone mason's data—Carpenter's data—Painter's data—Painter's extras—The plasterer and painter—Stucco work—External plastering in Portland cement—Outside plastering generally—Tiles and tiling with cost of labor and material—Fixing tiles—Proof tiles and laying same—Cost of slate—Bangor black slate—Brownville Main slate—Green, purple and red slate—Peach bottom slate—

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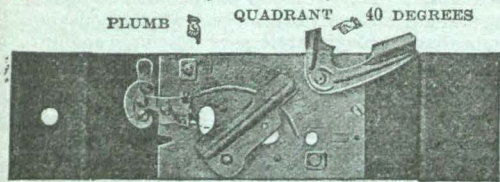
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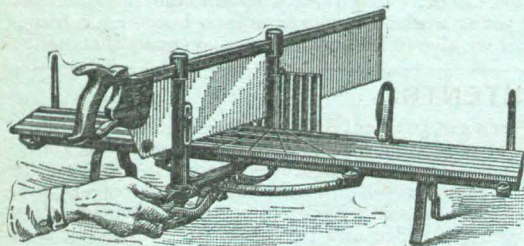
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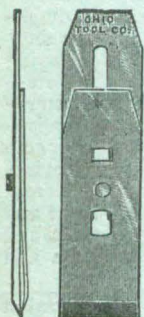
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is shown in every part or detail of the "Ohio" Adjustable Plane. The Plane Iron used in our Adjustable Bench Planes is RIGHT in CONSTRUCTION and Quality. It is Extra Heavy, being thicker at the cutting end where weight is needed, tapering gradually toward the top of the Iron. This absolutely prevents the chattering and trembling to which the usual thin stamped steel cutter is subject when used on hard or knotty timber. We also manufacture

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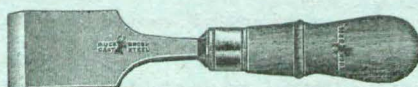
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DURING
 THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER
 WE WILL SELL

**POCKET ALUMINUM
 LINE LEVEL**



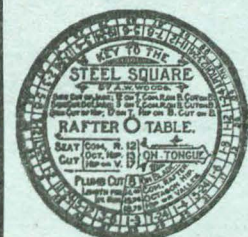
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Price 50c

Endorsed by B. & M. International Union.
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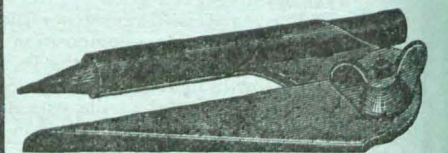
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It is of celluloid, 3-in. in diameter, with revolving disks. One side giving the lengths and cuts of rafters—common, octagon, hips and valleys, from 1 to 24-in. rise; on the other side is given the same as above, from 10 to 90.

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BARTON TOOLS

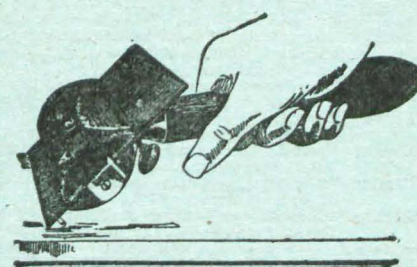
Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a life, time, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

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The Universal Wood Scraper



The best tool yet devised for the purpose of Scraping Wood, and removing Paint. One man will do more and better work in a day with this tool than any two men can do, in the same length of time, by the old hand method.

Finished in nickel or aluminum.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXIV--No 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1904

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Atkins Always Ahead



Atkins Perfection No. 53--A Winner.

A Quality "Start"
Means
A "Perfection" Finish

Not only at the start, but in every process of the manufacture of
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"QUALITY" is the leading consideration. When such scrupulous care is taken to make ATKINS Hand Saws the very Acme of Perfection, is it any wonder they are to be desired for perfect work? They are superior to all others. To prove the value of ATKINS Saws to your own satisfaction, try one. A trial is convincing proof. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

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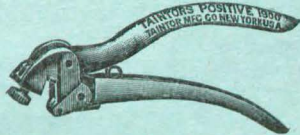
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MADE ENTIRELY OF STEEL.

Sets the finest teeth. Never slips. Does not curl the tooth at the point, and neither cuts, creases nor mars it. It leaves the tooth in the best possible shape; slightly concave on the inside.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.



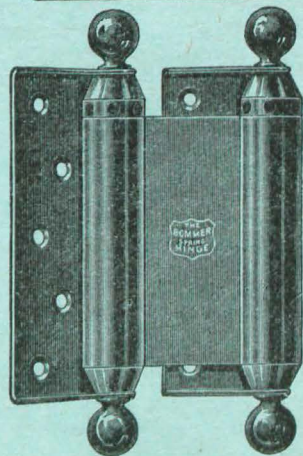
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FULLY GUARANTEED.

This tool is self-adjusting except that the anvil must be turned to change the setting. Each setting is numbered and may be returned to. Anvil and plunger are easily replaced.

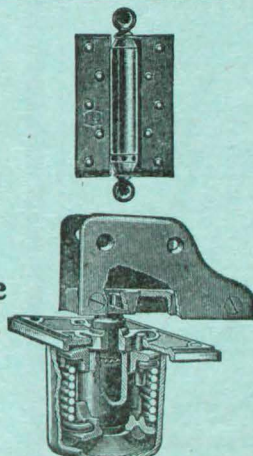
TRY IT ON YOUR FAVORITE SAW.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



**ARE
QUALITY
GOODS**

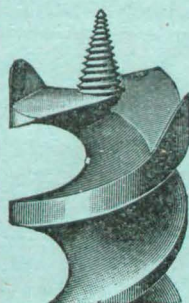
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Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
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Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

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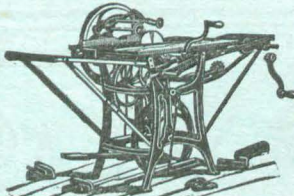
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Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



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Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



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Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



“YANKEE” SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



“YANKEE” RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



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For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

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Multiple Style

Combination Parade and Funeral Badges are necessary to all Local Unions. The General Office furnishes the most appropriate design with the U. B. Label in the bar and our Emblem in the medallion in rich color effect.

Don't Wait—Send In Your Orders.

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Union Carpenter Who thoroughly understands his trade, and a firm believer that a *“man is never too old to learn.”* To a competent man who can furnish references we will give exclusive territory and liberal compensation. All applicants must reach us on or before January 1st, 1905. For full particulars address

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Matters of every day interest to the carpenter are taken up in each issue, and discussed in the same clear easily understood manner that is so characteristic of Mr. Hodgson. Each number contains a supplement with the complete plans of a low priced residence at scale with full details and complete bill of materials.

Among the articles that are running now are the following:

“SOME BUILDERS' TOOLS, THEIR USES AND ABUSES.” In this series Mr. Hodgson takes up the various different tools, the ways that they can be used most effectively and even the most expert carpenter can learn something that will be useful to him.

“USES OF THE STEEL SQUARE,” in a series by A. W. Woods, fully illustrated, is a subject that is exceedingly interesting to the readers of the National Builder.

“HOLLOW CONCRETE BUILDING BLOCKS” are touched on by Fred W. Haglock, the well known authority on this subject. These blocks are coming into use more and more, and all engaged in the building industries should become familiar with their use and limitations.

THE CORRESPONDENCE COLUMN is open to all readers of The National Builder, and in this column all sorts of practical experiences are discussed by readers of the paper.

“EASY LESSONS ON ARCHITECTURE AND STYLES” is a series that is valuable to every carpenter.

“DETAILS OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION,” by J. A. F. Cardiff, is a series of articles accompanied by a full page plate each month, taking up various details.

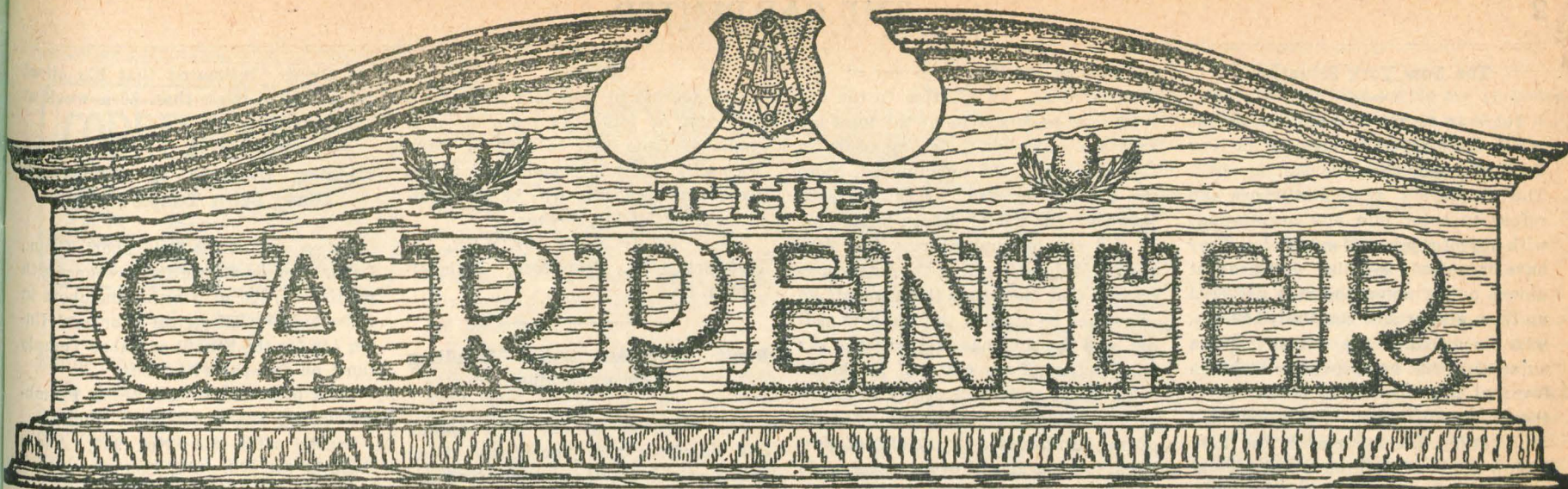
There are many other features, but a copy of the paper itself is the best description.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

VOLUME XXIV--No. 12
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1904

Fifty Cents Per Year
Five Cents a Copy



Pensacola, Fla.—A joint meeting held by Local Unions 74 and 107 on November 1st decided that our contractors be notified that on and after May 1st, 1905, we would work but eight hours per day at the same rate of wages as now prevailing.

Owosso, Mich. Trade in this locality is in a deplorable condition; business is at a standstill and most of our members are walking the streets. All traveling carpenters are advised to give Owosso and vicinity a wide berth for some months to come.

Astoria, Ore.—Learning of the Eastern papers being full of advertisements stating that men, especially carpenters, are wanted on this coast, we deem it our duty to warn all brothers to remain away and not allow themselves to become the victims of unscrupulous employers or railroad agents. There is no scarcity of men here whatever, but numbers of them idle and vainly searching for employment.

Brookhaven, Miss.—We would like to inform the brothers of the U. B. that Local Union 1348 is still in the land of the living. Our boys turn out in good order when duty calls. Trade has been satisfactory this year and prospects are fair for this winter. Still, we have plenty of men here to do all the work and, having a host of unfair men to contend with, we would advise traveling brothers to keep shy of this place.

Montclair, N. J.—The Master Builders' Association of Montclair and vicinity has imposed a fine of \$200 upon the firm of Carlson Bros., one of our contractors, for violating the open shop policy of the association in discharging their non-union hands, numbering fifteen, and substituting union men. The firm, it is said, will refuse to pay the fine, and in the event of the association refusing to recognize them

as members, will make a test case in the courts to determine the validity of the association's action.

Norfolk, Va.—Feeling the necessity of doing something for the promotion of their interests, our District Council, composed of Local Unions 1774 and 331, recently held a public mass-meeting and smoker. We thoroughly advertised the meeting through the press and through hand-bills, and we are happy to state that we almost had a full house and fifteen applicants for membership, with a promise from many more to join at an early date. Brother Wm. Biggins, our General Organizer, was the speaker at the occasion, and created a great deal of enthusiasm among those present. The remarks of other local speakers were also enthusiastically received.

Los Angeles, Cal.—We are informed that advertisements appear in Eastern papers to the effect that mill men are in demand in this city. We would earnestly advise all planing-mill men to remain away from Los Angeles unless they are provided with the necessary funds to live all winter without work. There is no opening for mill men here, but a good number of them are idle, failing to secure employment. Mill men should pay no heed to these decoy advertisements. too many poor brothers have been lured here already by them, and now are stranded. These advertisements emanate from the employers' associations; their design is to swell the number of unemployed and destroy labor organization. Keep away!

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Work in this city has been very good all through the season, and yet all the boys are kept busy. All our contractors, we are glad to say, are fair to the union. We have some very interesting meetings, although the attendance sometimes doesn't seem very large. We owe an apology to Bro. Cunningham, our General Organizer, for not reporting his presence in our midst at our regular meeting held on September 12. He being the first organizer that has ever been with us, we were very glad to meet him. We found him an able speaker, thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to our trade and all questions of rules. We hope that

the next two years will bring continued prosperity and success to all our sister local unions.

Portland, Ore.—Owing to the great influx of mechanics for the past six months and owing to a depression of business, deplorable conditions exist in this city at the present time. Many U. B. brothers are coming here, depositing their cards and failing to secure employment, drop out of the union, causing our treasury a loss of 60 cents in each case. Work is so scarce that we would advise all carpenters to give Portland, Ore., a wide berth. It is a sheer impossibility for mechanics to support themselves. One poor fellow just died in the hospital, leaving his family to starve or depend on what neighbors bring in for their relief.

Beaumont, Texas.—Local Union 392 of this city is up against a hard proposition at this time. There is a determined effort on the part of the Citizens' Alliance and their sympathizers to disrupt the unions of this locality. They are backing up the unfair contractors, the principle one of them being W. C. Whitney. These non-union contractors take contracts on such figures that union contractors cannot compete with them, and they are securing nearly all the work. We would warn all carpenters to pay no attention to W. C. Whitney's and his pal's advertisements for men appearing in the press all over the country. The contractors who have been and are still standing by the union, under existing circumstances, not having work enough to employ all union men in town, about one-half of our members are idle. It is only a matter of time when organized labor of this city will have to take up the fight for the maintenance of the closed shop, and we would earnestly request all union men to keep away from Beaumont, Tex., until conditions have taken a more favorable turn.

San Francisco, Cal.—We cannot in terms strong enough denounce the efforts of the employers' associations to flood the Pacific coast with unemployed mechanics. We must likewise warn the working people, and especially building trades men, not to pay attention to advertisements appearing in the daily press for 25,-

000 men for California and the Pacific coast cities. Both are part of a conspiracy of the employers' associations, promotion committees and transportation companies to disrupt the labor movement of this coast, to compel American mechanics and laborers to compete for employment on a level with the Chinamen and Japanese, and to bunco working people out of their money. Stay away from the Pacific coast States; thousands of men here are out of employment. The advertisements are misleading and untrue.

Keep Away From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md.—It appears that reports relative to building projects to be pursued in the near future, as published in the daily press from time to time, have had a tendency of tempting a great many carpenters to flock to this city, expecting to obtain employment. As a result hundreds of idle brothers are daily gathering at our headquarters, though it is an utter impossibility to procure work for them.

For the benefit of migrating or unemployed craftsmen we would state that, while proposed plans and great building projects are in view, there is as yet no time set for their execution, and it is impossible to say at this time when work will start. We have no desire to keep men away from this city, but disappointment awaits all who come here this season. Moreover, it is certainly a bad move to flood this locality at this stage of the game, as it may interfere with our proposed demands next spring. Carpenters are advised to keep aloof from Baltimore until further notice.

Missing and Wanted.

W. T. Murphy, at the time of his departure, the Business Agent and Financial Secretary of Local Union 268, Sharon, Pa., is missing since September 8th and wanted by the local union, he having misappropriated part of their funds. He is thirty years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs 160 pounds and has dark hair and mustache. Any member or reader knowing of his present whereabouts will kindly send information to the undersigned of the investigation committee.

JOHN A. KAHL,
Box 762, Sharon, Pa.

The New York Situation.

There is as yet no material change in the building trades lock-out in New York City and no settlement in sight. The employers remain stubborn and refuse to enter into any negotiations with any of the locked-out trades. They have organized so-called independent unions out of non-union men gathered up from all parts of the United States, who submitted to the terms of an agreement that has proved to be all in favor of the bosses and obnoxious to the locked-out trades. The unions still repudiating this agreement, the fight is now a test of endurance and present indications point to a protracted struggle all through the coming winter. The men composing the independent unions not being competent workmen, are not able to do the work required properly, and as a result building industries remain badly crippled up in New York City. However, one of the leading cabinetmaking firms, Ferdinand Schaettler, who for years held the position of secretary with the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association, has deserted the Building Trades Employers' Association, entered into an agreement with our U. B. and put all his men, 70 in number, back to work. Theodore Starrett, a builder and member of the Employers' Association, in a statement recently published in the "Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide," openly charges the employers of conspiracy and denounces them as the real instigators of the trouble now existing in the building industry of New York. There are a number of other firms who are on the verge of bankruptcy as a result of the lock-out, and it is only a matter of time when they will have to follow Schaettler's example—abandon the bosses' combine or go out of business.

The Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers, under date of November 7th, having sent a circular to Mr. Schaettler ordering him to discharge our members in his employ and not to re-employ them under pain of being disciplined or censured, this order has been made the basis of charges of coercion brought against the Executive Board of the Association by the New York District Council in the Yorkville Police Court. The case will come up for trial on December 14th, 1904.

Of the 3,000 Brotherhood members locked out on August 8th, some have secured employment with independent employers, some have left the city on clearance cards, leaving about 1,500 at the present time to continue the struggle. From all appearances it is the design of the employers to exterminate the Brotherhood of Carpenters in New York City, and it now depends on the local unions whether or not they shall be successful in their dastardly scheme. This fight will undoubtedly be brought to a successful termination for the U. B. if the local unions will liberally respond to the appeal for financial assistance sent out by the New York D. C., which appeal has received the sanction and approval of our General Executive Board.

Our New York members, as far as they are in employment, have been assessed since the incipency of the lock-out, by which means they have raised

the sum of \$76,000 in support of the men involved. In addition to the district assessments some of the local unions are assessing their members in the interest of the unemployed, those not directly affected by the lock-out. However, the winter season having set in and the lock-out nearing its fifth month of duration, it is absolutely necessary that more than the usual strike allowance be granted the brothers still out, and the time has arrived when the local unions of our entire U. B. should come to the assistance of our members so heroically fighting for the integrity of our Brotherhood in the city of New York. Let each and every member do his duty and do it without delay.

Spot Them.

A man representing himself as T. W. Farber some time ago came to the city of Frostburg, Md., and started to build and contract for houses. He has now disappeared from our midst, leaving the wages due four of the members of L. U. 1661 to the amount of \$200, besides other bills, unpaid. When last heard of he and his wife, who left a day before him, were heading for St. Louis. We would ask all union brothers to beware of and spot said J. W. Farber. CLIFTON GEIS, R. S. L. U. 1661, Frostburg, Md.

J. McCoy V. Smith, a carpenter by trade, who professes to be a union man, but holds no card, left Danville, Ill., on August 20, with a kit of stolen tools and money obtained by forging three checks. He weighs about 185 pounds, is 5 feet 10 inches in height, is bald-headed, has dark brown eyes, and walks with a free swing and shoulders drawn back. He has a habit of gesticulating when talking and standing with his hands locked or in his pockets. When last seen he wore a white felt hat, lace shoes, dark pants and coat cutaway style. A reward will be given for information leading to his arrest. Communicate with Sheriff of Danville, Ill., or notify L. A. KRANEL,

B. Agt. L. U. 269, 22 Virginia Ave., Danville, Ill.

Where Is Harry Weller?

Harry Weller, a member of Local Union 633, Madison, Ill., left here on March 10, 1904, on clearance card. Members knowing of his whereabouts, will kindly communicate with the undersigned. We cannot find his clearance card stub and are anxious to ascertain where he deposited his card. V. E. COMPTON,

F. S. L. U. 633, Madison, Ill.

Information Wanted.

Webb, or Webster, Morgan, a carpenter, whose home is in Philadelphia, Pa., but whose last place of residence was Chester, Pa., is being inquired for by anxious relatives. Any one aware of his present whereabouts will confer a very great favor by communicating with the General Office. He was last heard from in St. Louis, Mo., but is believed to have left that city.

Wanted.

The address of Reinhold Fiedler, a carpenter or joiner 43 years of age, employed from 1887 to 1892 in New York City. Any information as to his present whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother,

GUSTAV FIEDLER, 1906 Bridge St., Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't Patronize Stores Handling Unfair Clothing.

The attention of our local unions and members has repeatedly been called to the drastic struggle between the clothing manufacturers and the United Garment Workers of America. The Manufacturers' Association is putting forth strenuous efforts to disrupt the unions of garment workers in all the large clothing centers, particularly in Rochester, N. Y., where the struggle has been on for over a year. The men and women who so gallantly are fighting this battle are entitled to our fullest sympathy, and we trust that every local union and member will render them all possible assistance in their endeavor to whip the Rochester Clothing Exchange, which is absolutely necessary in order to maintain the eight-hour day. We would advise all local unions to appoint a committee to wait on the clothing dealers in their locality and notify them that if they handle unfair clothing, organized labor will withdraw its patronage. The unfair Rochester manufacturers have refused to confer with the national organization and the A. F. of L. on the points in dispute, stating that they would deal with the garment workers individually. Their reasons for taking this stand is obvious and clearly demonstrated in the following:

Reinhold Marquardt, who lives in Orange street, Rochester, was brought up before Police Justice Chadsey on September 13 on a charge of neglecting to support his wife. Lawyer P. C. Oviatt, of the firm of Wile & Oviatt, attorneys for the combine, appeared as his counsel.

Marquardt stated that the clothing company by whom he was employed paid him only \$6 a week!

A representative of the company, in corroborating the statement, said he was on Marquardt's bond for \$500. Lawyer Oviatt told the judge that Marquardt was a valuable employe and has a permanent position.

The judge was surprised that a "valuable" employe holding a "permanent" position was rewarded so meagerly. The court wanted Marquardt to pay his wife \$3 a week, but Oviatt said it was impossible.

It was then agreed for husband and wife to make up. Mr. Barrett, of Webster, Mrs. Marquardt's lawyer, questioned the husband's relatives as to what kind of home would be provided, and learned that it was one room. Objection was made to this place, but it was withdrawn.

"In six years," the Rochester Post Express says in its report of the case, "Marquardt has paid his wife \$6, or one week's wages. They have two children, one of whom earns \$1.50 a week."

Another Rochester evening paper, in describing the trial, said that Law-

yer Oviatt "intimated that his client did not earn more than \$6 a week at his trade."

Winning Numbers in Bridgeport, Conn., Labor Temple Raffle.

By request of the Bridgeport, Conn., Labor Temple Committee we herewith publish the list of winning members in raffle held by Electrical Workers' Union 146 for the benefit of Labor Temple fund, on October 24th, 1904:

First prize—\$100; No. 77302, Plumbers' Union 173, Bridgeport, Conn.

Second prize—\$50; No. 930, Adam Smith, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Third prize—\$20; No. 5451, Wm. J. Robinson, San Francisco, Cal.

Fourth prize—\$10; No. 14914, Carpenters' Union 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fifth prize—\$10; No. 2127, Philip Doody, St. Johns, N. B., Can.

Sixth prize—\$10; No. 46437, J. C. Osborn, Stratford, Conn.

Don't Buy Books Bound by Non-Union Men.

The following book-binding and publishing firms of Philadelphia, Pa., are not in good standing with organized labor:

National Publishing Company, Henry Altemus Company, Pawson & Nicholson (job binding), Curtis Publishing Company, George F. Lasher (printing and book-binding), George Barrie & Son (art publishers).

Books with the names of J. R. Jones and D. Z. Howell copyrights are National Publishing Company products.

Some of these firms are supplying the local newspaper publishers in different cities with Bibles and other books to be sold at so much per week, provided you subscribe for the paper for a year.

B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Clothiers of Chicago, Ill., Unfair.

B. Kuppenheimer & Co., manufacturers of ready-made clothing, of Chicago, Ill., have locked out all members of L. U. 61 of Garment Workers in their employ and even refused the representatives of the union an interview in the matter. Local unions and members are earnestly called upon to refrain from making any purchase from retail clothing dealers of their respective localities handling goods of the above named firm until such time as they have adjusted their difficulty with the United Garment Workers of America.

Bommer Spring Hinges Awarded Gold Medal.

We are pleased to inform our members and readers that Bommer Spring Hinges, an article highly appreciated by any carpenter who ever had occasion to make use of it, have been awarded the gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition, for excellence of quality. The Bommer Spring Hinges are advertised in this journal.

The labor movement appeals neither to sympathy nor to prejudice, but solely to sound sense.

CORRESPONDENCE



Read and Ponder.

Editor The Carpenter:

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from Lima, Ohio, the voice of our local union so very seldom, if ever, being raised in the columns of The Carpenter. However, as these columns are open to all brothers, I desire to express my views on a few subjects pertaining to certain provisions of our general laws and the way they are carried out. In the first place, I claim that the obligation we take upon ourselves on entering our U. B. is entirely too tame; all we seem to require is that a man stands up and answers yes to any and all questions asked him. It appears to me that our obligation is too easily taken and too easily broken.

I further assert that too much time is allowed the members by both local union and headquarters for the payment of local dues and per capita tax. I belong to a benevolent order, where, if I am not square on the books on the last day of each month I am not only compelled to pay my dues for the delinquent month and for the month following, but I also have to present a certificate of health in order to retain my benefits. It is compulsion that makes the members of the society I am speaking of to be prompt in their payments. Knowing that unless they square up their dues at the end of each month, they will forfeit their benefits, they do pay up, and there are very few suspensions.

Experience has taught benevolent or fraternal societies that the more time you allow a member for the payment of his dues, the more liable he is to fall in arrears and that the less time is allowed the easier it will be for a member to square up.

Another feature which, in my judgment, is in its effect detrimental to the welfare of our U. B. is the law providing that members over fifty years of age pay the same amount of per capita to headquarters that younger members do, while the former, the so-called superannuated members, are not entitled to the same benefits. This feature alone keeps numbers of good old carpenters, whose experience and advice in many ways would be of great benefit to us, from joining the organization. I claim that the 20 cents monthly per capita paid by a superannuated member goes just as far as the 25-year-old member's 20 cents per capita, toward our benefit fund, and if not, why not?

The non-attendance of meetings of the greater part of the membership is another subject which undoubtedly most of the local unions have been pondering over extensively without finding any solution to this most perplexing problem and I would be grateful to any general officer or member who would devise a scheme whereby we would succeed in inducing our members to attend meetings more regularly. You are well aware that there

always are and always were, a faithful few who, through storm and sunshine, will be faithful to their obligation in this respect, and theirs is generally a hard lot—if they do not remonstrate with an iron-clad determination they will be loaded down with office or committee work. Will we ever be able to remedy this evil? Has any brother any suggestion to offer on these lines?

Furthermore, I disapprove of the practice in vogue of grading our members after once they are admitted. We should grade any candidate previous to his initiation, and I would suggest that we adopt a mark or standard that all should come up to, in order that when an employer asks for a man we could accommodate him with our eyes closed and without making a miss.

You may hear more from us later on, and we hope it won't be in this strain, but that we shall have more cheerful news to impart to the brothers and readers.

Fraternally yours,

H. A. REID,

Pres. L. U. 182, Lima, O.

From Redbank, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

Deeming it of great importance that any local union affiliated with our U. B. should from time to time be heard from through the columns of our official journal and our local union as yet not having contributed anything to The Carpenter, I will write these few lines, hoping that they will interest the brothers.

As an introduction I will give a little information as to the town of Red Bank itself. The town is quite a pretty one, situated on the North Shrewsbury River, having a population of between 5,000 and 6,000. We have four schools, including a High School, a private academy, two national banks and about fifteen different lodges. Red Bank always has been a business center to some extent, as people from about ten miles around come here to trade, and the town is considered the wealthiest town of its size in the State. The resident carpenters number about 150, the majority of them being kept busy most all the year round. At present there is quite a little stir in carpenter trade, and as a result all hands are at work. But most all the big jobs being out of town, some of our men have to ride on their wheels three or four miles every day going to and from the place of work. We very seldom see a house going up within the city limits at a cost over-reaching \$10,000.

Carpenter wages are \$2.50 minimum per day, while it should be at least \$3.00 per day to be more in keeping with the high cost of living obtaining in this vicinity. In a few instances carpenters receive the much-coveted amount. Masons are paid \$3.50 per day.

The outlook for the winter is not of the brightest, there is only one large job started, but several others being talked of. I hope that we will be kept busy during the approaching season.

As to our local union, I will say that we started two years ago this coming December, with a charter list of twelve members at the first meet-

ing. Afterward we gradually grew stronger in numbers, and a little over a year ago we asked for and obtained the eight-hour work day without any trouble to speak of. While we have gained new members, several of the old ones have dropped, but we have learned that they regret their action, as we are now working under the Monmouth County D. C.'s working card, and when these men are asked to show their working card they have none to produce and can't go to work. This will show the brothers that we are determined to keep up unionism. Last month we initiated seven new members, and I think it will not be long until we have the greater majority of the carpenters in this locality under our colors.

A MEMBER OF L. U. 1405,

Red Bank, N. J.

High Tariff No Benefit to Workingmen.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is claimed by a certain political party that the High Tariff is a great benefit to the workingmen. I, being a workingman, or carpenter, fail to see it in that light and would be pleased if some of the brothers would come forth and express their opinion on this subject through the columns of our journal.

In my judgment the high tariff might be of benefit to the laboring people if their interests were equally as well protected as are the interests of the employing or capitalistic class. Under obtaining conditions the government representing the latter interests has for many years and is at the present time running Castle Garden or the Barge Office, in a manner to suit capitalistic interests only. The government is practically importing labor, offering free land, which by birthright ought to belong to our children, as an inducement for labor to come to our country. This is importing labor free of duty, nothing more or less. Why is the High Tariff not applied to immigration? The old "chestnut" that labor so imported scatters all over the land, improving it for the benefit of the entire population, is worn out. We know better.

As the "High Tariff" is to shut out foreign products from the home market, it affords protection to the home manufacturer and enables him to exact a higher price for his products. The working people thus have, on one hand, to pay an increased price for all necessities of life or anything they may purchase, while, on the other they have to compete with cheap labor from foreign countries. And as, according to government reports, the number of emigrants landed at our shores last year has been unusually high, there is a good prospect for a lower price for labor to be paid in the United States than ever paid before.

To sum up, as the lawyer says, the workingman pays the high tariff price for his goods and competes with free labor from all parts of the world. On the other hand, the manufacturing class has the benefit of high tariff prices in selling their goods and are supplied with free or cheap labor to produce these goods. And this is the

way the working people are protected. "Worked" is the correct word for it.

S. E. LEE, L. U. 233,
Binghamton, N. Y.

From Shamokin, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

Ah, you may say, where is Shamokin? I've never heard of that place—in fact, I don't know that I have ever seen it in print. To that we plead guilty, but we are alive and kicking. We are situated in the heart of the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and no baby local, either, as our number 37 will attest. We are in good financial, physical and social condition, and at the regular meetings on Thursday nights we attract a goodly number of the brothers, who take an active interest and all contribute their share to make things go as under the good of the Order. Many good and bright things are said and done, so that with singing and recitations and other features the coming winter promises to be something out of the ordinary. At one of our recent meetings, among other things the following was delivered by Bro. James S. Kane, and we think it will interest you all:

"Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness, he has a life purpose. From the heart of the worker rises the celestial force breathed into him by Almighty God, awakening him to all nobleness, to all knowledge."

"It will be my purpose this evening to say a few words, taking the above as a background, not, however, with a view to criticising or fault finding, but with a higher and broader purpose—the elevation and moral advancement of my fellow-man.

"That there is a tendency among us as craftsmen to be clanish is self-evident, but our clanishness should not get the upper hand of our better judgment along the lines of this so-called nationality. A man born in this country, no matter from what country his predecessors came, a foreigner declaring his allegiance to our institutions, and further than that, a foreigner locating here with the aforesaid intentions, becomes an American. Live up to the spirit of the Constitution of these United States. Forget that you are a Pole, a Magyar or Hungarian, Dutch or Irish, English or Welsh. A broader spirit should predominate and local nationalism relegated to the shades of oblivion. Get away from the petty things that seem to keep us divided and be God-fearing men, with a high and noble purpose ever in view; let every man be occupied and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.

"What we want as workers is to study our social conditions, discuss them here in our meetings. While we may differ in some respects as to ways to better our conditions, let us always endeavor to do the greatest good for the greatest number. Lay aside bickerings and personalities and always remember that we are men, and let it be said of us as Anthony said of Brutus, 'His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world: "This was a man." As working men engaged in the same calling,

we naturally should have a common interest. The cause of labor has made progressive strides in recent years, but there is a large field for improvement still undeveloped. Each one of us should then be willing and eager to do his part, so as to leave to posterity a lasting heritage. Not only in our meetings should a feeling of good fellowship prevail, but at our work. When our employers discover this spirit of loyalty among men, they readily recognize that there is a bond of unity existing among his employees that must not be trifled with. On the other hand, if we are saying unkind things of our fellow-workmen, criticising, back-biting, mud-slinging, etc., we soon pave the way for a feeling of distrust. Our employer soon measures our failings, and we become the unwilling tool in his hands to disrupt organization and unionism.

"The world wants men, light-hearted, manly men—men who shall join its chorus and prolong the Psalm of Labor and the song of Love. Then be men, and true men, in the great, big, broad field of life, and under the noble banner of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God all will be well. JAMES S. KANE,

L. U. 37, Shamokin, Pa.

Plan of Amalgamation of British Carpenters Agreed to by Associated Society.

The resolution adopted by the joint conference held in Leicester on July 28th between representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the General Union of Operative Carpenters, declaring it an absolute necessity to the interests of the trade that an amalgamation of the three existing societies should take place, has been agreed to by the Associated Carpenters' and Joiners' Society by a vote of 1,950 for and 513 against. These figures are given in a circular attached to the report for the month of October, 1904, issued by the general officers of the last named organization and containing the proposed basis of agreement and an address voicing the sentiments of the bulk of its membership on the subject of amalgamation. The address reads in part:

It has been made unmistakably clear that our society is in "favor of amalgamation, and we trust the minority will now, seeing that the conference has been held and a scheme adopted, consider seriously whether they should continue to approve this bona fide attempt to consolidate the trade and provide an organization suited to the times in which we live and powerful enough to cope with the forces now arrayed against combinations of workmen. Sentiment regarding our Association is natural and must be respected, but we would expect members to recognize that such should not be carried so far as to endanger the formation of a comprehensive union considered necessary by the great majority of our members. We would suppose that most men who are conversant with the present situation, as it affects the larger centers, the inevitable friction, the needless expense, the multiplicity of committees involved in joint action, will not only be in favor of merging the existing societies, but will have as their

ultimate aim a combination which would embrace all woodworkers and thus make an end to demarcation disputes and other forms of internecine strife which at present distract those allied trades."

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Depue, Ill.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Lynn, Mass.	Barnesboro, Pa.
Paola, Kan.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Grenada, Miss.	Nashville, Tenn.
Providence, R. I.	Cleveland, O. T.
Glassboro, N. J.	Athens, Ga.
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Indiana, Pa.
Total: 14 Local Unions.	

Printers Decide for Eight Hours.

The referendum vote of the International Typographical Union on the eight-hour proposition submitted by their convention recently held in St. Louis resulted in 19,483 in favor and 5,398 against. The proposition provides that on and after January 1, 1906, all book and job members of the union shall work only eight hours a day, and that at that time the eight-hour day shall become effective in all union establishments under the jurisdiction of the International, where existing contracts do not prevent, and in each instance where the eight-hour day is refused work shall cease. In order to carry out this plan, it is provided that beginning January 1 next, an assessment of one-half of one per cent. of all moneys earned be levied upon the membership of the union, for the purpose of a defense fund, such fund to be held and expended by the subordinate union, except in those cases where no trouble is experienced in putting in operation the eight-hour day, and in such unions one-half of the assessment is to be subject to call of the International officers for use in furtherance of the eight-hour day, as in their judgment may be deemed necessary.

The American Trade Union.

The American trade union was born with a sympathetic soul. Her ear is tuned to catch the whispering wails of oppression. Her tongue has always denounced the wrong and upheld the right. Her hands have always been lifting men to a higher and better life by shortening their hours of toil, increasing their rate of pay and improving their environments in general. If she has erred it has been on the side of mercy and humanity, for, as an organization, she has always marched forward, only demanding the God-given and constitutional rights of the American workman, seeking to arouse them to a sense of their rights as citizens of a great republic, and through organization establish their liberty. She has never thrown down the gauntlet to any one, and only stood by demanding the rights of free men under a free flag. If this is un-American I pause for some one to show me where and why.—W. D. Mahon.

Were the power of capitalism a hundred times greater than it is it would be beaten in the attempt to destroy unionism. In unionism lays the only salvation of down-trodden labor and it is here to stay.

THE EARLY HISTORY

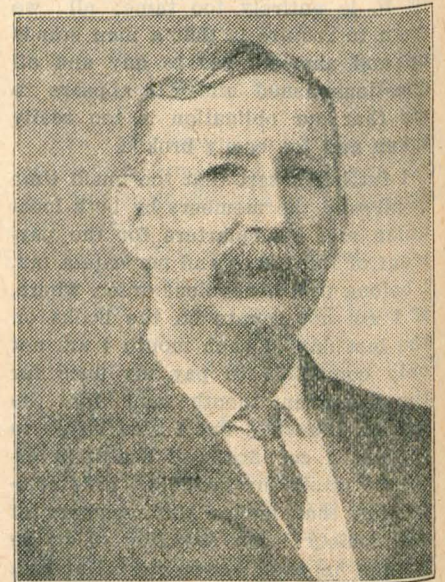
Of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

BY W. J. SHIELDS.



SURVIVING Warriors delight to fight their conflicts over again, with more merciful weapons than those by which destruction was wrought and victories gained, and so it will be with the members of the labor army as the years lead them up to that age when work is no longer possible. With what pleasure will they unroll the tales of the struggles of the past to their younger fellows. The coming generation, who, let us hope, will be sufficiently broad in disposition to appreciate the service rendered by the old veterans who brought our movement not only through its pioneer stages, but through the age of prejudice, from that to the age of tolerance and finally leading on to the condition of general recognition, handing the work down to incoming generations as a work well done, a progress that has forced a departure from the conditions and customs of the past and established a recognition of the rights of the trade unionists on the basis of a larger degree of justice. The early history of the U. B. is replete with the sacrifices made necessary to its onward march of progress; to the work of changing from the starting point of twelve small unions with its two thousand forty-one members up to the present condition of over seventeen hundred local unions with an approximate membership of two hundred thousand. The first few years of the life of our organization were trying ones, as the following outlines of our early trials and troubles will illustrate. In considering this early history of our craft organization, especially those that have lasted up to the present age and have been prominent in the latter day reforms, it is well to first treat with that society from which we derived our first inspiration and with which we are at the present time negotiating terms of amalgamation. This organization is the parent organization although not considered an American Society. Its title, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; its jurisdiction, the wide world. This organization was founded in England in June, 1860, with branches at the present time in England, Ireland, Scotland, United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. While organized about twenty-one years previous to the Brotherhood, it apparently did not appeal to the American carpenters. Still its principles and accomplishments inspired them, when the time came, to action and finally to organize what was known as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This society was organized at a convention of carpenters' unions held in Chicago, Ill., August 8, 1881. Prior to this organization many local unions had existed, and efforts had been continually made for the formation of a national organization. The first attempt was made in 1854 and the second in 1867. Our members are conversant with the objects and principles as they are today and what they were at the beginning. The organiza-

tion favored the establishment of central bodies, was opposed to piece work and convict labor, and desired uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada. The first convention of the Brotherhood after organization was held in Philadelphia in 1882. The second convention was to be held in New York in 1883. This convention was postponed in order to place the unions on a better foundation, giving them more time to accumulate funds and a better opportunity to ascertain the actual requirements of the organization, and become more familiar with the constitution. The struggle of the first two or three years of the organization, as of all other workingmen's societies, was a difficult one; but at the Cincinnati convention the G. S. was able to report that the association was out of debt and that a surplus of finances was on hand.



W. J. SHIELDS.

In this age we receive our inspiration from the fact of being stronger this year than we were last year and looking to be stronger still in the year to come. Back in the beginning the membership fluctuated, and too often in the wrong direction. Our hopes at times were buoyed up by an enlivened interest only to be driven back into the depth of despair by a decreased membership. Our experience seemed to confirm to the Christian movement that has for two thousand years past been defending and explaining its principles with the best scholars that the world has produced, and still finds the defense necessary; and so while we were discouraged at times, still we never lost heart, persisting in the defense of our principles and combatting with method and tact the prejudice of the age, and this was no weak antagonist. In my judgment the greatest difficulty we had to overcome was the disabusing of old customs which were responsible for the early days of Trade Unionism, and we were most fortunate in having able defenders to champion our cause. In their position of defending the rights of the labor classes such men as Gompers, McGuire, McNeil and Foster and other leaders of this class were defamed and coerced and stigmatized as demagogues and cranks, and looked on, in fact, as dangerous characters, and in many cases their utterances were squelched by the press and policemen's clubs. It can be understood the effect that this

deep-seated prejudice had on retarding the growth of our movement. The average mechanic, believing himself a dependant on the good will of his employer and not enjoying the independence that at least some of the leaders enjoyed, was extremely careful not to implicate himself in exposing his identity as a union man; and so they held their speech and their cards were kept deep in their pockets lest discrimination overtake them. This prejudice not only filled the mind of employer, but was generally entertained by society as a whole, even those in whose defense the movement was conceived. The mates of the union man, the fellow whom you worked side by side with on the job would and has occupied the position of traitor by exposures made, with the understanding that discrimination would follow to his advantage. The first few years before referred to was given to this work. I can look back to the Cincinnati convention in 1884 and appreciate that this question was our greatest difficulty. Between this time and the holding of the Buffalo convention in 1886 came to us the assurance of permanent life. In this era was the great boom in the Knights of Labor, which was responsible for removing to a great extent the prejudice of the past and forcing us on to the next stage, the Age of Tolerance. Under this condition we found things easier and from that time on we progressed in the right direction. The union man of at least the principal cities was no longer victimized, and by being placed on the basis of equality with his fellows he, with his faith and argument, was able to make converts to the extent of a permanent growth. The great trade movements of our organization at this time for the establishment of the eight-hour day attracted wide attention and did much in focusing the mind's eye of the carpenters on the importance of organizing. Strange to relate, nevertheless true, the strike movements have in the past furnished an attraction beyond all other forms of agitation. Where formerly every particle of gain had to be contested for and some of these contests assuming proportions sufficiently serious to attract public attention. On these lines they have proved an education to both labor and capital, and through the experience of these strikes both sides have become convinced that it is far more profitable to confer one with the other on issues involved than to antagonize and precipitate open strife. The most hopeful indications of industrial society is the great increase of mutual respect and good-will between employer and employed, as well as a greater regard on the part of each for the rights of others. To this result strikes have contributed in no small degree. They have also asserted the rights of the organized worker to deliberate on all questions affecting the sale of his commodity—labor. These truths forced themselves on the carpenters back in the age referred to, and it was this knowledge that led men from their prejudice to consider trade unionism and from this to become a part of its working force.

In looking over G. S. reports for the year 1885 we find twenty-one new unions had been formed, with an in-

crease of 1866 members in good standing. It was also reported in the official journal that strikes had occurred in Chicago and New Orleans, and had succeeded in fixing the standard rate of wages at three dollars per day. The strike lasted three weeks and resulted in partial success. A strike occurred in Toronto, Canada, for nine hours per day, lasting two and a half months, but owing to the influx of immigration a compromise was made upon eight hours being a day's work on Saturday. The successful movements for nine hours in the spring of 1885 on the Pacific coast, in San Francisco, San Rafael, Oakland and Alameda, has had a salutary effect in those locations, and it is due to the example of our Brotherhood that other trades are falling into the same lines all over the country. A reduction of the hours of labor on Saturday in St. Catharins, Hartford, Philadelphia and Boston has been accomplished, an agitation has been carried on, out of which has grown a strong central organization or various trades in Philadelphia known as the Short-Hour League.

The usual custom of reducing wages in winter has ceased to be the rule where the union has any power. The rates of wages have become firmer, and all men less exposed to the reduction of wages; and through organization our members have been able to save themselves from many impositions. At the convention held this year a declaration of principles was adopted containing these salient points: That as the average laboring man expends his entire earnings immediately, every dollar added to his wages adds to every market he patronizes, and therefore that every reduction of wages immediately cripples all markets. That a reduction of hours of the day's work increases the opportunity and intelligence of the laborer, as well as increasing the demand for labor in price for a day's work. They also objected to prison contract labor because it put the criminal in competition with honorable labor. They held that voting was better than striking, but that both are right and necessary, and that no wage-earner should vote for any man or any party that does not directly support the labor cause by thought or argument and action. This practically represented the year's work. How nearly it would satisfy in this age; but it was this slow beginning back in the early days of the Brotherhood, with its handful of unions assuming the responsibilities of changing conditions for the craft as a whole. That should be a matter sufficient to attract the attention of those who in this age are enjoying what the pioneers made possible. I think it safe to say that to no single individual does greater credit belong than to that best-fitted and able general, P. J. McGuire. Faults may have developed to weaken and depreciate his latter years, but to the old veterans of our society who worked with and through him in the early days a memory of gratitude for his early sacrifices will tend to lessen the sorrow for his fall at the time when his predictions became realized and the baby he nurtured became what he predicted it would be. Using his own words in his report to the Buffalo conven-

tion in 1886, we are privileged to quote the following: "As the humble founder of this Brotherhood it affords me immense pleasure to predict that from present indications our society, before many years, will be one of the most powerful trades organizations in America, and second to none in point of members and financial standing. For this object I have labored and struggled for many a long and weary day, and I take this occasion to thank the delegates here assembled for their presence, and the officers and members of the local unions for their faithful aid and co-operation in this noble and exalted work."

In referring to the conditions of trade the G. S. reports said that the great railroad strike in the Northwest had a very depressing effect on speculative capital, and it shrank from contemplated investment in real estate, causing quite a depression in the building trades. As a consequence, the movement this spring (1886) for shorter hours among the workmen in the building trades was thereby much embarrassed. Trade improved considerably later. Wages and prices, however, were by no means commensurate with the work, while in the majority of cities the labor market was constantly overcrowded with carpenters. In the two years that have intervened between the Cincinnati and Buffalo conventions the Brotherhood has increased its membership 18,481, making a total membership of 42,521. (This showing represented the slow but steady growth of the organization in the first six years, having increased from its beginning about 40,000 members.) The financial affairs were in a prosperous condition. The report showed eight unions working eight hours per day, seventeen working nine hours and twenty-one working shorter hours on Saturday. Back in that age we were afflicted with dual organization, as our history shows that a Carpenters' Assembly Knight of Labor, of Troy, N. Y., refused to work with members of the Brotherhood, and struck against them.

Referring to the strikes for eight hours on May 1, 1886, the records read: In twenty-one cities our local unions have twenty-five cents per day advance in wages, making, in all, fifty-three cities where our local unions have made gains the past year, either in more wages or in reducing hours, while only in nine cities have our local unions failed to secure their demands, and in these cities they demanded the eight-hour system last May. A resume shows that up to the time of holding the Buffalo convention the total gain through organization was 72,434 hours per week. The attractive agitation for the short-hour work day at this time was, in the opinion of the writer, responsible for the progress made in extending our membership.

About this time, or between 1886 and 1888, the need of united organization of carpenters appealed strongly to the Brotherhood members, as at this time there was what was known as the United Order, controlling New York City completely, with branches outside in the State; also in Jersey and Connecticut. The existence of the two societies of the one craft precipitated more or less conflict natural

with dual organization. Appreciating the need of supplying a remedy, Gen. Sec. McGuire was instructed to negotiate with the officials of the United Order looking to a conference of representatives of the two societies to consider the amalgamation of the two forces. This work took considerable tact and judgment, as a very set feeling was entertained by many of the United Order members on the matter of independent organization. We had others of this same society that were strong in their faith of the need of one craft organization and, be it recorded to their credit, their persistent work brought about the meeting of representatives from the two wings of the craft societies with the result that it was agreed to amalgamate the Brotherhood and United Order, thereby giving to the country one National organization of carpenters to be known as the U. B. of C. and J. of A. The word "united" was taken from the title of the old United Order and added to the title of the Brotherhood, which then read "United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." At our Detroit convention in 1888 this work was ratified and about 7,000 of the United Order members became a part of the U. B. They were also represented at the said convention by delegates. The writer was honored by presiding at the conferences, also the convention which resulted in accomplishing this most important amalgamation. The result of which has played no small part in the progress of the carpenters of this country. I was privileged during the time to meet and make lifelong friends of many of the New York craftsmen, and prominent among them at that time, and one who didn't spare his energy to unite the carpenters under one National head, was our present G. S., Frank Duffy. He, back in that age, was the same strong, energetic, hustling character that we find him today, and much credit is due him for the aid he personally furnished in bringing the two sides together. The consummating of this important part in our history soon demonstrated its profitableness to our entire membership, as our progress from that time on was onward and upward. It also placed us in the enviable position of being classed as the strongest numerically of any of the trade organizations on this continent. Through this fact we were looked upon as the division of the labor army to step to the front, enter the firing line and strike the blow that was destined to mark an era of advanced civilization in the interest of the toiling masses.

The delegates at the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, held Dec. 10, to 14, inclusive, 1889, through the recommendations of Bro. Gompers, who, appreciating that the time was ripe to start a progressive campaign looking to the putting in operation of the eight-hour work day, this recommendation was entrusted to a special committee. I was honored by representing the U. B.; also served as secretary of the said committee. In considering this progressive step it was agreed that existing conditions would not justify the hope that at this time all the crafts were properly prepared to successfully enforce the eight-hour sys-

tem on the first of May, 1890, although many of the trades were then ready, and many more would be by the time specified for the inauguration of this, the greatest of industrial reforms. It was therefore recommended that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. should have power to select such trade or trades from those affiliated with the A. F. of L. as should in their judgment be best prepared to achieve success. It was also recommended that all trades affiliated with the A. F. of L. not now working the eight-hour day, or between whom and their employers existing contracts may prevent, shall appoint committees to confer with their employers and, if possible, secure a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day. This movement had been prepared for by enlisting the sympathy of business men and there were many of these who, as investors, felt the need of doing away with the fluctuating industrial conditions. The sympathy of ministers of the Gospel and economic thinkers was also sought, and many of them, in considering the philosophy of the trades union movement, willingly gave their aid and influence in aiding on this humane work. In the conclusion of this report the workers received a strong inspiration. This conclusion read: "In this movement towards the emancipation of labor there is no such word as 'fail.'" The longing hearts of the underpaid and unemployed beat responsive to our demand. Women weary of life and children robbed of the sweet delights of childhood groan and cry under the heavy burdens of remorseless poverty. Age unduly hastened by ill-requited toil, trembling in want, pray for our success. The monarchical and industrial serfs of Europe look toward these shores with aspiring hopes that here, where men are sovereign in political power, they may be freemen in their economic and social relations. This movement for less hours of toil, more hours of leisure and more wealth for wealth producers, is co-extensive with civilization. To the trades unionists of Great Britain and Europe marching shoulder to shoulder with us, we need the exultant shout of greeting and all hail. To all who love liberty and are loyal to the principles of free government; to all who look forward to an increased wealth more widely distributed; to all lovers of the human race everywhere; to union men and to those not now under the banner of organized labor, we appeal, in the name of justice and humanity, of increased wealth and diminished poverty, to concentrate their energy upon the single issue of the reduction of the hours of labor. In this same year, although the labor movement of the two continents was in no way connected other than through natural sympathy, there was manifested a world-wide movement on the question of an eight-hour work day. In Germany the demand for eight hours had been voiced by a strike of nearly a hundred thousand laborers which showed sufficient clearness of purpose and directness of action that the Emperor, leading capitalists and statesmen formally recognized it as a legitimate question demanding immediate consideration. In England they had reached the nine hour and a half and were asking for a reduction to eight

per day. The same movement took definite form in France and Belgium. It was conceded as a truism by some of the ablest minds back in this age that the country whose laborers are compelled to work the greatest number of hours to earn a living, and hence have the least time for social, moral, intellectual and political development, cannot permanently keep at the head of civilization. The Executive Council of the A. F. of L., in conference, with instructions handed down by the Boston convention on the question of selecting the trade or trades best fitted, made a choice of the U. B. to take the position in the advanced column of the labor army, with the assurance of supplying the ammunition needed to defend the struggle for the eight-hour day. We accepted the commission, and on May 1, 1890, after months spent in training and disciplining our forces to a realizing sense of the immensity and importance of the trust imposed on us, we entered the firing columns. How well we did our duty was defined in the report of the special committee on eight hours at the tenth annual convention of the A. F. of L. held at Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8-13, 1890. In looking over this report we find the following, and it being applicable even to this age other parts than that referring to the U. B. will be used. Standing on this vantage ground of success achieved upon our own chosen field of battle, and looking backward, we see the marshalled forces of our brave volunteers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, ready for battle. A grand division of the Grand Army of Labor, moving to the music of the union, from town to town, from city to city, from State to State, bearing aloft the banner of Eight Hours and Higher Wages. The scene of that glorious day of May 1, 1890, witnessed not the blood-stained fields that have ever marked the armed and marshalled forces that have contended for conquest and dominion, not desolated homes or ruined cities, but in its path were blooming flowers, prosperous cities and happy homes. Before our ever marching host stands hope with welcome cheer and love with outstretched arms; and in our wake not desolate homes and ruined cities, but homes made happy and cities crowned with increasing power, our spoils not captive slaves or men made subjects to the tyrant's will, but captured hours. Our conquest, self-control; more hours reduced from wage enslaving toil; more hours for home; more hours for brother man; more wages and more wealth. To all who have added in the triumph of organized labor the American Federation of Labor tenders its most hearty thanks, and summons them anew to grander fields of action. Eight hours is no mere party cry; no shibboleth of faction. It is the voiced instinct of the human race. Eight hours means more than two hours released from toil—more than the advance of wages by an enlarged market for our labor. It means the scientific, economic, peaceful solution of the labor problems along the lines of industrial development. It means more wealth today and more tomorrow, the added wealth keeping pace with the increased value of each hour of toil. The hours of

labor being reduced to the minimum, and the wealth of the labor being increased to the maximum, the eight-hour movement of today will make the six-hour movement easier in the future. It means more wealth for toilers and less wealth for spoilers. Grand as have been the achievements of the past, glorious as were the successes of the eight-hour movement of 1890, we summons the wage-workers of America to bear aloft the banner upon whose folds is inscribed our battle cry: "Eight Hours and Higher Wages." Forward and onward, members of every division of the Grand Army of Labor. Forward and onward to victory!

This report concluded by indorsing the recommendations of the Executive Council in naming the Miners as the second division to do battle in defense of the short-hour day, and the history of the Miners' organization is replete with the glory and successes of this struggle. If we can look back to those days and reasonably consider the importance of the contests waged and the results achieved—first the Carpenters, then the Miners—and that from the reputations made and the victories won. There, two branches of the labor movement became at this time the two strongest numerically of the trades unions on this continent. The contests waged by the U. B. membership for the short-hour day in 1889 and 1890 acted as a wonderful stimulus in the work of organization, for at the end of this period we had 704 local unions under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood, with 77,596 enrolled members, and what was considered at the time a magnificent roster of 53,769 beneficial members, a net gain in the two years of 259 new unions, and 25,353 new members, a gain of 39 per cent. in new unions and 36 per cent. in membership. This placed the United Brotherhood in the front ranks of labor organizations. It was conceded at this time that the U. B. represented the largest and most powerful organization, numerically, of any special trade in the whole civilized world. In 1890, 132 strikes were won, involving 57,420 carpenters, union and non-union men, and we lost eight strikes, involving about 2,300 carpenters. In 1889 we won 78 strikes out of 82 we engaged in. The following shows the number of cities involved in trade disputes in 1889 and 1890 and the results:

	1889	1890
Strikes for higher wages..	10	14
Strikes for eight hours a day	1	42
Strikes for nine hours a day	63	81
Strikes for shorter hours Saturday	6	7
Against reduction of wages	2	..
Total	82	144
The result:		
	1889	1890
Number of strikes won	78	132
Number of strikes lost	2	8
Number of strikes compromised ..	2	4
Total	82	144

In four years, 1887, 1888, 1889 and 1890, the wages of carpenters advanced, in 413 cities, 25 to 75 cents per day, which amounted to five and a half millions of dollars per year more wages to the carpenters in those

places. This splendid showing of our organized efforts on the lines of increased wages could largely be traced to the decrease in the hours of toil; nor did it benefit us alone, but it created an enlarged market for our labor and the labor of others. It furnished the investing class with a better and more profitable business. The hours of labor had been reduced up to the latter part of 1890 to eight hours per day in 36 cities, and to nine hours per day in 234 cities, not to count 260 cities which recognized the rule of eight or nine hours a day on Saturday. This reduction in the hours of labor alone gave employment to 7,300 more carpenters than would otherwise have been employed had it not been for the existence of the United Brotherhood. The contests necessary to these grand achievements established the undoubted rights to organization. Every gain in this age had to be contested for, and why, simply because the Carpenter Builders, who held, and reasonably so, their right to stand together for mutual strength and protection, denied to the workers this same right, to unite for the same ends, and positively refused to hold any conference with them in their organized capacity, or with their representatives. The union men had this truth forced upon them, that their liberty could only be preserved by using the force of their organization to get more liberty.

This closes a brief sketch of the early history of the United Brotherhood covering its first ten years of existence, and Brothers, I feel safe in saying that you agree with me in the fact that to the old veterans that steared the old ship Brotherhood through the troubled waters of the time, encountering the dangerous reefs and obstacles on the line of prejudice, malice and numerous lands of opposition will be justified in relapsing into a reminiscent mood in their declining years and tell the stories of the period covered in this sketch to those who take up the work where they are compelled to drop it. To this happy work of widening the horizon of existence for millions of human beings who are occupying places on Mother Earth, and to the millions who are to come, this elevation in the standing, of living, the making of happier and better homes is a work that should enthuse all men and bring out their hearty co-operation. The good we have done and the good we may do should prompt us to be alert and watchful and, like a careful and zealous pilot, each would steer his own ship safely through the channel studded with rocks, shoals and eddies, even though contrary winds made the waters rough and angry; and thus each, alive to the general interest, doing his own work faithfully and well. In this way our principles would be cared for and brought safely through into quiet and peaceful waters. My "slogan" would be, "Awake, ye sleepers, and arouse to action. Let not the good old ship of Labor Organization flounder and go down through your inactivity, selfishness or drowsiness."

Trade union is the agency that makes every man or woman attached to it a sharer in the strength of a great power.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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STATE LIFE BUILDING, - INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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General Treasurer
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First Vice-president
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WM. A. DEYL, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

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cisco, Cal.

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Barre, Pa.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 15 Redfield St., New Haven,
Conn.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minne-
apolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Ex-
ecutive Board must be sent to the General
Secretary.



A. S. and U. B. Trade Agreement Ex-
tended.

The "Trade Agreement" provided in
the Strasser decision for the observ-
ance of the Amalgamated Society and
the United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners, expiring on December 31,
1904, and the decision now being be-
fore the entire membership of the
Amalgamated Society for a referen-
dum vote, by suggestion of the conven-
tions of both organization, the "Trade
Agreement" has been extended until
January 1, 1906, or until such time as
an agreement on the terms of amalga-
mation may be reached.

Attention, Please.

Local Unions and members will
please take notice that the General
Office having supplied each local union
and each delegate to the Mil-
waukee Convention with a copy of the
Convention Proceedings, extra copies
will be sent to local unions or mem-
bers applying for same on the re-
ceipt of the sum of 18 cents per copy,
10 cents being the price of book and
8 cents for postage.

Reports on discussion on acceptance
of G. E. B. report will be furnished
local unions and delegates later.

The entire human society is inter-
ested in and benefited by the work of
unionism, which will accomplish re-
sults of immense social advantage.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Meeting of the Board of Govern-
ors of the S. B. T. A.

Chicago, Oct. 10, 1904.

The Board of Governors of the Struc-
tural Building Trades Alliance held a meet-
ing in the Briggs House at 10 a. m., as
per the decision of the last convention, and
owing to the inability of the hotel to fur-
nish suitable quarters, the secretary was
instructed to procure accommodations in
some other hotel or suitable place.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet
at the call of the secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting opened at 3:30 in Hotel Kaiser-
hof on the call of the secretary, all mem-
bers of the Board answering roll call.

On motion it was agreed that the hours
of meeting would be from 10 a. m. to 12
m. and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m., these ar-
rangements being made in order to accom-
modate the resident members of the Board,
who stated the nature of affairs of their
organization were such as to debar them
meeting at hours other than above. Bro.
Wm. Huber, president of the United Broth-
erhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and Bro.
H. A. Stemburgh, secretary-treasurer of
the International Hod Carriers and Build-
ing Laborers, called and were introduced
to the members of the Board, and on mo-
tion, the courtesies of the meeting were ex-
tended to the brothers.

President Buchanan read a statement
concerning the Alliance that appeared in
the Chicago Inter Ocean, and suggested the
advisability of the Board interviewing the
management of the paper to the end that
a refutation of the alleged charges and
false impression created would be made.
The Board of Governors, concluded, how-
ever, to defer action until a later session
of the Board.

Adjournment was taken until 10 a. m.
Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, October 11, 1904.

MORNING SESSION.

Meeting opened at 10:30 a. m. with all
members present.

The question of inviting eligible trades
to join the Alliance was discussed at con-
siderable length, but the trend of opinion
was that the question of sending invita-
tions should be deferred until the jurisdic-
tion claims of the affiliated trades had been
disposed of, in accordance with the deci-
sion of the Indianapolis convention.

Secretary reported that neither the con-
vention nor the Board of Governors had
fixed a charter fee for local alliances, and
suggested the advisability of the Board
making a decision upon the same. An
opinion was expressed that it would be in-
advisable to change the policy of the Al-
liance insofar as levying any tax upon lo-
cal alliances, but that since some charge
was necessary in order to cover the cost
of establishing local bodies, the charter fee
should be fixed at ten dollars (\$10.00),
and a motion to establish a charter fee of
ten dollars (\$10.00) was thereupon agreed
to.

On motion it was further agreed that
not more than twenty-five constitutions be
furnished local alliances chartered by the
Structural Building Trade Alliance.

Bro. Wm. Huber, president of the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,
again called and presented his respect to
the Board of Governors, accompanied by
Bro. Wm. Schard and Bro. Chas. Dold.

The hour of adjournment having ar-
rived, the chairman declared an adjourn-
ment until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting opened at 2 p. m., all mem-
bers responding to roll-call. The minutes
of the previous meeting were read and con-
curred in.

The question of jurisdiction and the
claims made by affiliated unions were con-
sidered at length, and the Chair stated as
his opinion that consideration of the jurisdic-
tion claims could not legally be taken
up, since the secretary had not consulted
the affiliated trades in reference to their
disputes, as in line with a resolution passed
by the Indianapolis convention, requiring
all affiliated unions to endeavor to adjust
any disputes through the agency of a prop-
erly appointed committee.

The consensus of opinion, however,
seemed to be that the Board of Governors
had been convened largely to determine the
question of jurisdiction of affiliated unions,
and a motion to consider and adjust, if
possible, jurisdiction claims as submitted
was finally agreed to.

The secretary read a telegram received
from W. J. Brown, president of the Inter-
national Union of Bricklayers and Masons,
as follows:

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 11, 1904.

Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Hotel Kaiserhof, Chi-
cago, Ill.

Sincerely wish deliberations will be con-
ducive of much good. Believe good offices
should be tendered disputants in New York.

(Signed) W. J. BOWEN.

On motion the telegram was received and
ordered filed, and the suggestion to tender
the friendly offices of the Alliance in or-
der to adjust the pending trouble in the
city of New York in the building trades
was concurred in, and the secretary in-
structed to communicate with the interested
parties as early as possible.

On motion, the secretary was instructed
to notify the Bricklayers' International
Union of the action of the Alliance.

Claims of jurisdiction of unions affiliated
with the Alliance were then taken up as
follows:

The International Union of Steam En-
gineers submitted the claim for all hoisting
and portable engines on building and con-
struction work where operated by steam,
electricity, gasoline, hydraulic or com-
pressed air, including pumps, syphons, pul-
someters, concrete mixers, air compressors
and elevators where used for hoisting
building material, street rollers, steam
shovels, dinky locomotives, cableway, clam
shells, pile drivers.

On motion, the same was agreed to, and
concession of the claim accorded Interna-
tional Steam Engineers.

The claims of jurisdiction submitted by
the Bricklayers' and Masons' International
Union were referred for future considera-
tion.

The claims of jurisdiction submitted by
the Operative Plasterers' International As-
sociation were likewise referred for future
consideration.

The claim of jurisdiction submitted by
the United Association of Journeymen
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and
Steam Fitters' Helpers as follows:

—Plumbing.—

All piping for waste water leaders, soil
and vent lines.

All piping for water filters or meters, all
piping for hot and cold water used for do-
mestic and culinary purposes.

All pipe work for pumps on ice machines,
where same is used for domestic and culi-
nary purposes.

All thermostatic work in connection with
plumbing.

—Steam Fitting.—

All steam pipe work for power and heat-
ing of every description; all hot water for
heating and ventilating, and all work con-
nected with steam heating and power
plants except where lead is used.

Ice machine pipe works, whether brine
or ammonia, or any other system pertain-
ing to refrigerating purposes except the
water lines which the plumber controls,
and all air piping pertaining to power.

—Gas Fitting.—

All gas piping inside of building for
both fuel and illuminating purposes.

All fitting or hanging of fixtures for il-
luminating purposes.

All connections for stoves, fire grates,
furnaces, driers, heaters and boilers where
gas is used.

All iron pipe for electrical conduits with-
in buildings.

All iron pipe for speaking tubes.

All air pipe except sprinkler, thermostat
and power piping.

—Sprinkler Fitting.—

All fitting and hanging of pipes in build-
ings connected with the sprinklers.

All fire pump, tank or water main con-
nections used for fire protection purposes.

On motion, jurisdiction over these sub-
divisions of trade was rewarded to the
United Association, with the proviso that
the claim entered by the United Associa-
tion shall not be considered as sufficient
cause to deny the admittance of the Elec-
trical Workers to the Structural Building
Trades Alliance.

The jurisdiction claims of the Bridge
and Structural Iron Workers were submit-
ted as follows:

The erection and construction of all steel
and cast iron structures, ornamental or
otherwise, namely bridges and viaducts,
steel stacks, coal bunkers, steel grain ele-
vators and tanks, steel stand pipes, steel
water tanks, steel towers, blast furnaces,
all structural work pertaining to stoves,
and all steel or cast-iron work pertaining
to buildings, including foundation beams,
columns, beams or girders, and structural
work for safe deposit vaults, mullions steel
or cast-iron, also the wrecking of bridges,
viaducts and steel buildings; also any work
required to change or alter in field material
shipped from the shops, such as framing,
cutting, bending and drilling; elevator en-
closures, fire escapes, metal furniture, side-
walk vault light frames, stairway, metallic
lathing, rolling steel curtains, ornamental
front work (solid or shell), corrugated
sheet work when attached to steel frames;
plates, anchors, caps, corbels, light lintels,
etc. The erection and removal of all neces-
sary false work, derricks, travelers and
scaffolding, also moving and placing of
heavy machinery in bridges and buildings.

On motion, the claim of the Bridge and
Structural Iron Workers, with the excep-
tion of that covering "false work, scaffold-
ing and derricks," be concurred in, and
claim over that portion here specified was
referred to a joint conference of Carpen-
ters, Iron Workers and Laborers for ad-
justment, if possible.

The claim submitted by the Brotherhood
of Painters and Decorators, as follows:

All house, signs, pictorial, car, carriages,
machinery, ship and railroad equipment
painting, decorating, paper hanging, and
preparing for same, finishing of all hard-
wood, which is done either on the job or
elsewhere, graining, glazing and setting of
all glass in wood or metal frames, varnish-
ing, enameling and gilding.

Was conceded to the organization named,
with the exception of that portion of the
claim relating to setting glass in wood, and
this point, disputed by the Carpenters, was
referred to a joint committee of the Inter-
national Unions of Brotherhood of Carpen-
ters and Joiners and Painters and Deco-
rators, for adjustment, if possible.

The claim of jurisdiction of the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as
submitted was read, but the Chair declared
the hour of adjournment as having arrived
and a suspension of consideration until
next session.

Action of the Board of Governors in re-
ference to the suggestion of the Bricklay-
ers and Masons concerning the existing
trouble in the building trades in New York
was taken up.

Wednesday, October 12, 1904.

Meeting of the Board of Governors of
the Structural Building Trades Alliance
opened at 10 a. m. with all members pres-
ent.

The minutes of the previous meeting
were read and approved.

At this juncture the claims of the juris-
diction of the Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners were taken up, as follows:

Jurisdiction extends over all men en-
gaged in putting up all kinds of wood
mouldings, putting up "run" strips for
plumbers, the boxing of all pipes, cutting
for all water, gas and steam pipes, and
valves passing through floors, joists or
partitions, where coming in contact with
wood, also the setting of all woodwork in
toilet rooms.

Fastening on all wood cleats to iron
work, cutting up and hanging all rough
lumber between iron girders and joists for
fireproof or concrete centers. The setting
of all floor strips on cement floors.

The setting of all sash, doors, windows
and other frames made of wood. The build-
ing and setting of all centers made of
wood. Putting on of all plaster boards and
putting on all plaster grounds, also the
erection of all furrings for cornices, where
wood is used.

The building of all scaffolding where any
carpenter tools are used, the building and
construction of all derricks, the making of
mortar boards, boxes and trestles, putting
in "needles," uprights and all shoring of
buildings, raising and moving buildings,
etc.

The nailing and cutting of all wooden
stops in doors and windows, the framing

of all false work, derricks, etc., when applying to structural iron work.

On motion the claim submitted, with the exception of that portion relating to scaffolding, erection of centers for fire-proofing and boxing for concrete, be conceded to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the disputed points referred to joint conference of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Laborers.

On motion the additional claim of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as submitted under date of Oct. 11th, was included in the claim of Carpenters, and likewise referred to joint conference committee as follows:

The handling of all material used by carpenters in and around buildings, including all joists, frames and all lumber and materials used by the carpenter contractor.

The claim of jurisdiction submitted by the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers was read as follows:

Wrecking of buildings, excavating of buildings, digging of trenches, piers and foundations, holes and cassion work, lagging, sheeting of said foundations, holes and cassion work, concrete for buildings, whether foundations, floors or any other, whether done by hand or any other process, tending to masons, mixing and handling all materials used by masons (except stone setters), building of scaffolding for masons' plasterers, building of centers for fireproofing purposes, tending to carpenters, tending to mixing of all materials for plastering, whether done by hand or any other process, clearing of debris from buildings, shoring, under pinning and raising of old buildings, drying of plastering, when done by salamander heat, handling of dimension stones.

And conceded to the organization named, excepting that portion conflicting with the claims of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the points in dispute were referred to a joint conference committee of representatives of the Carpenters and Joiners and Building Laborers for adjustment, if possible.

The Board of Governors considered at length the plan of arbitration submitted to the Structural Building Trades Alliance by Vice-President Lillian, and the plan as outlined was referred to the secretary to be transcribed and copy of same given each member of the Board at the opening session on Thursday.

PLAN OF ARBITRATION.

Adopted and Recommended to Affiliated Unions and Local Alliances, by the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America.

Each trade connected with the Structural Building Trades Alliance shall be required to enter into an agreement for a certain specified period with their employers in each locality covered by the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

First. Should a dispute arise between the parties to the agreement at any time, the grievance shall be referred to a Joint Board of Arbitration, to be created and maintained as follows:

Second. Each trade under the jurisdiction of this Alliance shall appoint annually one member to serve upon the Joint Board of Arbitration, and each Association of Contractors in each trade under the jurisdiction of this Alliance shall appoint annually one member to serve upon the Joint Board of Arbitration.

Third. The appointees shall be required to create and maintain a Joint Board of Arbitration, to whom shall be referred any dispute arising in the trades covered by this Alliance where the representatives of the trade interested fail to agree on an adjustment.

Fourth. When the parties in dispute have so failed, they shall promptly report such failure to the Joint Board of Arbitration, which must be convened immediately thereafter, and the case in dispute submitted to the Joint Board for a decision.

Fifth. There shall be no cessation of work pending a reference of such dispute to the Joint Board of Arbitration, provided a meeting of the Board will be convened not later than forty-eight hours after the dispute has arisen.

Sixth. It is expressly understood that by and through the creation of a Joint Board of Arbitration, it shall be empow-

ered to insist upon an agreement being entered into between employees and employers in each trade interested; when these agreements are made, that their provisions shall be maintained inviolate; and that in the event of any trade or trades failing to enter into an agreement, it is distinctly understood to be within the power of this Board of Arbitration to prepare a form of agreement as may appear in the judgment of the Board to be best suited to the conditions of the trade involved, and this proposed agreement shall be declared the instrument of the Joint Board of Arbitration, and shall be recognized and lived up to with the same faithfulness as though the trade interested had created the same.

Seventh. Should at any time a deadlock occur on the Joint Arbitration Board, or a failure to agree upon a settlement of any dispute result, the Joint Board of Arbitration shall select an umpire under such conditions as they may decide upon, and the decision of the umpire shall be final and binding.

Eighth. For any failure of any disputant to recognize or abide by the decision rendered by the Joint Board of Arbitration, such penalty shall be imposed as the Joint Board of Arbitration may decide.

Ninth. Should a Local Union refuse to recognize or abide by the decision reached, or to bear the penalty imposed, then the International Union of the trade in dispute shall suspend or otherwise discipline such refractory local.

Tenth. Should an employer refuse to abide by a decision rendered by the Joint Board of Arbitration, or bear the penalty imposed for such refusal, the trade affected shall have the right to take such action as they may decide.

On motion, the secretary-treasurer of the Structural Building Trades Alliance was instructed to procure a bond of \$2,000, and the Structural Building Trades Alliance furnished with the same.

The representative of the Engineers decided to know whether per capita tax should be levied on members of affiliated organizations not directly connected with the construction or erection of building work, and the Chair ruled that inasmuch as the Constitution required the payment of per capita tax on all members of affiliated organizations, that such constitutional point would be accepted as the ruling of the organization.

A communication was read from Local Union 22 of the International Association of Marble Workers, asking admittance to the Structural Building Trades Alliance as follows:

Brothers Local Union 22, International Association of Marble Workers, hereby make application to the Structural Building Trade Alliance.

Trusting the same will receive favorable consideration.

(Signed) JAS. CARDEN, Sec'y.

On motion, the communication was ordered received and filed and the secretary instructed to notify the union in question that the Alliance does not provide for the admission of local bodies to membership.

Reverting to the question of inviting eligible trades to join the Alliance, the Board of Governors, on motion, decided to extend an invitation to the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

Consideration of this question provoked considerable debate, in which many suggestions were made covering invitations to building trades not already identified with the Alliance. The consensus of opinion, however, seemed to favor extending no other invitation until applications were made by such unions as desired to identify themselves with the Alliance.

The question of seating non-affiliated trades in local alliances was taken up again by the Board, and after a very lengthy and general debate participated in by every member, the following motion was finally prevailed:

Moved, that no trade be admitted to the Structural Building Trades Alliance. On roll-call Buchanan, Kirby, Lillian and Hanahan voted aye, and Spencer and Bainbridge voting no.

It was further moved that any local union admitted to a local alliance whose international is not affiliated with the Structural Building Trades Alliance shall be required to pay the constitutional per

capita tax of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

Hanahan raised the point of order that the constitution does not impose a per capita tax on local unions, that, therefore, the motion in his judgment was out of order. The Chair ruled the point not well taken. Hanahan thereupon took an appeal from the chair, and another roll-call resulted in Buchanan, Kirby and Lillian supporting the ruling of the chair, while Bainbridge, Hanahan and Spencer voted to sustain the point raised by Mr. Hanahan, as against the Chair. The decision of the Chair was therefore declared sustained. It was finally moved as a substitute for motions previously prevailing relating to the meeting of local unions in local alliances, that locals of non-affiliated unions be admitted to local alliances at the discretion of the Alliance, but that the claim for jurisdiction of such non-affiliated trades must be submitted to the General Board of Governors at the first meeting of that body after such admission of local unions in local alliances, when the claim must be decided as in the case of affiliated trades, and a per capita tax charged against the Local Unions thus admitted, in accordance with the constitution.

The Board, having sat in continuous session since 10 a. m., thereupon took a recess at 3:30 until Thursday.

MORNING SESSION.

Thursday, October 13th, 1904.

The Board of Governors of the Structural Building Trades Alliance convened at 10 a. m. in regular form, with all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and an error appearing in relation to a deadlock having occurred on a ruling of Chairman Buchanan in the previous meeting, the minutes were ordered corrected to read that since the majority did not vote on roll call against sustaining the chairman, the decision of the chair, according to Roberts' rules of order, was declared to be sustained. The minutes were otherwise approved.

The plan of arbitration submitted by Vice-President Lillian at a previous meeting was presented and the board, after adding the last four additional sections to the plan, approved and adopted it as the arbitration plan of the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

In order to set the plan of arbitration before the contractors in the various trades, it was, on motion, resolved that each member of the Board of Governors be instructed to invite the prominent employers in the different trades affiliated with the Alliance to a conference at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the rooms of the Builders' Association, and the secretary stood instructed to procure sufficient copies of the plan to furnish each contractor and member present, in order to acquaint them fully with the nature of the intended arbitration arrangements as adopted.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with the press of the city in order to secure the publication of such matters of interest that should be made public, and of which the press had heretofore failed to give proper notice.

On motion, the question of adopting a uniform working card or monthly button was not concurred in, it being the opinion of the Board that local alliances should use their own discretion as to the adoption of a working card or button.

The Indianapolis convention having instructed the Board of Governors to set a date on which to hold the next convention of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, the Board decided to fix the date on the third Monday of May, 1905.

By unanimous consent, the secretary of the Alliance was empowered to arrange for the time and place of the next meeting of the Board of Governors, when matters of importance were sufficient to warrant the Board in assembling.

It was further unanimously agreed that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a financial statement covering the receipts and expenditures of the Alliance, and include the same in the minutes to be furnished each member after adjournment.

At 2:10 p. m. the Board took an adjournment until 2 p. m. Friday, to meet in conference with the employers, who express a willingness to meet in order to consider the plan of arbitration herein set forth.

Friday, October 14, 1904.

The meeting of the Board of Governors opened at 4:30 p. m., all members answering roll call.

The meeting was convened to consider what steps should be taken to place the plan of arbitration of the Structural Building Trades Alliance before the contractors of the several trades affiliated with the Alliance, since the contractors whom the Board of Governors had conferred with at the arranged meeting of the afternoon had failed to indicate a plan of general adoption.

While expressing their general approval of the plan submitted and commending most highly on the observance of a similar plan by many of the trades in Chicago, it was conceded that they were not in a position to speak for their National Associations and preferred to permit the Structural Building Trades Alliance to work out a general plan of adoption, promising meanwhile to use their efforts to secure such general adoption.

On motion the secretary was instructed to correspond with the National or International Associations of Employers and submit a copy of the Arbitration Plan and arrange a joint conference of a committee of one from each trade identified with the Alliance, for the purpose of negotiating a National agreement between the interested trades and their employers and adopting the Plan of Arbitration as adopted by the Structural Building Trades Alliance.

The secretary then read an application from the International Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers as follows:

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 13th, 1904.

Mr. Wm. J. Spencer, Gen. Sec'y-Treas. Structural Building Trades Alliance, Box 7, Dayton, Ohio:

Dear Sir and Brother—After giving the organization of the Structural Building Trades Alliance of America careful consideration, we desire to make application and in accordance with the Constitution we are enclosing you a copy of the jurisdiction and classification of work belonging to the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

We request you to give this consideration, and should the application meet with the approval and the requirements of your organization, we will, upon receipt of notice of the acceptance of this application, forward the required initiation fee to cover the same.

Trusting you will let me hear from you on this matter as soon as possible, wishing your organization success, thanking you for past favors, awaiting an early reply, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

H. S. Woods, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

On motion, the correspondence was received and consideration deferred until the objection relating to the composition and sheeting was more clearly defined by the applicant.

On motion the plan of amalgamation relating to the United Association and the National Fitters, as submitted by Sec'y Spencer, was endorsed. The same being similar to that under which the amalgamation was effected between the German-American Typographical and the International Typographical Union.

Pres. Balhorn of the Brotherhood of Painters, who was present, made a statement relative to the necessity of extending the scope of the Alliance to permit non-affiliated trades being accepted by local alliances, especially those that are in slight conflict with existing affiliated trades, and urging the appointment of organizers as soon as compatible with the affairs of the Alliance.

The suggestions were received and referred to the next meeting of the Board of Governors.

On motion the Board took the adjournment subject to a call by the Chair for the next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. J. SPENCER, Sec'y-Treas.

It is through trade unions that the muscles of labor have been strengthened and its brain developed.

The man who is satisfied with himself doesn't want much.

The Carpenter

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INDIANAPOLIS, DEC. 1904.

The Conflict of Classes.

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

IN the conflict of classes who can accurately place the responsibility for discord, or correctly estimate the result of this gigantic struggle? The industrial situation becomes more serious year by year, and it would be unreasonable to suppose it should do so without cause.

Greed is the most active evil of all agencies in the strife between labor and capital. It is the parent body from which almost every sin of humanity has being and development.

The lust of greed, when once its poison begins to circulate in the human heart, perverts every sentiment of pity, generosity and justice. It poisons the even current of domestic felicity, and generates hate and envy among brothers and sisters of the same household; it creates strife in neighborhoods; it renders politics odious, and law a travesty on justice; it creeps into municipalities and a long suffering public must bear the result; city and government officials produce their annual crop of boodlers. Through the baneful influence of greed, religion has its Judas's, and the church its traitors. Greed is everywhere; then it is not unnatural that strife and resentment should result.

The base selfishness of a greedy spirit of monopoly has become a crime and the nation's besetting sin.

More and more the sympathies of the vast majority are aroused for the cause of the wronged. Greed grabs faster and faster, and on every hand monopoly grows more and more merciless on all within its grasp.

Who shall prophesy truly concerning this conflict of classes? Who shall say what the end shall be to this family quarrel—where, in a prosperous nation, one brother must die of privation that another may amass a fortune?

"That plenty but reproaches me
That leaves my brother bare;
Not wholly glad my heart can be
While his is bowed with care."
The blight of ignorance, poverty and

degradation has become a reproach to the cultured, refined, fastidious, besotted aristocracy of greed.

The Southland is rich in the possibilities of undeveloped resources, yet the canker of greed has already marked her for its own. Heaven help the section or the people who, for the sake of gain, will deliver their poor and helpless ones into the rapacious jaws of insatiable monopoly.

Within factory walls, bound in fetters of hopeless ignorance, the youth of the poor are shut in a living tomb.

The manufacturers' prosperity is assured at the expense of mind and body—flesh and blood of the poor white serf, whom necessity compels to serve under slavery's new regime!

Little children are sacrificed to the god of mammon, and a Christian culture makes only feeble protest. Gold-blind, our Christian people refuse to acknowledge their responsibility for others; weaker and dependent ones who are made a prey rather than a charge. Refusing to be their brother's keeper, our Christian people have persistently avoided the issue. But the situation is at last demanding attention; true disciples of a true God are at last raising a voice against injustice, and vainly seeking a remedy for what should have been prevented.

The lowest order of intelligence can be maintained at the lowest rate of expense, while improved minds and bodies would require proportionate increase in life's comforts; greed has contaminated the law-makers, and compulsory education must not be agitated. Once when the blight of slavery cursed the nation, that mighty man of the people, Abraham Lincoln, stepped from the obscure ranks of labor to be champion of the weak. In a mighty and bloody conflict, the fetters were stricken from the slave. Now, a new form of slavery exists for capital's use, and under the new regime the masters are merciless tyrants and the ignorant, wretched slaves are pauperized white people, instead of negroes.

"The boot is on the other foot,"—and every indication points to as desperate a struggle to break the chains of bondage in the new regime as the old. The masters become as irate and excited over the suggestion of emancipating the wage slave as any master of former days did over releasing the African he had bought and owned as lawful chattel.

Pessimism is a useless indulgence, but possibilities and stern realities must be acknowledged.

War is a scourge to any nation, but when time and greed ripen the industrial discontent into an irresistible passion, may the God of righteousness raise up a pure and noble defender of labor's righteous cause. May the spirit of Abraham Lincoln inspire the man of the hour to again brave the storm in the cause of liberty.

Utter indifference to the conditions that mean inevitable pauperism to a large per cent. of the masses has been the attitude of the more favored class. The tools of capital control the situation, and men are cheaper than material or machinery. Selfishness is truly the modern sin.

Surplus millions may buy the glorious title of philanthropist, and the

applause of a toadying society, but the multitude who have become poorer and poorer while the surplus millions accumulated are not deceived by the renowned generosity of so-called philanthropists. As well expect the rabbit that has undergone torture in the hands of the physician in the interest of medical science to feel gratitude for the favor of expert surgery that has been performed.

The rabbit was only a means to demonstrate a man's experiment; and in about the same proportion the toiler serves the capitalist in the desired capacity until unfit for work, when he may die or perchance linger in some charity hospital endowed by the capitalist. Linger in pain and poverty long enough to express gratitude for the noble, generous millionaires who pauperized men and endowed charities!

The conflict of classes is the strife of unequal forces equally determined; labor discontented and capital contemptuous and unrelenting; right oppressed, striving with might, the oppressor.

"Best he whose shoulders best endure

The load that brings relief,
And best shall be his joy secure
Who shares that joy with grief."

Whatever comes, we would prefer and hope for a perfect plan of arbitration by which all disputes might find ready adjustment. "We pass this way but once," and life seems too short and too fair to allow bitterness and strife to destroy peace; however, caution would suggest that "in union there is strength."

The Agreement Wastes Effort.

It is unnecessary for the union to exert itself to the slightest degree in an attempt to obtain an agreement which will regulate the hours, wages, etc.

The protection conceded in an agreement at all times depends upon the union's ability to present a force sufficient to resent any aggression.

If the union has strength enough to justify it in making demands and can create influence sufficient to obtain the signature of its employers, it has power enough to maintain its demands without contract and without the co-operation of any employer.

The value of an agreement can be estimated correctly by becoming familiar with the attitude of the Master Tailors in Kansas City, Mo., and in Binghamton, N. Y., where, without ever offering an excuse, they cast it aside and declared the "open" shop.

The tailors of these cities undoubtedly realize now that their years of struggling to obtain an agreement were for naught, and had they devoted the same amount of energy to organizing, the Master Tailors would not have been so hasty in taking action.

To those of the building trades who mourn the loss of an agreement this news should come to reconcile as well as convince them. The tidings of the death of that object, "agreement," should be hailed with rejoicing instead of with sorrow.

F. P. McCORMICK.

The labor movement is my only hope for democracy.—Wendell Phillips.

Self-Watchfulness.

Every man needs a certain amount of watching to do his best, and if a man does not do his best he is liable to lose his job. A workman can watch himself and by his own will stir up his energy as well as any boss, and the more he does so the less the boss will have to. Watch to make every move count; let the mind plan ahead of the hands. Employers hire men to do their best all time and estimate the cost of work upon that basis, and men engage to do their part in consideration of their wages. A man is morally bound to waste no time and to do his work right, whether the boss is looking or not. To shirk or to do work wrong is stealing, though the wrong be undiscovered.

The wealth and comfort of civilization are made by the work of the hand and brain, one as much as the other, and there is no moral reason why a carpenter should have longer hours than a banker, or that the daughter of the laborer should not have the same education in music or travel as her more favored sister of wealth—that is, if she has talent for music and is able to profit by travel. It is cruelly unjust that any man be forced by conditions that he cannot change to spend all the strength of his life in the gloom of a mine or the mud of a ditch in order to get enough food to eat and shelter that is not as good as the horse barn or the dog house of a more fortunate brother in a better section of the city.

At heart the hand worker is as good as the brain worker, but is not so well trained, hence his shortcomings are detected and in his attempt to right his wrongs he plays into the hands of the politician and makes coarse blunders which the brain worker does not. A man must watch himself, to always be reliable in the study of the political and social problems which so deeply concern him.

A man who employs many men said to the writer: "My hardest work is to find men that I can depend upon to be honest and to work for my interests all the time, whether I am on the job or not." Watch for the interests of the man who gives you employment. The more you help him to make, the more work and better wages he will be able to pay you. True, he too often allows greed to hold your wages down, forgetting that your interests are also his and that when he works you beyond your strength he also wrongs himself, but that is no reason for you to wrong him. Watch to do right by every man that employs you, and if he does not do right by you, watch for the man that will.

Watch how you spend your time and money while off duty. A man owes it to himself, to his employer and to the public to come on the job in possession of all his faculties, not weak and nervous from dissipation, nor fixed up with a "bracer." Self-watchfulness on these lines raises the character of a laborer, gives him a dignity and commands a respect that he does not now enjoy. We cannot get our rights everywhere at once, but every man can begin self-watchfulness without waiting. Watch the intent and influence of your words and

vote in the labor movement. There is a notion abroad that organized labor but waits the chance to be as tyrannical and detrimental to public welfare as the trusts and corporations that oppose, and the struggle of capital and labor sinks to the low level of brute warfare. Watch, therefore, to stand above the capitalist and politician who are sunk in the mud and misery of money getting and physical idleness and strive to escape the mental degradation of which overmuch toil makes the workingman a victim. HENRY GILLESPIE, Carpenters' Union Local 73, St. Louis, M.

THE STRIKE BREAKER.

BY ROBERT SHACKELTON,
In the Saturday Evening Post.

Very recently I was looking over a roll of names in an office in New York. There were cards contained in drawers and arranged in classified departments. So far as appearances were concerned it was precisely the same as the card catalogue of a library; but as a matter of fact it was all prepared for a very different purpose.

On each card was written the name of a man, with his address and a statement of his occupation; and often there were a few words additional, in succinct comment as to record or character. There were some six hundred machinists listed, there were about as many boilermakers, there were carpenters, teamsters, printers and men of other vocations, and there were "handy men," capable of doing divers things, best in some particular line but fit for metamorphosis. There were some 3,000 names in all, and men of widely separated localities were listed; but that room in New York represented potential organization.

In rolls such as that lies the power of the strike-breaker—a man whose class of work has but recently been established and which has still more recently reached an astonishing development.

It is a factor of singular interest, this which has so unexpectedly come to affect the relations of industry. It is too early, as yet, to gauge its final importance with much approach to certainty; but employers and employed feel an equal sense of its possible consequence, an equal concern in watching its further growth.

So naturally has the new development come about that it seems strange that it did not come long ago. It is a case of evolution; yet, though the processes of this evolution have been open to the sight of all, the final consummation has been unexpected.

For years the employed have been powerfully perfecting their organization. For years employers have been getting their own strength in hand. Long ago it seemed as if the lines were permanently drawn between the two, and that whenever a contest should come, developing into a strike, it would be only a question of whether employer or employed were in that particular instance the stronger.

But the new idea is to hold men in hand ready to proceed to any part of the country and prepared to take the place of strikers in any line of work; not unskilled men, picked up at ran-

dom, after a need has arisen, but men of efficiency in the particular department of work in which they are called for. For a strike of carpenters, carpenters are to be ready; if builders or boilermakers are wanted there must be builders and boilermakers to fill the gap; if a street-railway line in any city finds itself minus its employees the strike-breaker is expected to see that new motormen and conductors materialize.

And all this is very different from efforts at strike-breaking which have obtained in the past; efforts made with the help of hastily gathered and unorganized men. For the very essence of the new movement is organization, and in the most recent developments the strike-breaker retains personal command of his men and does not merely turn over so many hundreds of them where needed.

In the carrying out of his plans the strike-breaker depends upon the potency of two forces, one old and one new. The new force, hitherto latent and unsuspected, has been discovered by himself, and the old force is one which is very old indeed but which has never before been used with anything of system in such a connection.

It is within the last five years—it is practically within the past three years—that the new system definitely began its development; it is very recently that its strength has begun to be realized. Formerly employment agencies were called upon at random, and men were sought out in the highways and hedges, so to speak, and advertisements for workers were published in distant cities. As the new system develops such aids will less and less be relied upon.

Necessarily, of the men who are regularly enrolled under the new system there will always be a proportion who will be unable to respond when a call is made; but the strike-breakers believe that by far the greater number can be depended upon.

There are at least two strike-breaking bureaus in New York that have adopted the elaborate system of keeping enrolled a force who await a demand for their services; there are two in Massachusetts; there is at least one in Chicago.

At the head of one of those in New York is a man who, having served an apprenticeship with the concern to which I referred at the opening of this article, perceived a point in which the system could be importantly strengthened, and straightway set about the task.

It is he who has set the example of holding the strike-breaking force firmly under his own control, instead of being content with furnishing a certain number of men of a specified line of capability, and his example is sure to be followed, for it gives an element of centralized strength which was hitherto absent.

He not only retains command of his men, but assumes charge of matters of subsistence and daily management, and is himself the paymaster, thus bringing about an entire centralization of power. In his own case the strike-breaking efforts have thus far been applied solely in the direction of strikes of street-railway men, but there is no doubt that he, and the few others who are working along similar lines, will be ready to apply the latest

developments of the new profession in any branch of business in which their services are called for.

A small number of men are held in hand, under pay, constantly, and till a strike arises are utilized in general work as private detectives or spies, and they make a nucleus around which reinforcements can be swiftly gathered. A few corporations have begun to pay regular retainers to one or another of the strike-breaking managers, and this renders somewhat of constant expenditure possible and indeed expected. The bulk of the men relied upon are scattered through the country, and most of them, at the time a summons comes, are busied with other vocations—work which they are expected to leave, although the prospect of double pay would seem to the average man but poor compensation. But that is just the point—the men are not of the average kind!

The strike-breaker knows that there are a large number of men, even in this twentieth century, who are as eager for a time of adventure as ever were the men of the Middle Ages. A certain number of such men become regular soldiers, but to most of them an army career is distasteful, on account of too much regularity and being tied too hard and fast, or else circumstances have not been such as to turn them in the direction of an enlistment. The love of adventurous excitement, with as much as possible of freedom still retained, is the feature of their character which is to be depended upon.

These are such men as those who, in the Middle Ages and even in much later times, went from one country to another as soldiers of fortune; men such as Dugaid Dalgetty, or like those who followed the standard of Hawkwood from the territories of one prince to another, now taking part in one fight and now in another.

This principle in mankind is the ancient force which has been rediscovered and applied to their own uses by the professional breakers of strikes.

Numbers of the adventure-loving men are well-to-do; among them are some of really good education; as a class they average high as men to be depended upon to take risks and obey orders. Most of them are quite ready to leave good employment when a call comes, for the love of adventure irresistibly draws them, and as it is the "handy men" who principally form this class it can be readily understood why they have little fear of not finding other work when their services in a strike, at unusually high pay, are no longer required.

But even more interesting is the latent and unsuspected force which has been discovered and applied—the organization of the unorganized!

Workingmen are now well organized. But heretofore it has not occurred to any one to organize, in antagonism to them, those who are outside of the unions.

There are men who have been dismissed from workingmen's unions; there are malcontents; there are some who are opposed to the unions from prejudice or principle; and there is the sadder class of those who, though they have been strong union men and still

perhaps are so at heart, have found the unions unable to protect them, and, desirous of working at the trade for which they are best fitted, find themselves almost forced to join the hostile ranks—men, these, who have been active in the union cause in some strike, and afterward, when the strike is over and they have been taken back with others not so prominent, have found themselves discharged for some ostensible cause disconnected with anything for which their fellow-workers can take up their quarrel, and afterward find it impossible to find employment—for blacklisting, or what amounts to that, is an active force in certain lines. Upon this class the professional strike-breaker places great reliance, for it supplies him with a number of well-trained men.

A recent happening in the city of New York was impressively illuminative in its exhibition of the present strength of the new system, which has already taken such swift root, and in its shadowing forth of possible greater strength in the future.

A strike was threatened on the lines of the elevated railway—and it will give an impression of the present power of the unions to explain that the strike was threatened by some 400 men employed by the elevated system on account of dissatisfaction with the scale of wages announced for the employees of another system, the subway, controlled by the same capital, but which at that time had not begun operation. It would seem as if organization could go little further than for the men of one line to stand together in regard to the affairs of a line unopened. But strength was soon confronted with strength.

Silently into New York there came an army of a thousand men, each one qualified to work on an electric road. They came singly or in pairs, they came without ostentation, without the waving of banners and the flourish of trumpets. And these men came prepared to hold in their hands an important factor in the comfort of hundreds of thousands of citizens for as many days as should be necessary.

They all reported to one man, and he, like a general, saw to their organization and maintenance, their way of living, their comings and goings. There were cooks and waiters for the wants of the inner man; there were barbers for the outer. There were dormitories and cots. There was every preparation which could have been made for the maintenance of an actual army of that number of men.

It was known that at any hour the strike might be declared, and therefore it was arranged that on each of the elevated trains there were to be at least two men riding, unnoticed, as passengers, who were ready to assume the positions of motorman and guard. At the dormitories the men were drilled in the calling of the stations, and they were also drilled in the more important matter of the system signals. And thus the strike-breaker in charge of this little army was prepared to continue the operation of trains, no matter at what hour they might be deserted by the regular employees.

Nor was this all. There were preparations made for the aid of the possi-

ble injured, and there were lawyers retained, ready to proceed to the police courts, there to represent any of the strike-breaking force who might be arrested on whatever charge. Without this care the forces of the army might have been seriously depleted, especially if scenes of violence had occurred.

Now, it is probable that not every one of these details was part of the original plan of the leader. He must have adopted some suggestions made by the managers of the road. But he and other strike-breakers will doubtless make use of all of them, with new ideas additional, when the next case shall arise. As has been said, the whole thing has been a matter of development.

In this New York case strong political considerations operated to bring about a settlement, whereupon this army of a thousand folded their tents like the Arabs and stole away as silently as they had appeared.

This same man under whose command there were such thorough preparations to break the impending strike in New York, has done other similar work within the last three years, but has till now been able to keep his light under a bushel, where he fain would still have it, for publicity is not a source of strength to him. A year or so ago he took three hundred men to San Francisco in anticipation of a strike, and there, too, the strike did not take place. These new conditions, and the centralization of strength on either side, operate to make all concerned more chary of a conflict.

The men of the unions are frankly dubious as to how best to meet these new developments. They are far from admitting that there is reason for downheartedness, but they say that their own plans of action must be matured with care. Thus far, in industrial questions as in all others, development on the part of an antagonistic force has entailed a sequent counter-development, and it will be interesting to know what form the opposition will take.

A system of spies is an important part of present-day strike-breaking. Corporations admit, unreservedly, that they pay men whose business it is to join the labor organizations and keep in touch with all their proceedings, and in particular to give timely warning of any intended strike.

One large trust has for an important motto, "Avoid a strike if possible." Spies keep the managers of the mills informed; and in most cases, when a strike cannot otherwise be avoided, the mill where it is to occur is suddenly shut down, and the would-be strikers find themselves out of work without having had a chance to give voice to discontent or to formulate demands. With so many mills under its control this corporation can do temporarily without the use of any one, for the work can be turned into other channels.

On the whole, thus far the advent of the man who makes the breaking of strikes a business has operated to the discouragement of strikes; and when a strike occurs it is better to combat it by businesslike display of organized tactics than to make use of arbitrary power, and crush the industry of a

town out of existence, as was done in a Pennsylvania town on the ground that it was a "hotbed of unionism." The mills were dismantled, the machinery was moved to other cities, and not a wheel has since been turned there, not a fire has been lighted; which is a severer form of punishment than even the most successful of strike-breakers has either the power or the desire to inflict.

The old-fashioned way of meeting a strike was for the owners to lock the mills, or shut down the works, and then for both parties to do a minimum of negotiation and a maximum of waiting, till at length one side or the other was tired and surrendered at more or less discretion.

But with the growth of business there came to the operators of large concerns a realizing sense of the magnitude of their loss by cessation of work, and so the putting to work of outside men was attempted.

That there are always tens of thousands out of work, or even hundreds of thousands, was the mainstay of this system, and men were gathered from all quarters; and some years ago a feature which plays a prominent part in the most recent strike-breaking began to be observed—that of segregating the men and providing them with food and quarters.

But the present-day strike-breakers utilize a radically different principle in their disregard, so far as possible, of men who are out of work, and their reliance upon such as are somewhere employed. They know that many an individual of most admirable character may be out of work, and with no fault of his own; but when they need to recruit hundreds they fear to recruit them from the idle. Anomalous though it seems, they trust to men who are to leave other employment. This feature clearly differentiates the strike-breaking bureau from the employment agency.

As part of the new system, there are corporations who have an understanding by which they are to aid one another with men in case of a strike. It has been said that they frankly lend, from one city to another, trusted employees who are entirely in the interests of the employers. This is strenuously denied by certain corporations that have been confronted with the charge; but it is a fact that although men are not actually lent, which would give great offense to the unions and needlessly aggravate ill-feeling, there is with some companies a system under which certain men may resign their places, for two weeks or a month at a time, and then—entirely by accident, of course—these men are soon working as strike-breaking employees in another city.

There are at least 15,000 men now enrolled at the headquarters of the strike-breakers. One bureau alone makes claim to the names of more than that, but rivals say that this must certainly be a premature estimate, as the system has not been in force sufficiently long to gain so many men who can be soberly relied upon. However that may be, the system promises to expand rapidly, and any premature estimate of today is likely to seem very small a few years hence.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN GERMANY,

As Seen by a Commissioner of the London Times.

The German factory system, the right of controlling which in the interests of the employed is recognized and regulated by the Government, is made the subject of exhaustive study by a commissioner of the London Times.

The most stringent regulations are those affecting children and women; and herein the state clearly has in view the interests of the community, as represented by the employed. Children may not be employed under the age of thirteen, and at that age only if they are no longer liable to attend school, a condition which is decided by the school inspector. For such children—that is, those from thirteen to fourteen years old—the hours are limited to six a day, with half an hour's interval for meals.

At fourteen boys and girls may go into the factory in large numbers; but up to sixteen they are called "young persons" or (together with those under fourteen) "youthful workers" and are subject to special regulations. The number of "young persons" employed in 1901 was 325,912. They may not be employed for more than ten hours a day, nor on Sundays and holidays, nor during the hours appointed for religious instruction, for confirmation, confession and communion, nor in certain specified trades; their working day must not begin earlier than 5:30 a. m., nor continue later than 8:30 p. m.; they must have an hour's pause at midday and half an hour both in the forenoon and in the afternoon, unless their working day is not more than eight hours, and no continuous spell exceeds four hours. During the pauses any participation in the work of the factory is forbidden, and even to remain in the rooms is allowed only when their own department of the work is brought to a complete standstill or it is impossible for them to go elsewhere.

Women must not be employed between 8:30 p. m. and 5:30 a. m.; on Saturday and on the eve of a holy day they must not be employed after 5:30 p. m. Their daily hours of employment must not exceed eleven on ordinary days or ten on Saturday and on the eve of a holy day. They must have at least an hour's pause at midday, and those who have a household to look after may claim an extra half hour. The number of women over sixteen employed in 1901 was 847,386, of whom 310,211 were under twenty-one.

Wherever women and youthful workers are employed in a factory the employer must give written notice to the police, stating the nature of the employment and the hours of work.

Every factory must have a set of rules hung up in an accessible place in each department, stating the hours of work, the time and manner of paying wages, the length of notice required for terminating employment and the conditions which render notice unnecessary, and particulars of punishments, including fines and the objects to which they will be applied. Punishments which wound self-respect or offend against morality are inadmissible. The factory rules are

legally binding on employer and employed; but before they are issued opportunity must be given to adult workers to express their views, and the rules, with any written objections, must be submitted within three days of issue to the factory inspector, who may order amendments if the rules are not in accordance with the law or with special regulations. All fines must be applied to the benefit of the factory workers, and generally go to the sick fund.

German factory buildings are substantial structures. In the most modern steel is used. The floors are sound, dry and clean. The rooms are lofty, amply provided with window space and generally lighted from the roof also. The practice of having several stories one above the other is rare except in textile mills, and then the number of stories seldom exceeds three. What is so common in the United States, namely, a weaving shed on the ground floor with other rooms above it, and the shed consequently pitch dark, is rarely seen. The Germans appear to have grasped the fact that work is better done in a good than in a bad light, and great care is taken to secure it. Ventilation is also well managed.

But the most striking feature of German factories is their clean, orderly and well-kept condition. These qualities seem to be universal, and they extend to the dirtiest and most untidy departments. The foundry is the severest test. It is usually a scene of dirt and disorder, unmitigated by any attempt to be tidy and aggravated by an atmosphere heavy with smoke and gloom. The German foundries are a revelation. They are as clean and well kept and almost as light as any other shop. The remarkable order maintained is systematic, and in a large measure intended to promote the prevention of accidents.

Outside the rooms German factories are well provided with sanitary, washing and dressing accommodation. The workmen are cleanly and careful in their habits. They generally keep a working suit of clothes before and after work. Consequently lockers are provided. Baths are common, particularly shower baths with hot and cold water, and in summer they are much used. German employers do a good deal for their people. They provide many comforts and conveniences for them apart from sick funds and savings banks. It is common to find a number of things done for the people. They have dining-rooms with or without canteens. As a rule the people prefer to bring their own food and have it heated up. Then there are further developments. The dining-room has probably a library and a piano; it is used for meetings, games and choir practices. This nearly approaches the full-fledged model factory.

Good qualities, like good steel knives, grow dull of edge unless they are used.

After all it seems that experience is the only sure teacher. In many instances the new unionist either does not know or will not profit by the experience of the older and now successful unions.—Cigar Makers' Journal.



This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.
Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

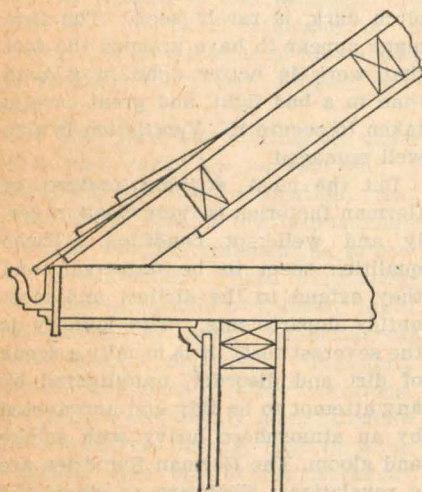
Gutter-Stop at Gables.

BY W. C. B. RANDOLPH.



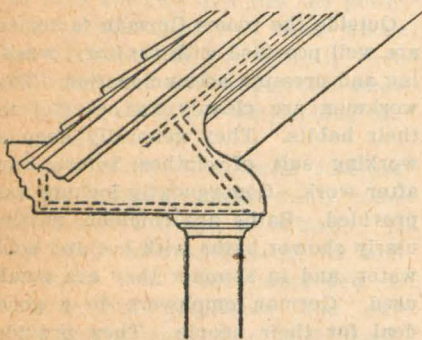
METHOD of stopping gutters at gables is given, which, it is believed, will be found very simple, artistic and satisfactory.

In Fig. 1 a section of the frame, gutter and cornice is shown. The gutter is cut off the same length as



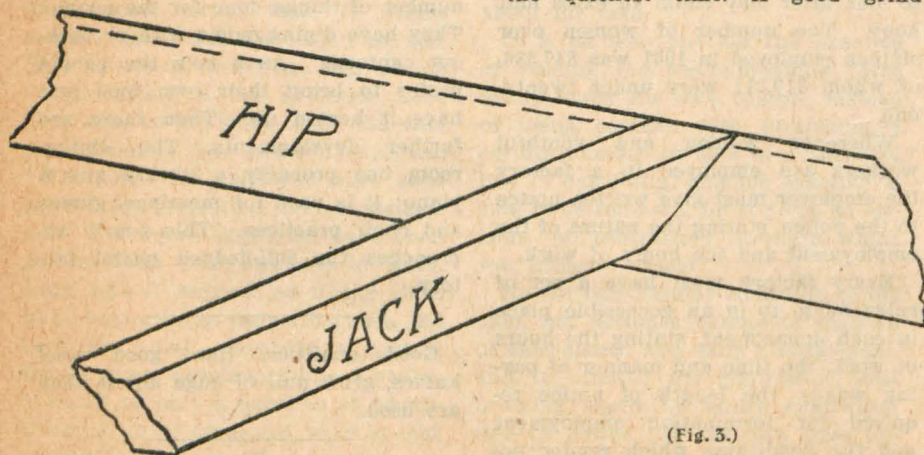
(Fig. 1.)

the look-outs. Take a piece of stuff the same thickness as the fascia and 12 inches wide and about 24 inches long; place it against the cornice it



(Fig. 2.)

is to cover, as shown in Fig. 2, giving the same margin below the plancia as



(Fig. 3.)

the fascia, get the position of the gutter and mark some figure that will be a little larger than the gutter and cove. The other end should be a little longer than will take in the bed mold returned around the corner-

board. Cut a suitable figure on this end, large enough to cover the short piece of placia as per dotted lines in Fig. 2, and now cut away the surplus part of the piece at the top on a line with the top of the fascia, and you have it ready to nail on. The gutter, however, should be thoroughly coated with white lead before the piece is fastened so that it will be perfectly water-tight.

The crown-mold is returned against this piece, as seen in Fig. 2, and the shingles are cut to allow them straddling the figured piece.

The placia must be pieced out in width to take in the corner-board and the whole stopped up by a piece indicated by the dotted lines, which will also receive the bed-mold and frieze.

A quick way to get the backing line of hips is shown in Fig. 3. Take a short jack and tack it onto the hip, as shown in Fig. 3, which is its working position, and take your square or anything that is straight and place it on the top of the jack so that the end is plumb over the center of the hip. Now measure down from the end of the straight-edge to the center of the hip, and this distance will be the amount you will have to take off in backing the hip, as shown by the dotted line in Fig. 3.

This method will answer for any pitch roof, and is so quick and accurate that it is not necessary to try to remember a complicated rule.

Tool Grinding.

Though probably no workshop tool pays better for the care bestowed upon it or affects the work of the entire shop more than the grindstone, it is almost an exceptional occurrence to find a good stone, properly hung, running true and in perfect order. The shop stone generally has a trough beneath it to hold the water, and, being usually left with a portion of its edge immersed, that part becomes softer than the remainder, and the stone wears unevenly. The out-of-doors' grindstone soon becomes a worthless wreck from the effects of the weather, the sun's rays warping the wooden frame and making the stone itself too hard for use. Every employer of edge tools should endeavor to get a grindstone that will do its allotted work well and in the quickest time. A good grind-

stone, to replace one that is hard and flinty, is always a paying investment.

A writer on the economic conduct of workshops recommends that a bad grindstone should be broken up, as the best means of saving time and trouble and earning the thanks of those who would otherwise have to use it.

Although the applications of a grindstone are limited in its sphere it acts to perfection, and does that work which can not be executed by the planer, lathe or milling machine. No machine or process has yet been devised to supersede the grindstone, and improvement has not added to, nor invention displaced, this primitive tool. True, science has produced artificial compounds which take the place of the original natural stone and are often used advantageously, but they are new only in the method of manufacture. Only those who have used a good stone, properly mounted, with its edge running as true as a turned wheel, can appreciate the value of a grindstone, and only such a stone can be applied to fine work. Those who have worked only at a lumpy, badly-kept stone can not form a just estimate of the value of grindstones as applied to the production of the edges of tools in hardened steel. Artificial grindstones are made by binding together silicious particles with silicate of lime, and the process of manufacture is this: Silicate of soda, which is a kind of water glass, is first made by dissolving flints with caustic alkali. Silicious sand of fine and even grain is then mixed with the plastic mass, and the whole is molded to the proper shape. In some cases the stone is treated chemically to render it hard; hydraulic pressure is employed to solidify the material. Some stones acquire their hardness by simple exposure to the atmosphere. According to the fineness of the grains of sand used the texture of the stone is modified, and emery may be used in its stead, resulting in a grindstone of exceptionally good quality; and these artificial stones are in many cases cheaper than the natural stone to quarry and shape, which necessitates the expenditure of considerable time, sometimes with a useless result.

Other kinds of artificial stones have been made in which the grit is held together by various hard-setting cements, but those resulting in a plaster-like surface are of little use, lacking as they do the sharp, cutting properties of the natural stone. Emery and sand are mixed with various substances with a view to obtaining a useful whetstone; clay is used in a plastic state, and then baked with the cutting material incorporated in it; shellac and similar substances have the admixture made while they are liquefied by heat. The following recipes for artificial grindstones have been published: Melt one part of shellac, and add to it three times the quantity of washed silicious sand; emery may be used instead of sand. Boiled linseed is said to form an all-sufficient agglutinant, and merely requires to be subjected to the influences of the air after the abrading material has been mixed with it. When the mass approaches solidity it is subjected to pressure in molds and finally hardened by heating. It would be impossible to give a list of the numberless formulae which have been tried with varying success in the manufacture of emery wheels, which have now taken a very prominent place in tool grinding. Laps made of soft metal, such as lead and copper, are very extensively used for grinding tools of peculiar form. The metal lap

is turned to the desired shape, and is then charged with emery, or some other abradent, and oil; the particles become imbedded in the surface of the soft metal, and make of it a "grindstone" which preserves the shape originally given to it and requires to be continually supplied with fresh cutting material in its powdered form. Similarly, disks of wood are used, and to coat the edge of one with glue, and while that is yet soft to press emery into it by rolling the disk in some powder, is an expedient for quickly obtaining a substitute for a grindstone, and it answers its purpose for a time.

The natural grindstone is, however, the one which generally does duty in the mechanics' workshop. Small stones are sometimes used on a spindle and driven between the lathe centers, but this is a practice to be most emphatically condemned. A treadle motion is much preferable to a crank handle, as this necessitates the services of two persons to grind nearly everything. Even the most simple tool requires, as a rule, the use of both hands to guide it on the stone, but when it is attempted to turn the crank handle with one hand and hold the tool with the other, owing to the motion of the body, in all but very small stones, the tool can not be held still, and unsatisfactory results must be obtained. The speed at which grindstones are driven in some cases amounts to a surface velocity of three or four miles per minute, but to attain such a speed it is, of course, necessary to employ multiplying gear and steam power. For ordinary tool grinding sufficient speed is got by turning a two-foot stone as fast as convenient by a foot treadle, but when a hand crank is used the stone goes far too slow, and the remnants of a worn-out grindstone only a foot or so in diameter, sometimes to be seen in use turned with a handle of that radius, are quite unfit for any useful purpose. By putting a flywheel on the spindle and driving at a good speed such a stone might be of some use, but the trouble it would involve is not worth the saving in a new stone. The first cost of a grindstone is but a trifling consideration when the long time it will last and the amount of work that it will do are reckoned, and thus it is well to select as good a stone as can be got, as the extra cost, if any, will be amply repaid in the time saved in producing a like, and generally a better, effect with the superior stone.—The National Builder.

The Pantry as an Adjunct to the Kitchen.

In planning a home too much care cannot be given to the pantry, for here it is many unnecessary steps may be taken, many false movements made, if the place is not convenient in every detail. In most homes it is here the baking is prepared, for unless it is possible to prepare many dishes on a broad shelf in the pantry, it means that all the ingredients used must be carried from the pantry out into the kitchen to the table, and back again into the pantry when the cooking is finished.

In a most convenient pantry there is a broad shelf, sufficiently large to hold a wide bake board, this shelf being at right angles with the shelves

on which the supplies are placed, and it is possible to stand in one place while preparing a baking, and, at the most, take but a step or two to the farthest end of the shelves. In front of this shelf is a large window which gives perfect light with which to work, without straining the eyes, says a writer in a recent issue of the Housekeeper. All up and down the sides of this window small brass hooks are fastened into the wood work, and on each of these hooks is placed one utensil used in cookery. When one is at work it is possible to lift any one article without disturbing the rest, and as each article is always kept on its own screw it becomes almost a mechanical movement to reach for any article that is needed.

On the wall, at the right hand side of the bake board, is a knife rack, and all around the wood work of the door, as well as on the back of the door, more brass screws are fastened, and on these sauce pans, baking pans and larger utensils are hung, each one on a hook by itself.

The worker in this kitchen believes in saving work as much as possible, so papers are kept at hand all the time to use in various ways, and on the upper part of the pantry door is fastened a receptacle for the papers. It is very simple in construction. An oblong piece of denim is turned in on all the edges, a salvage edge being used for the top of the bag. The denim is then laid against the back of a door and tacked into place with large headed tacks. Another line of tacks down the middle divides it into two compartments, and in one side newspapers are kept, while in the other are kept paper bags of all sizes and pieces of clean white wrapping paper. The linings of all cracker and cake boxes are saved, for these may be used underneath a flat iron, as a lining for cake tins and for wrapping the various parts of a luncheon, so that one article of food will not be contaminated by the rest. There are many other uses to which these box linings may be put.

A large bake board is a home made affair, and is most convenient, since it is sufficiently large to hold all cups, bowls, and even a pan placed on the edge, so that everything is kept on the board and the shelf or table underneath is not soiled.

This bake board is made of a single piece of board 19 x 20 inches—white pine. A long cleat was placed across the back, making a kind of ledge, which holds the utensils on the board, preventing them from falling off. Two shorter cleats were nailed to the sides, and these cleats sloped down toward the front edge of the board, where they end almost even with it.

A splendid idea for pantry shelves is to use two coats of white paint—ordinary paint—and then a third, finishing coat, of white enamel. Wash the shelves with cold water as soon as the enamel dries, and then it will harden quickly. Over this place no oil cloth nor papers, but leave the shelves bare and notice the improvement; since there are no covers under which crumbs can collect, there is no encouragement for mice, the enamel is easily wiped off with a damp cloth, and with such a finish it is never necessary to clean the entire pantry

at once—it keeps clean all the time.—Carpentry and Building.

Roof Drafting and Framing.

Editor CARPENTER:

I once more beg for another space in our valuable journal for a small portion of craft on roof drafting and framing, which I believe will be of great benefit to many brothers. Also allow me to say that I shall gladly and gratuitously give further information on the subject or on framing of trusses or arches and all other framing that would be necessary to become a good framer. Brothers desiring such information may communicate, stating number and locality of local union, enclosing postage for reply, with

JNO. H. ARMSTRONG,

115 N. Chicago st., Los Angeles, Cal.

ROOF DRAFTING AND FRAMING.

First take your span or run as per D. B. in Fig. 1. Then your size as per D. C., and draw line as per C. D.,

to it the difference of it and your next greater run, as per A. D. in Fig. 1, making A. B. your second run. Then draw down your common as per A. C., then your run A. F. parallel to A. C. equal to A. B. Draw your hip line, F. C., and take the length of each of the hips, which in this draft is 31 feet 3 inches and 23 feet 6 inches, subtract the short one from the long one, then take half the remainder and measure it off on the long one as per F. G. From G. to C. will be the length of your hip which will intersect with the two pitches. All cuts can be obtained from this draft.

JNO. H. ARMSTRONG,

L. U. 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

Floor Beams Made of Concrete.

A new system of concrete flooring has recently been patented by M. Siegwart, an architect of Lucerne, Switzerland. It consists of hollow tubes or beams of mortar which are laid on

in a factory are protected against unfavorable weather conditions, such as frost or rain, during the time the mortar is setting, and it is thus comparatively easy to secure uniformity. The beams made at Lucerne have a uniform breadth of 9.84 inches, and are manufactured in five sizes, . . . according to the length of span and load. The size of the iron rods in the beams is between 1.96 and 3.9 inches, and usually six such rods are used in each beam. Two of these rods are laid parallel with the under face of the beam, and the other four are bent upward in the form of a knot at the ends in order to strengthen their supporting power. The proportion of cement to coarse sand used in manufacture is as 1 to 4. The beams, being made hollow, have the same strength as though they were solid, with a great reduction in weight. On account of being hollow, they are more easily heated. Their sides are corrugated so that the cement used in joining them can enter the spaces and form a solid mass.

"The manner of laying the beams together is exactly the same as in the case of wooden beams. They are made in different lengths, and, besides being used in floors, they can be employed in the construction of roofs, terraces, and staircase supports; also in walls where there is a side pressure, as in warehouses, coal bunkers, etc. It has been demonstrated that these beams can support a load four or five times as great as can the ordinary wooden beams.

"The process of manufacture is very simple as carried on at the Siegwart Beam Factory at Lucerne and in other European centers. The beams are made not singly, but in layers eight feet in breadth."

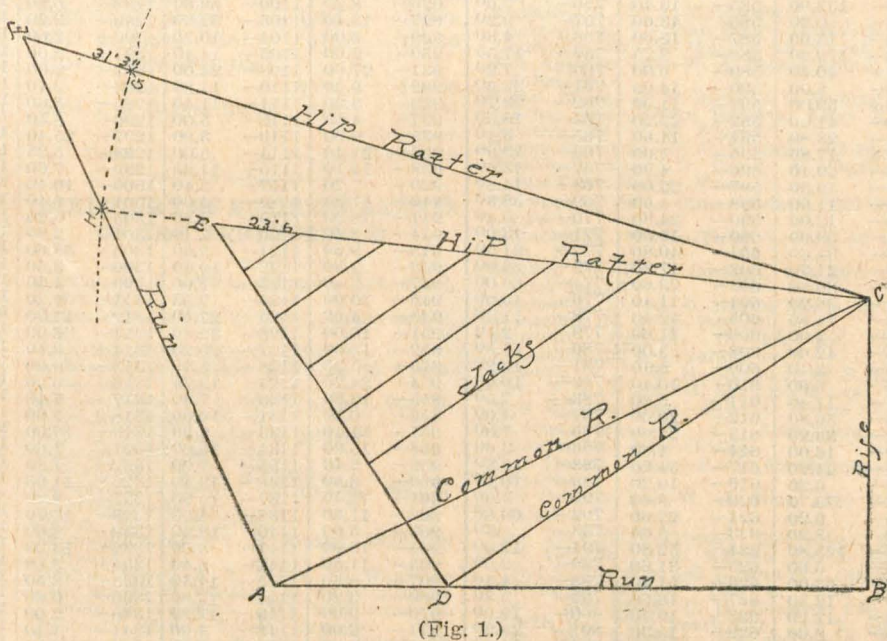
The advantages of this flooring are said to be its great supporting power, its safety from fire, and the greater ease and speed in building secured by its use. The beams insure freedom from excess of heat and cold, on account of their hollow form; the requisite thickness of floors is reduced; and finally they can be used as a heating floor by sending warm air through them.—The Literary Digest.

Short-Sighted Unionists.

We find some men with union cards in their pockets who would vote against an assessment of five cents if they thought the same would save some struggling local from destruction. They think every cent they give to the local, either in dues or assessments, is spent by the international officers riding in parlor cars or drinking champagne, but they never kick about what they "throw away" on whiskey, cards, dice and cigarettes, from which they get no benefit in their pay envelopes. They also like to tell the "ladies" what good union men they are.—Trades Union Advocate.

When blacking has become hard in the cake through long keeping, if a little water is poured over it and placed in a warm oven for ten minutes it will mix quite easily.

There is no right, legal or moral, for which organized labor does not stand. There is no wrong that it will uphold or defend.

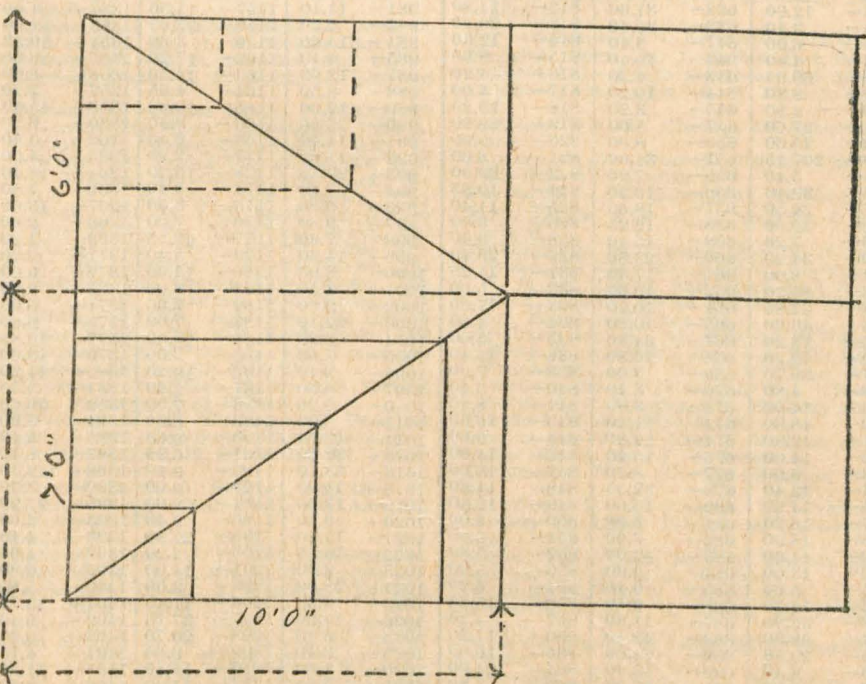


(Fig. 1.)

which will be your common rafter. Then square up your run as per D. C., and draw line as per E. C., which will be your hip-rafter. Then space off on

the supporting walls without planking. Says The Technical World, in a descriptive article on the subject:

"By this method the work of the



(Fig. 2.)

line E. D. for your jacks, parallel to E. D. for an ordinary hip roof.

In Fig. 2 is shown another method for the framing of hips, valleys, of two or more pitches. Here you will find three pitches with a run of 10 feet, 7 feet and 6 feet. This first run being your shortest span. Then add

builder is greatly facilitated, as a number of floors can be laid in a short time by ordinary laborers, and several floors can be used at once for working upon, thus doing away with scaffolding.

"Another advantage claimed for the Siegwart system is that beams made

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS

For Month Ending Nov. 30, 1904.
Tax, Assessments, Pins and
Supplies.

Whenever any error appears, notify the General Secretary without delay.

[illegible]

No.	Name	Union	Amount	No.	Name	Union	Amount
2555	Henry Bagley	713	50.00	2646	J. W. Basham	392	50.00
2556	John Mattox	935	200.00	2647	George Arth	402	50.00
2557	James Gleason	972	200.00	2648	Mrs. M. J. Thomas	469	50.00
2558	Mrs. R. M. Merchant	1000	50.00	2649	O. J. H. Reed	503	50.00
2559	Mrs. S. M. Shipley	29	50.00	2650	Mrs. A. Beyer	657	50.00
2560	Thos. Kostanek	54	200.00	2651	Milton Tyson	677	200.00
2561	Winslow Rhodes	115	50.00	2652	John Baltes	747	50.00
2562	E. E. Rankin	169	200.00	2653	Mrs. N. Oleson	756	50.00
2563	Mrs. E. C. Dressell	169	50.00	2654	Mrs. J. Breeden	1034	50.00
2564	Mrs. L. C. Christensen	184	50.00	2655	L. Schmelzle	1051	200.00
2565	Geo. W. Hevner	211	50.00	2656	Mrs. M. J. DeRoin	1082	50.00
2566	Mrs. R. Diehm	238	50.00	2657	Mrs. E. H. Gregg	1154	50.00
2567	Mrs. E. F. Dyer	260	50.00	2658	Geo. Miller	1291	200.00
2568	Robert B. Swan	385	50.00	2659	Peter Swenson	7	200.00
2569	John B. Hannums	587	200.00	2660	Thos. Hayden	8	200.00
2570	Geo. W. Vail	927	200.00	2661	W. H. Weathers	47	200.00
2571	Geo. W. Oberreider	1273	50.00	2662	Mrs. Katie Smith	138	50.00
2572	Mrs. C. Downey	1639	25.00	2663	Jos. Hempel	179	200.00
2573	Mrs. F. S. Beach	10	25.00	2664	Henry Becker	299	200.00
2574	A. K. Clark	88	50.00	2665	Henry Leberman	344	50.00
2575	Mrs. C. C. Berg	98	50.00	2666	Mrs. B. Rafferty	438	50.00
2576	Lewis Lewis	125	50.00	2667	F. Van Steenberg	444	50.00
2577	John W. Miller	173	50.00	2668	Mrs. C. E. Young	483	50.00
2578	Mrs. L. Thompson	211	50.00	2669	Henry Dankwertz	484	200.00
2579	G. N. Mitchell	224	200.00	2670	Mrs. M. Poirier	575	50.00
2580	Louis LePere	257	50.00	2671	A. L. Poley	602	100.00
2581	A. T. Lee	268	200.00	2672	Thos. Van Orman	603	50.00
2582	Mrs. A. Raguse	440	50.00	2673	Edward Lutters	640	200.00
2583	John Furch	497	200.00	2674	Jos. Stelzig	953	200.00
2584	Mrs. V. J. Wakeham	520	50.00	2675	L. G. Hegge	1058	200.00
2585	J. M. Watkins	717	50.00	2241	R. Layton (bal.)	578	129.10
2586	Frank Carter	920	50.00	2254	J. Stevenson (dis.)	1002	100.00
2587	Mrs. E. Young	986	50.00	2504	I. S. Barnes (bal.)	318	150.00
2588	Peter Swanson	1	200.00				
2589	Mrs. M. B. Weidemann	5	50.00				
2590	Mrs. L. Gerve	44	50.00				
2591	Mrs. R. O'Halloran	73	50.00				
2592	Phillip Little	85	200.00				
2593	John Long (disability)	122	400.00				
2594	Joseph Ampleman (disability)	134	100.00				
2595	Adolph Nathaniel	148	200.00				
2596	Peter Lindbloom	166	200.00				
2597	Mrs. L. Golrick	181	50.00				
2598	Mrs. S. A. Snyderman	191	50.00				
2599	Peter F. Riker	265	200.00				
2600	Clarence L. Dawson	306	200.00				
2601	Cornelius Pikaart	325	200.00				
2602	Pierson E. VanHouten	325	200.00				
2603	Olof Carlson	360	100.00				
2604	Christian Bader	375	200.00				
2605	Elijah Jackson	557	200.00				
2606	Mrs. M. Hitchcock	819	50.00				
2607	Basil Galik	964	200.00				
2608	W. L. Breeding	1203	200.00				
2609	Harvey G. Bear	1364	200.00				
2610	Mrs. M. F. Elms	1	50.00				
2611	M. Lowe	4	200.00				
2612	Chas. Tolland	19	50.00				
2613	Chas. J. Johnson	77	200.00				
2614	H. A. Maitland	206	200.00				
2615	Gottfried Schwartz	303	200.00				
2616	Mrs. O. Helbig	375	50.00				
2617	Damase Brunette	408	50.00				
2618	Wm. T. Scott	453	200.00				
2619	Mrs. P. Beauparlant	801	50.00				
2620	John West	12	200.00				
2621	W. C. Ellsworth	25	50.00				
2622	Mrs. M. E. Goodine	33	50.00				
2623	F. T. Erickson	62	200.00				
2624	Jos. Schwable	205	200.00				
2625	Mrs. M. M. Seaman	207	50.00				
2626	Wm. Gower	273	200.00				
2627	S. P. Piper	288	200.00				
2628	Wm. H. Imier	288	200.00				
2629	F. Rheinisch	309	200.00				
2630	Frederick Uhlhorn	309	200.00				
2631	Henry Eibert	309	200.00				
2632	Geo. Eckstein	309	200.00				
2633	Mrs. J. Berentson	361	50.00				
2634	John A. Kelly	483	50.00				
2635	Mrs. R. R. Travis	649	50.00				
2636	John Rielly	714	200.00				
2637	Martin Jacobson	774	200.00				
2638	Mrs. S. E. House	887	50.00				
2639	Charles See	1670	50.00				
2640	Geo. Eckelmann	1748	200.00				
2641	C. Peterson	55	200.00				
2642	Clark Lowe	73	50.00				
2643	Mrs. E. Morin	96	50.00				
2644	Mrs. A. Chystrous	184	50.00				
2645	Moses Herron	377	200.00				

Total\$18,229.10

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, 181 Sheridan ave.
 Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
 Amarillo, Tex.—Jno. C. Leissler.
 Annapolis, Md.—Mark I. Smith, 15 Franklin st.
 Asbury Park, N. J.—D. F. Grant, Box 75, Bradley Beach, N. Y.
 Atlanta, Ga.—Vincent N. Ridgely.
 Atlantic City, N. J.—
 Auburn, Ill.—W. D. Hildreth.
 Baltimore, Md.—Geo. G. Griffin, 418 E. Baltimore st.
 Barre, Vt.—D. A. Cook.
 Birmingham, Ala.—C. S. Mosley, 2023½ 1st avenue.
 Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; D. H. Deegon, 724 Washington st.
 Colin W. Cameron, 1031 Washington st.
 Brainard, Minn.—Robert Coughie.
 Bridgeport, Conn.—Martin L. Kane, 158 George st.
 Brookline, Mass.—Wm. H. Walsh, 19 Perry st.
 Buffalo, N. Y.—W. W. Vantine, 169 Congress.
 Butler, Pa.—F. K. Bucklin, 504 Center ave.
 Cambridge, Mass.—A. W. Morrison, 19 Bank st.
 Camden, N. J.—Reuben Price, 417 Arch st.
 Central City, Ky.—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
 Clarton, Pa.—H. R. Nooman, Box 427.
 Chelsea, Mass.—C. F. Bond, 110 Blossom St.
 Chicago, Ill.—James Kirby, President, 502 Garden City Block. Assistants: John A. Metz, 502 Garden City Block; Wm. C. White, 502 Garden City Block; No. 1, J. J. Mockler, 502 Garden City Block; No. 10, P. J. Murphy, 502 Garden City Block; No. 54, Lud. Reidl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, Chas. Grassl, 502 Garden City Block; No. 62, Chas. Kelly, 502 Garden City Block; No. 80, Alb. Schultz, 502 Garden City Block; No. 181, T. L. Thompson, 502 Garden City Block; No. 199, John Foh, 502 Garden City Block; No. 416, Fred Lemke, 502 Garden City Block; No. 434, Frank Davidson, 502 Garden City Block.
 Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hause, 1318 Walnut st.; Millmen, Fred Hilbert.
 Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Albert J. Soukup, 83 Prospect st.
 Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1120 Mt. Pleasant avenue.
 Concord, N. C.—A. E. Bost, Box 190.
 Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
 Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Dean.
 Danbury, Conn.—W. H. Hoyt, 289 White st.
 Danville, Ill.—L. A. Krauel, 22 Virginia ave.
 Davenport, Ia.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island, Ill.
 Denver, Col.—T. C. Davis, 3118 Lafayette.
 Des Moines, Ia.—J. C. Walker, 510 7th st.
 L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
 Detroit, Mich.—L. U. 303, Carl Engel, 39 Grand ave.; L. U. 19, David Kiely, 27 Nevarre st.; L. U. 425 (Mill Men), C. Johnsen, Easton Place.
 Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida street.
 Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 310½ W. 4th.
 East Boston, Mass.—C. H. Morrison, 104 Princeton st.
 East St. Louis, Ill.—A. Marr, 328 Broadway.
 Elizabeth, N. J.—J. T. Cosgrove, 843 Elizabeth ave.
 Evansville, Ind.—John Roddy.
 Fairfield, Conn.—H. U. Lyman, Box 224.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—P. E. Gilmore.

Fort Worth, Tex.—John H. Dalton, Labor Temple.
 den City Blk.; No. 62, E. Larsen, 5/2 Galesburg, Ill.—G. A. Tilton, 475 South Academy st.
 Gallipolis, O.—W. J. A. Ross, 4th ave.
 Greenville, Tex.—J. B. French.
 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Thomas A. Cameron, 263 Highland ave.
 Hackensack, N. J.—James Mulvaney, Bridge street.
 Hammond, Ind.—John Klein.
 Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwynor Postoffice.
 Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam street.
 Holyoke, Mass.—Rob. Tindall, 109 Bower street.
 Houston, Tex.—P. Allerup, Germania House.
 Ilion, N. Y.—E. A. Mixer.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
 Jackson, Mich.—W. H. King, 314 N. Wisner st.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. 2d st.
 Jeffersonville, Ind.—Chas. W. Quinlan, 427 E. Market st.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Charles K. Burhouse, 31 Gardner st., Union Hill, N. J.
 Kansas City, Mo.—John Kirk, 825 Central st.; J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
 Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.—James Jones, 110 E. 9th st., Covington, Ky.
 Knoxville, Tenn.—J. A. Hightower, 513 Arthur st.
 Krebs, I. T.—E. D. Miller.
 Lake County, Ill.—W. O. Samson, Waukegon, Ill.
 LaSalle, Ill.—R. J. McIntosh.
 Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
 Louisville, Ky.—M. Gueda, 425 W. Jeff. st.
 Los Angeles, Cal.—W. A. Section and J. B. Johnston.
 Lynn, Mass.—R. H. Stevens, 72 Munroe st.
 Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Blk.
 Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
 Memphis, Tenn.—D. C. Wagner, 353 2d st.
 Middlesex, Mass.—D. C.—J. G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Chas. Felsch, 1026 26th street.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—Thos. McCort, 16 8th st., N.
 Moline, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th st., Rock Island.
 Monmouth, Ill.—S. O. Means, 907 S. B. st.
 Montclair, N. J.—S. B. Otterill.
 Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 137 a Elizabeth st.
 Newark, N. J.—J. H. McLean, 259 S. 10th st.; F. F. Kuns, 1247 Springfield ave.
 New Britain, Conn.—Benj. D. Elmer.
 Newton, Mass.—T. C. Armstrong, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
 New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 97 Orange st.
 New Orleans, La.—W. H. Sims, 1429 Port street.
 New York City—Thomas McCracken, 240 E. 80th st.; J. A. Kaneen, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Umbach, 240 E. 80th st.; (Shops) Richard Morton, 240 E. 80th st.; st. For Bronx, C. H. Bausher, 240 E. 80th st.; Fred Yarrington, 240 E. 80th st. For Brooklyn, Jas. McDonald, 240 E. 80th st.; H. Erickson, 240 E. 80th st.; Chas. Nagel, 240 E. 80th st.; For Queens, Philip Gibbons, 240 E. 80th st.; James Asher, 240 E. 80th st.; W. J. Gorman, 240 E. 80th st. For Richmond, Walter De Young, 240 E. 80th st.
 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. M. Perry, 530 23rd st.
 Northampton, Mass.—L. E. Pickett, 90 Market st.
 Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
 Oakland, Cal.—Edgar Thompson, 368 3d st.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.—J. T. Marton, Box 131.
 Oshkosh, Wis.—W. Cheney, 378 Wisconsin ave.
 Paterson, N. J.—Krine Englishman, Helvetia Hall, Van Houten st.
 Peoria, Ill.—L. G. Humphrey, 216 Main st.
 Perth Amboy, N. J.—J. L. Donehue, 9 Maple st.
 Philadelphia, Pa.—Joseph Holt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Fred W. Biermaas, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; A. J. Dietz (Cabinet Shops and Mills), N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.; J. A. Ross, 8114 Franktown ave.; H. C. Whitfield, 1009 Wallace ave., Wilkensburg, Pa.; (Pittsburg), C. C. Douglas, 310 Mathilda st.
 Pittsfield, Mass.—John B. Mickle.
 Pontiac, Ill.—Frank Sipe, E. Madison st.
 Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—F. R. Greer.
 Portchester, N. Y.—George Chandler, Box 506.
 Providence, R. I.—Thomas F. Kearney, Room 17, Labor Temple, 96 Mathewson st.
 Quebec, Can.—Louis Mathieu, Rue du Roi.
 Rahway, N. J.—L. A. Springer.
 Reading, Pa.—W. W. Werner, 30 N. 6th st.
 Richmond, Va.—W. L. Brown, 417 W. Marshall.
 Roanoke, Va.—J. C. Lang, 205½ Commerce street.
 Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 98 Litchfield st.
 Rock Island, Ill.—P. J. Carlson, 1320 38th street.
 Rockaway Beach, L. I., N. Y.—E. F. Closs.
 Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 296.
 San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
 Sharon, Pa.—W. T. Murphy, 56 Madison ave.
 Schenectady, N. Y.—Austin Garlock, 920 State st.
 Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
 Shreveport, La.—Gordon Jones, 556 Hope street.
 Sioux City, Ia.—James O'Brien, 201 Market.

St. Cloud, Minn.—F. A. Albrecht.
 St. Francis, Mo.—Thos. J. Hill, Desloge, Mo.
 St. Louis, Mo.—W. G. Cole, 2735 Clark ave.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Jas. Traner, 1629 Grattan st.; Jas. A. Shine, 5451 Odell ave.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.; R. Fuelle (Mill), 1306 Olive st.
 St. Joseph, Mo.—A. F. Coder, 204 N. 5th st.
 St. Paul, Minn.—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland avenue.
 Spokane, Wash.—Geo. Von Eschew.
 Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
 Springfield, Mass.—W. J. La Francis, 179 William st.
 Summit, N. J.—John H. Pheasant, 15 Orchard st.
 Superior, Wis.—A. W. Anderson, 1308 17th.
 Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
 Tampa, Fla.—
 Terre Haute, Ind.—A. E. Saltsman, 503½ Ohio st.
 Toledo—D. G. Hoffman, 1312 Hoag st.
 Toluca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
 Toronto, Ontario, Can.—John Tweed, 74 Church st.
 Trenton, N. J.—Richard Smith, 107 East Hanover st.
 Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
 Washington, D. C.—Joseph Reily, 1108 E st., N. W.
 Waterbury, Conn.—T. G. Smith, Box 680.
 West Palm Beach, Fla.—G. W. Taylor.
 Wilkesbarre, Pa.—John J. Casey, 431 E. Northampton st.
 Wilmington, Del.—T. B. Hooven, 1216 Herald st.
 Worcester, Mass.—J. W. Anderson, 566 Main.
 Youngstown, O.—Geo. F. Bert, 217 Scott street.
 Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashland ave.

Good of the Order.

Now, let us suppose every worker
 Is entitled to carry a card,
 That we haven't a scab nor a shirker,
 Every weakness we carefully guard.
 When we meet to improve our conditions,
 And to hear the "Love Messages" read,
 Shall we boast of our great acquisitions?
 Shall we think all our troubles are dead?
 There's an old evil law, time-forgotten,
 Which established these property rights,
 Keeps workmen's eyes so bloodshot
 They can never get well between fights.
 And the men who uphold them so strongly,
 Go struggling through life like fools;
 Be careful and don't teach them wrongly
 In these "Union Industrial Schools."
 'Twill endanger our progress to dictate,
 For we might these great powers abuse,
 With our merciless Master once prostrate
 We must pardon and vengeance refuse;
 This would give us a dangerous advantage
 In this war to the death (that's the game);
 This system exists by an outrage!
 By a lie that was forged in God's name.
 When we come to "the good of the order,"
 Don't jump up and "move to adjourn;"
 'Tis the promised land's beautiful border,
 That is just where there's good things
 to learn;
 Lay aside all your petty bad feelings,
 Be brotherly just at these times,
 Discuss these industrial stealings,
 Selfish motives, their causes and crimes.
 No bodies that ever assemble
 Have labors more noble than ours;
 In fear we will make tyrants tremble,
 By temperately using our powers.
 Don't dash them to pieces like bottles,
 Don't drive our fair ship on the rocks,
 Let go of your fellow-men's throbbles,
 Vote for peace in the next ballot box.
 The mission of organized labor
 Is for Justice and a happier home;
 They'll never be got by the sabre—
 We've tried it all under God's dome.
 Talk of love in "the good of the order,"
 Treat the mind to a bountiful feast,
 Each member is a keeper and warder,
 Let God's image from greed be released.
 —C. A. STRICKLAND.
 Do good by stealth, and blush to find
 it fame.—Horace.
 Consistency should be the first lesson
 learned by the trade unionist.
 Don't go about preaching labor organization
 with a scab hat on your head,
 sweatshop clothes on your back and a
 rat cigar between your teeth.—Cincinnati
 Chronicle.

Erhöhte Kopfsteuer oder Assessments.

Unter den Amendments zu unserer General-Constitution die gegenwärtig einer Urabstimmung zur Annahme oder Verwerfung vorliegen, ist abermals ein solches, welches die Einführung der monatlichen Kopfsteuer an die General-Offize, von 20 auf 25 Cents vorsieht. Ein dahingehendes Amendment wurde bekanntlich vor zwei Jahren auch von der Atlanta Convention vorgeschlagen, aber von der Urabstimmung verworfen. Es wird sich nun nach Ablauf weniger Wochen zeigen, ob dieses Amendment das Schicksal seines Vorläufers theilen, oder ob heute besseres Verständnis für die finanziellen Bedürfnisse unserer Organisation, und größere Opferwilligkeit unter unseren Mitgliedern vorhanden, und das Amendment zum Gesetze erhoben werden wird.

Zur Zeit wo unseren Mitgliedern diese Nummer des Journals zugehen wird, werden die Wähler in dieser Angelegenheit schon gefallen sein; es kann mithin nicht unsere Absicht sein die Stimmenabgabe unserer Mitglieder deutscher Zunge, zu Gunsten des Amendments oder dagegen, zu beeinflussen. Geringe aber können wir nicht früh genug darauf hinweisen, daß, sollte die Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer auch diesmal verworfen werden, wir durch diese Handlungsweise der Majorität unserer Mitgliedschaft, wie man zu sagen pflegt: nur aus dem Regen in die Traufe gekommen wären.

Die im Laufe des letzten Finanz-Jahres im Journal veröffentlichten Finanzberichte und die Berichte unserer General-Beamten an die Milwaukee-Convention, sollten es doch allen Mitgliedern klar gemacht haben, daß die General-Kasse den heute an sie gestellten Anforderungen, bei einer Kopfsteuer von 20 Cents monatlich, nicht mehr gewachsen ist. Die Frage der Kopfsteuer-Erhöhung muß eben heute so aufgefaßt werden, daß wir entweder regelmäßig, monatlich einen erhöhten Beitrag zur General-Kasse leisten, oder uns auf ein oder mehrere Assessments gefaßt machen müssen, um unseren Verpflichtungen bei Ausständen, „Lockouts“, Sterbefällen und Unfällen, fernerhin nachkommen zu können. Zu einem von Beiden wird es unvermeidlich kommen müssen, und daß von diesen beiden, sogenannten Uebeln, die Erhebung von Assessments das größere ist, hat uns die Erfahrung gelehrt. Warten wir es nun ab, ob unsere Mitgliedschaft das größere oder das kleinere Uebel wählen wird. Was auch immer das Resultat der Urabstimmung bezüglich erwähnten Amendments sein wird, wer nur ein wenig Umschau hält in anderen Gewerksvereinen, Unterstützungs- und Versicherungs-Gesellschaften; wer deren Beiträge und Benefits mit den unsrigen vergleicht, muß unbedingt zu dem Schlusse kommen, daß unsere Beiträge zu niedrig oder unsere Benefits zu hoch gegriffen sind.

Wenn wir mit unseren finanziellen Mitteln bisher auskommen konnten, so lag dies daran, daß unsere Organisation und unsere Mitglieder verhältnismäßig noch jung waren. Beide werden aber immer älter an Jahren, die Sterblichkeit unter uns wird immer größer, und damit die Forderungen für Sterbe-Benefit immer zahlreicher, und es müssen unter allen Umständen Maßregeln getroffen werden, die zu einer Vergrößerung der Einnahmen der General-Offize führen, damit diese mit den vermehrten Ausgaben Schritt halten können.

Ein anderer Umstand der bei der Erörterung der Kopfsteuerfrage schwer in's

Gewicht fällt, ist der Versuch des organisierten Unternehmertums den sogenannten „offenen Shop“ einzuführen, und womöglich unsere Organisation zu vernichten, wodurch wir schon verschiedentlich in „Lockouts“ und Ausständen verwickelt wurden, die der General-Kasse außergewöhnlich große Opfer auferlegten. Wenn wir die Vergewaltigungen des organisierten Unternehmertums nicht über uns ergehen lassen wollen, so ist es die höchste Zeit daß wir die Munition beschaffen, die nötig ist um die uns noch bevorstehenden Kämpfe siegreich ausfechten zu können. Darum also, wenn nicht höhere Kopfsteuer, dann Assessments!

Arbitrations-Regeln

—der—

Structural Building Trades Alliance von America.

Im Interesse unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder veröffentlichen wir nachstehend den, vom Board of Governors der Structural Building Trades Alliance, in dessen vom 10ten bis 13ten Oktober abgehaltenen Sitzung angenommenen Arbitrationsplan in deutscher Uebersetzung. Ein vollständiger Bericht über die Verhandlungen erwähnter Sitzung erscheint im englischen Theile dieser Ausgabe.

Arbitrationsplan.

In jeder Lokalität, in welcher die Structural Building Trades Alliance Kontrolle über verschiedene Baugewerke ausübt, sollen die mit der Alliance affiliirten Gewerke mit ihren Arbeitgebern einen Vertrag eingehen, welcher sich auf einen gewissen spezifizirten Zeitraum erstrecken soll.

1. Sollten zwischen den Vertragsparteien, bezüglich der Vertragsbestimmungen, zu irgend einer Zeit Streitigkeiten entstehen, so soll die Streitfrage einem gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board unterbreitet werden, welches in nachfolgender Weise gebildet und aufrecht erhalten werden soll:

2. Jedes, unter der Jurisdiktion der Alliance stehende Gewerke und jede Association von Arbeitgebern jedes dieser Gewerke, sollen jährlich ein Mitglied zu dem Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board ernennen.

3. Die so Ernannten sollen das Gemeinschaftliche Arbitrations-Board bilden, dem alle vorkommenden Streitfragen und Beschwerden, die von gewöhnlichen Vertretern der betreffenden Gewerke nicht geschlichtet werden können, unterbreitet werden sollen.

4. Wenn ein Versuch dieser Vertreter, diese Streitfrage zu schlichten gescheitert ist, so sollen die betreffenden Vertragsparteien sofort den Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board hiervon in Kenntniß setzen, welcher hierauf sofort zusammentritt, eine Untersuchung des Falles einleitet, und eine Entscheidung treffen soll.

5. Während eine solche Streitfrage dem Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board zur Entscheidung vorliegt, soll keine Einstellung der Arbeit stattfinden; vorausgesetzt, daß dieses Komite nicht später als achtundvierzig Stunden, nach Entstehung der Streitigkeiten, zur Sitzung zusammentritt.

6. Es wird hiermit ausdrücklich erklärt, daß mit der Schaffung eines Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board, letzterer ermächtigt ist, auf das Eingehen eines Vertrages zwischen den Arbeitern der interessirten Gewerke und den Arbeitgeber-Vereinigungen, zu bestehen, und daß nachdem ein Vertrag eingegangen wurde, dessen Bestimmungen eingehalten

werden müssen. Und im Falle der Verletzung eines Gewerkes, oder Gewerke, einen Vertrag zu Stande zu bringen gescheitert ist, soll es ausdrücklich verstanden sein, daß es innerhalb der Machtbefugnisse des Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Boards liegt, einen Vertrag auszuarbeiten, wie es nach bestem Ermessen des Board den Bedürfnissen der theilhaftigen Gewerke entspricht; und dieser Vertrag soll als die gesetzliche Grundlage des Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board erklärt, und von den interessirten Parteien anerkannt und ebenso gewissenhaft befolgt werden, als wenn obiger von letzteren selbst ausgearbeitet und angenommen worden wäre.

7. Sollte zu irgend einer Zeit bei der Abstimmung und Entscheidung des Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Boards, über eine Streitfrage, Stimmengleichheit herrschen, oder dessen Versuche eine Streitigkeit zu schlichten erfolglos sein, so soll das Board einen Schiedsrichter ernennen, unter Bedingungen die es selbst bestimmen mag, und die Entscheidung dieses Schiedsrichters soll dann endgültig und rechtskräftig sein.

8. Wenn sich eine, an einer Streitfrage theilhaftige Partei weigert, die Entscheidung des Gemeinschaftlichen Arbitrations-Board anzuerkennen oder dieselbe nicht befolgt, so soll dieselbe in eine Strafe verfallen, die das Board bestimmen mag.

9. Sollte sich eine Lokal-Union weigern eine Entscheidung des Board anzuerkennen oder zu befolgen, oder die ihr auferlegte Strafe zu tragen, so soll die Internationale Union des betreffenden Gewerkes, diese hartnäckige Lokal-Union suspendiren oder einem anderweitigen Disziplinaren Verfahren unterziehen.

10. Sollte sich ein Arbeitgeber weigern eine Entscheidung des Board anzuerkennen oder zu befolgen, oder die ihm auferlegte Strafe zu tragen, so soll das betreffende Gewerke das Recht haben solche Maßregeln zu ergreifen, als es bestimmen mag.

Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder in New York.

In New York, wo bekanntlich ein Theil unserer Mitglieder und andere Baugewerksarbeiter seit dem 8. August ausgesperrt sind, erheben einige unserer Lokal-Unions von den beschäftigten Mitgliedern eine wöchentliche Tage, deren Ertrag der Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder gewidmet ist. Unter arbeitslosen Mitgliedern sind hier nicht die ausgesperrten, sondern solche Mitglieder zu verstehen, die vor oder während der Aussperrung ihrer Beschäftigung verlußt gingen, die also auf Lockout-Unterstützung keinen Anspruch machen können, denen es aber begreiflicherweise unter obwaltenden Umständen schwer hält Arbeit zu erlangen. Mit deren Unterstützung liefern die hier in Rede stehenden Lokal-Unions den Beweis daß, obgleich die in Arbeit stehenden Mitglieder seitens des District-Councils um \$1.00 die Woche besteuert werden, dieselben nun während einem Zeitraum von mehr denn drei Monaten, auch zur Leistung eines wöchentlichen Beitrages von 50 Cents im Interesse der Arbeitslosen herangezogen werden konnten.

In der Betrachtung dieses Falles wirft sich uns unwillkürlich die Frage auf: Warum können arbeitslose Mitglieder nicht auch in Friedenszeiten unterstützt werden, wo deren Zahl doch eine viel geringere ist und eine bedeutend niedrigere Besteuerung der Beschäftigten genügen würde? Auf diese Frage könnte man uns er-

widern, daß es sich im New Yorker Lockout um eine Sache handle bei der die Interessen sämtlicher Mitglieder auf dem Spiele stehen und die beschäftigten Mitglieder, dem einfachen Gebote der Selbsterhaltung folgend, eine derartige Besteuerung über sich ergehen ließen. Gegen diese Logik haben wir nichts einzuwenden denn man kann von Arbeitern nicht verlangen, daß sie Wochen oder Monate lang im Interesse der Gesamtheit feien, ohne ihnen wenigstens die nothwendigsten Mittel zur Fristung ihres Lebensunterhaltes zu liefern. Diejenigen, die vielleicht in der Lage wären eine so ausgedehnte Verdienstlosigkeit auszuhalten, würden, wie uns die Erfahrung gelehrt hat, die Ersten sein die sich als Streikbrecher anbieten würden, wenn ihnen keine Unterstützung zuflöße.

Aber, müssen wir weiter fragen, haben die Beschäftigten nicht auch unter normalen Verhältnissen und fortwährend die Konkurrenz der Arbeitslosen zu befürchten? Und liegt es nicht im Interesse der Beschäftigten auch unter normalen Umständen dieser Konkurrenzgefahr entgegen zu wirken?

Wir wollen hier von einer eingehenden Besprechung der Frage Abstand nehmen, denn wir sind uns wohl bewußt, daß die Unterstützung arbeitsloser Mitglieder, oder ein Arbeitslosen-Benefit, nur in einer Organisation möglich ist, deren Mitglieder von einem außergewöhnlichen Geiste der Brüderlichkeit und Opferwilligkeit beseelt sind, zu dem sich unsere Brüderschaft noch nicht heraufschwingen konnte. Da es aber in diesem Lande besonders die fortschrittlich gesinnten Arbeiter sind, die die Einführung der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung bekämpfen, wollen wir eines Ereignisses, welches sich kürzlich in deutschen Parteireisen abgespielt hat, Erwähnung thun, aus welchem ersichtlich ist daß man in der deutschen social-demokratischen Partei sowohl wie in den deutschen Gewerkschaften, die ersterer bekanntlich sehr nahe stehen, an deren Ansichten huldigt.

Auf dem Internationalen Sozialisten-Congress in Amsterdam referirte Abgeordneter Mollenbuhr über „Sozial-Politik und Arbeitsversicherung“, welches Referat kürzlich zu einer Polemik in der deutschen Parteipresse führte. Mollenbuhr befürwortete nemlich die Einführung der Arbeitslosenversicherung, (Unterstützung der Arbeitslosen) von Staatswegen; also, so weit dies Deutschland betrifft, die Anreicherung dieser Institution an die schon bestehenden staatlichen Kranken- und Invaliden-Versicherungen, zu denen der Staat, Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber, zur Beitragsleistung heranzieht. Während nun das „Hamburger Echo“ den Standpunkt Mollenbuhres vertritt, warnt die „Leipziger Volkszeitung“ gegen eine Arbeitslosenversicherung unter staatlicher Kontrolle, weil diese, wie das Blatt ausführt, der Gewerkschaftsbewegung das Wasser abgraben und sie überflüssig machen könnte.

Die Diskussion über diese Frage und die Gründe für und wider, sind sehr interessant, doch würde uns eine Wiedergabe derselben zu weit führen. Es genügt uns zu konstatiren, daß man auf beiden Seiten den Werth und die Nothwendigkeit einer Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung vollständig anerkennt, wie nachfolgendes Citat aus Nr. 203 des „Hamburger Echo“ zeigt:

„Ist es möglich dem Arbeitslosen irgend eine Hilfe zukommen zu lassen, dann ist es ein Gewinn, sowohl vom rein menschlichen als auch vom politischen Standpunkte. Wir haben nicht erst nöthig nachzuweisen, daß Subsistenzlosg-

keit den Arbeiter körperlich und moralisch vernichtet. Aber auch vom Standpunkte des Klassenkampfes muß man wünschen, daß dem Arbeitslosen Hilfe gebracht wird. Mancher Streikbrecher wäre von dem verräterischen und selbstmörderischen Treiben zurückgehalten worden, wenn er nicht durch die Noth soweit heruntergebracht gewesen wäre, daß er jeden moralischen Halt verloren hätte. Die Noth unter der Arbeitslosigkeit, ist der schlimmste Feind der Arbeiter. Das haben auch die Gewerkschaften erkannt und sind diese immer mehr bemüht, der Noth entgegenzuarbeiten.

Soweit das deutsche Parteiblatt. Auch in diesem Lande hat die Idee der Unterstützung Arbeitsloser Boden gefaßt und sind Erfolge in dieser Richtung aufzuweisen. Die Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, die deutsche Typographia, die Internationale Cigarrenmacher-Union haben das Arbeitslosen-Benefit längst eingeführt und verdanken dieser Institution zum großen Theile ihren inneren Halt und ihre Kampffähigkeit. Was letztere Organisation betrifft, so machte sich unter deren fortschrittlich gesinnten Mitgliedern Ende der achtziger und Anfangs der neunziger Jahre eine große Opposition gegen dieses Benefit geltend. Diese Opposition ist in dessen längst verstummt, weil sich letzteres unter den Cigarrenmacher bewährt hat. Es läge im Interesse unserer Bruderschaft und im Interesse der Mitglieder, wenn auch sie der Frage der Unterstützung Arbeitsloser etwas näher treten wollten.

Sehr wichtig.

Es ist eine unerfreuliche Thatsache, daß besonders unter unseren deutschredenden Lokal-Unions und Mitgliedern über die Bedingungen die bei Forderungen für Sterbe- oder Unfall-Benefit erfüllt sein müssen, oder zu erfüllen sind, große Unklarheit herrscht und dadurch häufig Verzögerungen in der Auszahlung der Benefits entstehen und sogar Abweisung der Forderungen erfolgt. Wir wollen daher versuchen über diese Bedingungen etwas mehr Licht zu verbreiten.

Vor allem müssen wir darauf aufmerksam machen, daß die scheinbar, unter unseren Mitgliedern deutscher Zunge, allgemein geltende Ansicht, daß ihre Benefitberechtigungen nicht angezweifelt werden können, so lange sie zu keiner Zeit mehr denn drei Monate mit ihren Beiträgen im Rückstande waren, eine irrige ist.

Die Mitgliedskarte, die einen Zeitraum von zwei Jahren deckt, mag wohl nachweisen, daß zum Beispiel die Beiträge für den Monat Januar, im darauf folgenden Monat März und die Beiträge aller folgenden Monate, während dem dritten, diesen folgenden Monate entrichtet wurden. Was aber die Karte, wenn die Zahlungen so wie hier angeführt, gemacht wurden, nicht nachweist, ist, daß Sect. 89 (a) unserer General-Constitution, auf den Inhaber nie zur Anwendung kam, oder wenn dies der Fall, daß diese Section befolgt wurde. Diese Section, die wir zu besserem Verständnis unserer Erläuterungen hier anführen wollen, lautet folgendermaßen:

Sekt. 89 (a). Wenn ein Mitglied eine Summe schuldet, welche dem Betrage von drei Monats-Beiträgen gleichkommt, ist es nicht mehr gutstehend und von allen Benefits in der Zwischenzeit suspendirt, und kommt nicht eher wieder in's Benefit, als drei Monate nach der Bezahlung aller Rückstände.

Obige Section sagt klar und deutlich, daß ein Mitglied, welches mehr denn drei Monatsbeiträge schuldet, alle seine Rückstände begleichen, und nachdem dies ge-

schehen, drei weitere Monate lang keinen Anspruch auf Benefit erheben kann.

Wie sollen nun aber die General-Beamten feststellen können ob Sekt. 89 (a) jemals auf den Inhaber einer Karte anwendbar war, oder wo dies der Fall, ob sämtliche Rückstände beglichen wurden, wenn die zweijährige Mitgliedskarte keine einzige Zahlung up-to-date, das heißt keine einzige Vorauszahlung nachweist? Wenn sie nicht nachweist daß während dem Zeitraume, auf den sich die Karte erstreckt, ein einziger Beitrag, während dem Laufe des Monats für welchen der Beitrag bestimmt ist, entrichtet wurde?

Dies ist unter diesen Umständen den General-Beamten einfach unmöglich. Sie müssen aber, ehe sie eine Forderung für Benefit anerkennen, die Versicherung haben, daß das Mitglied in dessen Interesse eine Lokal-Union eine Forderung einreicht, allen seinen Verpflichtungen gegenüber unserer Bruderschaft nachgekommen ist. Sie müssen schon deshalb bezüglich der in Sekt. 89 (a) enthaltenen Bestimmungen vorgehen, weil es häufig vorkommt, daß ungesetzlicher Weise gewöhnlich um einem Mitgliede zu einer Arbeitskarte zu verhelfen, Theilzahlungen seitens eines rückständigen Mitgliedes entgegen genommen werden. Daß ferner ein Mitglied auch späterhin nur Theilzahlungen macht, den Bestimmungen der Sekt. 89 (a) nicht voll und ganz nachkommt, und somit fortwährend außer Benefit bleibt.

Die Lokal-Unions sollten es sich zur Aufgabe machen ihren Mitgliedern begreiflich zu machen, daß unsere Beiträge, für jeden Monat im Voraus, oder doch vor Ablauf desselben zahlbar sind. Wenn eine Mitgliedskarte keinen Rückstand und nur eine einzige Voraus- (up-to-date) Zahlung nachweist, so werden bei Forderungen für Benefit keine Verzögerungen entstehen, vorausgesetzt natürlich daß die Forderung anderweitig berechtigt ist.

Weist aber eine Mitgliedskarte eine solche Vorauszahlung nicht auf, so muß der Finanz-Sekretär bei der Einreichung einer Forderung, die verjährte Mitglieds-Karte oder Karten einsehen und wenn er um eine Voll-Beitragszahlung des betreffenden Mitgliedes nachweisen, bis zur Zeit dessen Aufnahme zurückgreifen muß.

Sollte die verjährte Mitglieds-Karte oder Karten nicht zur Hand sein, wie es zuweilen vorkommt, so muß der Finanz-Sekretär eine genaue Abschrift des Zahlungskonto's des betreffenden Mitgliedes aus dem Ledger, mit der Forderung, der General-Offize zusenden.

Dies sind jedoch Scheerereien die dem Finanz-Sekretär erspart bleiben sollten und erspart werden können, durch eine nur einmalige Beitrags-Vorausbezahlung während des Zeitraumes auf den sich die Mitgliedskarte erstreckt.

Die Situation in New York.

Der „Lockout“ in New York, der am 8ten August von den Vereinigten Bau-Unternehmern über die Baugewerksarbeiter verhängt wurde, ist noch im vollen Gange und das Ende desselben nicht abzusehen. Die Unternehmer weigern sich beharrlich auf Unterhandlungen mit den Arbeitern einzugehen und haben aus Nicht-Union-leuten und anderen ähnlichen Elementen, sogenannte „unabhängige Unions“ gegründet bei denen die Unterzeichnung des von den Arbeitgebern verfaßten Ver-

trages eine Vorbedingung zur Aufnahme ist.

Da sich aber die ausgeschlossenen Unions ebenso beharrlich weigern diesen, den Bauunternehmern günstigen, aber den Interessen der Arbeiter zuwiderlaufenden Vertrag noch fernerhin anzuerkennen, so steht zu erwarten, daß dieser Kampf noch während des ganzen Winters andauern und vielleicht erst nächstes Frühjahr seinen Abschluß finden wird.

Daß es bei einem Kampfe von solcher Ausdehnung auch Fahnenflüchtige gibt, ist wohl zu bedauern aber erklärlich, trotzdem ist deren Zahl bis jetzt nicht genügend gewesen um die Bauunternehmer in die Lage zu setzen ihren Contracten nachzukommen und an vielen Bauten ist daher die Arbeit vollständig lahm gelegt.

Doch auch auf Seiten der Bosse ist Breiche gemacht worden. Ferdinand Schättler, der bisherige Sekretär der Cabinetmaker-Bossen Association und eine der bedeutendsten Firmen dieses Faches, hat sich von der Association und von der Bau-Unternehmer-Vereinigung losgesagt, mit dem New Yorker Distrikt-Council Frieden geschlossen und dessen Arbeiter, 70 an der Zahl haben die Arbeit wieder aufgenommen.

Theodor Starrett, ein Bau-Unternehmer und Mitglied der Bossen-Vereinigung hat kürzlich in einem in dem „Real Estate Record and Building Guide“ veröffentlichten Artikel die Arbeitgeber als den schuldigen Theil in den Bauwirren New Yorks hingestellt und ihre Taktik als eine verwerfliche bezeichnet. In diesem Artikel in dem er die Situation eingehend bespricht, sagt Starrett;

„Es kann wirklich nur den Handwerkern zum Guten angerechnet werden, daß sie sich weigern, einen Vertrag zu unterzeichnen, der ihre individuelle Freiheit einschränkt. Die Wirren haben jetzt nichts mehr mit den Delegaten zu thun, mit denen die Arbeitgeber immer so feist ausgekommen sind. Nur das individuelle Mitglied kann jetzt eine Aenderung in die Sachlage bringen. Sie sind freie Männer und das involvirte Princip ist solcher Natur, daß sie, wenn sie auch nur einen Funken von Selbstachtung haben, nicht nachgeben können.“

Auch unter den Plasterern haben einige bedeutende Arbeitgeber ihrer Vereinigung den Rücken gekehrt; andere Arbeitgeber stehen in Folge des Ausstandes am Rande des Bankrotts und werden über kurz oder lang dem Beispiele Schättlers folgen oder ihr Geschäft aufgeben müssen.

Die Cabinetmaker-Bossen Association hat natürlich Alles aufgeboten den Friedensschluß Schättlers rückgängig zu machen und denselben zu Raion zu bringen. So hat ihm das Executiv-Comite der Association einen Befehl zugestellt, welcher ihn anweist, unsere von ihm beschäftigten Mitglieder zu entlassen und nicht wieder einzustellen, widrigenfalls er, Schättler, einer Disziplinar-Strafe verfallen werde. Auf Grund dieses Befehles hat der New Yorker Distrikt-Council eine Klage wegen Verschwörung, gegen die Bossen-Association im Yorkville Polizeigerichte eingeleitet, die am 14ten Dezember zur Verhandlung kommen soll.

Von denn etwa 3000 Mitgliedern unserer Bruderschaft, die am 8ten August ausgeschlossen wurden, haben eine Anzahl bei unabhängigen Arbeitgebern Beschäftigung gefunden; andere haben die Stadt verlassen, so daß jetzt noch etwa 1500 Mitglieder ausgesperrt sind. Allem Anscheine nach ist es die Absicht des Arbeitgeber-Verbandes unserer Bruderschaft in New York den Garau zu machen und es liegt jetzt an den Lokal-Unions außerhalb New York's Alles aufzubieten, um diesen

teuflischen Plan der Bosse zu nichte zu machen. Dies können sie vollbringen, indem sie die nun beinahe vier Monate lang so heroisch kämpfenden Mitglieder in New York in liberaler Weise mit Geldbeiträgen unterstützen. Der von dem New Yorker Distrikt-Council an die Lokal-Unions ergangene Hülfenruf hat die Genehmigung und Billigung des General-Executiv-Comites erhalten und sollte von keiner Lokal-Union unbeachtet gelassen werden.

Die New Yorker Mitglieder selbst, soweit sie in Arbeit stehen, haben durch „Lockout“-Assessments bis Ende November die Summe von \$76,000.00 zur Unterstützung der Ausgesperrten aufgebracht und werden sich auch weiterhin einer Besteuerung unterziehen. Da aber der Winter nun hereingebrochen und die den Ausgesperrten verabsolgte übliche Unterstützungssumme absolut erhöht werden muß, ist es an der Zeit daß die Lokal-Unions des ganzen Landes unseren kämpfenden Brüdern in New York zu Hilfe eilen.

Ihr Kampf ist ein Kampf im Interesse unserer ganzen Bruderschaft und ihre Niederlage würde eine Niederlage unserer Gesamt-Organisation bedeuten. Möge daher ein jedes Mitglied ohne Verzug sein Schärfe zur siegreichen Beendigung dieses Kampfes beitragen.—Zug nach New York ist fern zu halten!

Die organisierten Bauarbeiter Nord-Böhmens hielten am 9ten und 10ten Oktober ihre vierte Jahreskonferenz ab, die zahlreicher als die früheren besucht war und 36 Theilnehmer zählte. Wie das Agitations-Comite berichtete, hat sich die Zahl der Lokal-Vereine im Laufe des letzten Jahres verdreifacht, deren Zahl stieg von 342 im September 1903 auf 856 am 1ten September 1904. Im Gebiete der nordböhmischen Gruppe werden ungefähr 3250 Maurer und Zimmerer beschäftigt, so daß also nur der vierte Theil der für die Organisation zunächst in Betracht kommenden Bauarbeiter dem Verbands angehören.

Die Berliner Tischlermeister die schon seit einiger Zeit mit dem Plane umgehen, durch eine allgemeine Aussperrung ihrer Arbeiter, deren Organisation einen empfindlichen Hieb zu versetzen, haben im Laufe des Monats Oktober begonnen eine theilweise Aussperrung der Tischler vorzunehmen, die wie ein Beschluß der Fabrikanten besagt, langsam aber stetig zunehmen sollte, um dadurch die Kasse der Holzarbeiter-Verbandes, dem ihre Arbeiter angehören, zu schröpfen, und die Organisation zu schwächen. Um diese Taktik zu durchkreuzen, haben die Tischler der größten Fabriken die Arbeit eingestellt.

Den organisierten Zimmerleuten Deutschlands ist es trotz dem heftigen Widerstande der Arbeitgeber gelungen in 176 Bezirken Verträge zur Regelung der Arbeitsverhältnisse abzuschließen. Unter diesen Bezirken befinden sich Berlin mit Umgebung, Leipzig, Bismarck, Pinneberg, Pirna, Potsdam und Tharandt. Von diesen Verträgen wurden 4 im Jahre 1900, 3 im Jahre 1901, 9 im Jahre 1902 und 38 im Jahre 1903 eingegangen und wieder erneuert. Die meisten Verträge enthalten genaue Bestimmungen über die Dauer der täglichen Arbeitszeit, über Stundenlohn, Lohnaufschläge für besondere Arbeiten, über den Tag der Lohnzahlung, Dauer des Vertrags und Kündigungsfrist. Unter den in den Verträgen stipulirten Lohnraten ist diejenige für Berlin, die höchste. Die meisten eingegangenen Verträge laufen in den Jahren 1905 oder 1906 ab; auch bleiben einzelne Verträge bis 1908 in Kraft.

L'Y UNION FRATERNELLE DES CHARPENTIER ET SES MEM- BRES DE NATIONALITEES ETRANGERS.

D'après les communications de plusieurs délégués à la convention de Milwaukee, il paraît que certain délégués de langue anglaise ont trouvé bon de protester contre les articles et rapports publiés en allemand et en français dans notre organ de métier.

C'est, je crois la première fois que dans une conventions du métier cette tentative à la "knownothingisme" c'est fait remarquer, et c'est avec plaisir que nous apprenons que la tentative a avorté complètement. Pourtant, la chose pourrait se renouveler et il est urgent de se prémunir d'arguments pour pouvoir y obvier! Puisque c'est devenu nécessaire, non seulement d'accepter ces étrangers (devenu citoyens ou non) dans nos rangs, que voir même nous leurs envoyons des organisateurs à la seul fin de les amener sous notre contrôle, il est fort naturel que nous les mettions en état de comprendre, et aussi de se faire comprendre à nous. L'Union fraternelle n'est pas une organisation nationale, ni de race, mais bien une corporation de métier. Du moment que ce fait est accepté nous devons faire notre possible, pour fortifier notre position, c'est à dire notre but doit être de contrôler tous les ouvriers de notre état, sans nous occuper ni de leur langage ni de leur nationalité.

Il fut un temps, pas encore très éloigné de notre époque, où les protestations les plus énergiques émanait précisément des mêmes gens qui aujourd'hui nous répètent à tout moment; "talk United States." Les étrangers furent rendu responsable de la baisse des salaires et du manque de réussite dans les entreprises d'organisations ouvrières. On les accusaient de travailler à bas prix, de prolonger les heures du travail et d'accepter toutes les conditions plus ou moins défavorable, octroyé par le patronat. Ce furent en premier les ouvriers de langue allemande qui ne se voyant pas acceptés dans les organisations existantes alors, ou avec beaucoup d'entraînement, formèrent des syndicats parmi les ouvriers de même langue et même métier. Plus tard les mêmes Allemands organisèrent les Scandinaviens plusieurs union de Français, et dans certains métiers même des Américains, tel que les ouvriers mouluriers et tappareissiers, aussi que bon nombre d'autres.

S'il est d'une grande utilité pour les ouvriers que les capitalistes en générale, et les patrons en particulier, vivent en concurrence et s'entendent le moins que possible, il est au contraire très urgent pour la class ouvrière de bien s'entendre, c'est à dire d'accepter et d'appliquer à leur organisation la forme la plus apte à agglomérer ou fédérer le plus grand nombre possible d'ouvriers.

Aussi voyons nous de certains métiers s'organiser sous une forme internationale, en étendant leur action au delà des frontières de notre continent, tel que les débardeurs, les matelots, les verriers, etc. D'autres, comme que les travailleurs des mines, suivent cet exemple et le temps n'est

pas loin où l'Union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers devrât à son tour s'unir avec les camarades du métier d'outremer, en accordant leur admission dans notre union, aussi tôt arrivé aux Etats Unis ou au Canada, en reconnaissant leur carte de membre d'une bonne fide organisation de leur pays d'origine. Le fanatisme du "know nothing" est la cause de la perdition de bon nombre d'ouvriers qui ne sont devenu "scabs," que par le manque de fraternité que nos amis anglo-Américains ont démontrés à ces pauvres frères qui débarquant à nos côtes sans moyens d'existence sans apais et sans connaissance de notre pays, furent la proie facile de l'exploiteur en lutte avec l'organisation de ses ouvriers.

Comme nous voyons par ceci, que tout les ouvriers de n'importe quelle langue ou nationalité doivent être serrés dans nos rangs, nous leur devons également toute facilité pour leur faire bien comprendre nos principes, et pour les mettre bien au courant avec les faits et cause qui les y ont amenés. Non seulement l'esprit de justice nous commande cela, mais il est de l'intérêt essentiel de l'organisation en général de suivre ce cours. D'agir d'une manière contraire serait faire le jeu du patronat, qui a toujours profité du désaccord de la class ouvrière. ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

LE MOUVEMENT SYNDICAL EN FRANCE.

Le Congres de Bourges.

Comme je vous l'avait annoncé, en vous faisant parvenir la liste des questions portées à son ordre du jour, le quatorzième congrès de la confédération générale du travail s'est tenu à Bourges du 12 au 17 septembre. Il comptera parmi les plus importants de ceux tenus jusqu'ici par cette organisation, tant par le nombre des syndicats représentés que par l'ampleur qu'a revêtu la discussion des quelques questions qui purent venir en délibération. 400 délégués, représentant plus de 1,200 syndicats, avaient répondu à l'appel du comité confédéral.

Pour la première fois il était indispensable qu'un syndicat fut régulièrement confédéré pour pouvoir être représenté au congrès et cette qualité ne peut être acquise que par la double adhésion du syndicat à la Bourse du travail de sa localité et à sa Fédération d'industrie ou de métier. Cette double obligation compliqua à tel point l'oeuvre de la commission de vérification des mandats, qu'elle ne put donner communication au résultat de ses travaux que le mardi soir. La discussion de son rapport fut dès plus laborieuses, au point que le Congrès ne put être considéré comme normalement constitué, par la validation des mandats, que le mercredi après midi. Son installation avait donc demandé deux jours et demi sur les six consacrés au congrès. Il y eut là une perte de temps regrettable à tout les points de vue, et il y aura lieu, pour l'avenir, de prendre des mesures empêchant un pareil gaspillage des moments dont peuvent disposer les congressistes.

Deux tendances, nettement marquées, se font jour dans les milieux ouvriers français. L'une assigne au mouvement syndical une fin exclusivement révolutionnaire, avec, pour but, la transformation de la société, et, comme moyen d'action, une grève générale victorieuse réalisée en dehors de toutes préoccupations, de toutes attaches politiques, et c'est celle dont se réclament ceux qui sont à la tête de la confédération générale du travail. L'autre, que l'on a qualifiée improprement ou incomplètement de "réformiste," par opposition à la première sans borner son horizon, sans renoncer à l'espoir de voir instaurer une société mieux en harmonie avec les aspirations de chacun, n'a qu'une foi très limitée en l'efficacité d'un mouvement violent, d'une brusque transformation sociale qui risque de manquer de profondeur, et ne sera qu'éphémère si les cerveaux ne sont au préalable préparés à en tirer tous les profits et à en assurer le maintien. Ce serait une victoire piteuse que celle qui n'aurait pour résultat que de changer le nom et la qualité de nos maîtres. Par contre, l'échec d'un pareil mouvement serait désastreux et ramènerait fortement en arrière le prolétariat encore si imparfaitement organisé. Aussi ceux qui partagent cette manière de voir donnent-ils au mouvement syndical un but plus immédiat et, s'inspirant des exemples de l'étranger, travaillent-ils avec ardeur au développement méthodique des organisations à leur renforcement journalier, pour les faire concourir à une action constante contre le patronat dans le but d'améliorer des conditions de travail que tous s'accordent à trouver déplorable. Comme ceux qui appuient l'action révolutionnaire, ils pensent que le prolétariat doit faire ses affaires lui-même et en dehors de toute ingérence politicienne; mais ils n'en reconnaissent pas moins que certaines réformes, dont tous les ouvriers réclament les "bénéfices," ne peuvent découler que des décisions du Parlement et que, par conséquent, les ouvriers ont une action à exercer de ce côté. L'expérience a d'ailleurs démontré que, chaque fois qu'ils y ont été intéressés, ils n'y ont point failli.

Ceci dit, on comprendra mieux que des discussions ardentes, passionnées se soient déroulées sur le rapport du comité confédéral. A part quelques menus reproches sur sa gestion, sur la façon dont il a appliqué les statuts, c'est bien sur la tâche que même du Comité que la bataille c'est engagée. La critique la plus grave que lui fut faite et à laquelle à mon sens il n'a pas suffisamment répondu touchait à l'orientation donnée à la confédération non pas au point de vue économique, mais bien sur le terrain des idées. Le délégué des chemins de fer est venu protester contre l'immixtion du Comité confédéral dans la politique et réclamer vivement pour qu'il prohibe de son sein toute politique, même la politique libérale. Mis aux voix, le rapport du comité confédéral en recueillit 825 contre 369; c'était pour lui un véritable succès, mais qui lui donnera certainement à réfléchir si l'on songe qu'au dernier congrès son rapport n'avait eu contre lui qu'une

seule voix et qu'antérieurement il était voté à mains levées et à quasi unanimité. Mais cet engagement n'était que le prélude d'un autre beaucoup plus important et qui, lui là, fut de part et d'autre conduit avec méthode et précision. La question de la Représentation proportionnelle fut largement débattue et si les discours prononcés ne changèrent rien aux votes (la plupart des délégués ayant un mandat impératif) il n'en est pas moins vrai que la discussion aura éclairé plus d'un côté de la question et que, rentré chez soi, chacun aura tout le loisir de peser les arguments fournis et de se faire en toute indépendance un jugement personnel. A ce point de vue, le Congrès aura été profitable à tous.

Cette proposition fut déjà repoussée aux deux précédents Congrès. En 1901 elle n'avait réuni que 26 voix. 74 mandats se prononcèrent en sa faveur en 1902. Les partisans déclarent que puisque les obligations financières sont proportionnelles au chiffre des adhérents, il est de toute justice—en écartant la question de représentation au Congrès—qu'il en soit de même pour la représentation au sein du Comité confédéral, chaque représentant de fédération ayant un nombre de voix, non pas strictement proportionnel à celui des syndiqués représentés, mais permettant tout au moins aux grandes organisations de n'être pas écrasées par les plus petits, une fédération de 100 membre (et il y en a) balancant et annulant par son vote celui d'une fédération de 12,000 membres! C'est le système actuel et contre lequel s'élèvent les partisans de la représentation proportionnelle. Les adversaires retournant l'argument objectent que son adoption aurait pour résultat la prédominance des grandes organisations sur les plus petits, ce qui ne serait aucunement démocratique, étant donné qu'une unité d'organisation en vaut une autre quel que soit le nombre de ses membres.

Ceux qui réclamaient la représentation proportionnelle eurent beau s'appuyer sur la manière dont on procède à l'étranger et montrer que le danger signalé était pour le moins illusoire, mais que par contre on s'exposait à de graves mécomptes en maintenant le mode actuel de représentation, puisqu'en cas de décision importante à prendre on courait le risque de voir un mouvement ordonné par une majorité de petits organisations et que ne suivrait pas l'immense majorité ouvrière représentée par la minorité composée des grandes organisations. Rien n'y fit. Le siège de chacun était fait, et, par 825 voix contre 379, la représentation proportionnelle fut repoussée.

Les partisans étaient auparavant fixés sur l'issue du débat, mais ils n'avaient pas escompté une minorité aussi imposante. C'est là pour eux le gage d'une victoire future et l'assurance qu'un avenir prochain verra fonctionner en France un système de représentation qu'a depuis longtemps fait ses preuves à l'étranger et que l'équité la plus élémentaire suffirait à recommander.

Ces deux votes émis, la suite de l'ordre du jour devait moins passionner le Congrès. Après la lecture du rap-

port de la commission chargé d'étudier la solution à donner à la journée de huit heures, le Congrès décida qu'une agitation vigoureuse commencerait aussitôt pour en amener la réalisation et qu'un mouvement général serait tenu le 1 mai 1906. On voulut bien, à cette occasion, citer les résultats obtenus à l'étranger, notamment en Amérique et, pour une fois, l'expérience tentée hors de France fut reconnue valable. A la cotisation obligatoire réclamée par la commission pour gager les frais de la campagne à entreprendre, le Congrès substitua les souscriptions volontaires jugées suffisantes. Comme dix-huit mois nous séparent encore de l'échéance fixée, j'aurai certainement l'occasion de vous parler encore de cette décision et des suites qui y seront données.

Relativement au label, un conflit avait surgi entre la confédération et la Fédération du Livre, celle-ci ayant émis la prétention de donner à son label la forme qui lui convenait, ne demandant au Comité confédéral que de le reconnaître purement et simplement. Ce dernier, par contre, voulut imposer à la Fédération du Livre l'obligation de faire figurer dans sa vignette l'insigne confédéral. Les deux parties ne pouvant s'entendre le cas fut renvoyé au Congrès de Bourges, lequel donna gain de cause au Comité confédéral contre la Fédération du Livre. C'est en fin de Congrès, et au milieu d'un véritable brouhaha que cette question, qui touchait à l'indépendance des organisations, fut discutée et tranchée. Il en fut de même pour la suite de l'ordre du jour, et c'est au bruit des conversations particulières et des allées et venues des uns et des autres que furent adoptés des vœux touchant l'extension de la juridiction prudhomale aux ouvriers qui n'en bénéficient pas encore aux accidents du travail, à l'application des décrets sur les adjudications, l'antimilitarisme, le marchandage, etc. Le sort désigna ensuite la ville d'Amiens comme siège du prochain congrès.

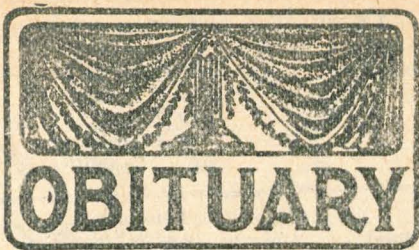
Ainsi prit fin le quatorzième congrès de la confédération. Il a permis de constater une fois de plus que le trop grand nombre de délégués est un véritable obstacle à la bonne marche des travaux, chacun d'eux caressant le secret désir de prendre la parole afin de voir son nom inscrit au procès verbal. Mais comme je l'ai dit au début il n'en aura pas moins une grande importance pour le prolétariat français.

G. GUÉNARD.

Paris, le 2 Octobre, 1904.

L'exploitation effrénée de l'enfance, tant par sa répercussion désastreuse sur les prix de main d'œuvre que par la formation d'ouvriers imparfaits et par là même peu aptes à maintenir les salaires à leur niveau normal, fait un devoir aux syndicats de surveiller avec un soin jaloux tout ce qui touche à l'apprentissage.

Obituary resolutions sent to the General Office for publication in The Carpenter must be accompanied by the usual fee of \$2.00. This is a rule of long standing, by the observance of which delay in the publication of resolutions will be avoided and unnecessary correspondence eliminated.



Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 265, Hackensack, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Peter F. Ryker. We sincerely mourn our loss and feel that our local union has been bereaved of a faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days and that we extend our sincere sympathy to the family of our deceased brother in their hour of sorrow and affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved ones; that a copy be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication, and that these resolutions be entered upon our records.

HARRY C. BEAVEN,
Rec. Sec.

LOCAL UNION 287, Harrisburg, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy brother, Peter Klugh; be it

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the death of our beloved brother, and that we, the members of Local Union 287, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes as a testimonial of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and copies sent to the daily papers, and one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN R. NEY,
J. C. LEIBENGOOD,
C. O. SCHREINER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 235, Riverside, Cal.

WHEREAS, Death having again entered our ranks and taken our brother, Robt. A. Greene, and, realizing that we have lost a faithful brother, and his wife a devoted husband, therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, a copy be spread on the record and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

T. L. JOHNSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 911, Kallispell, Mont.

WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler in his divine wisdom has deemed it best to remove from our midst the wife of our esteemed brother, C. S. Fox; be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of his beloved wife from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be realized by all who know her best; and be it further

Resolved, That with deep sympathy for Brother Fox and the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express a hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him that doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of our local union, that a copy be presented to our afflicted brother and that a copy be sent to our official journal, and a copy be given to our local paper.

J. P. J. SCHROEDER,
GEO. W. HUNDLEY,
P. R. NEILSON,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 325, Paterson, N. J.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite mercy having called to Himself our beloved brother, Pierce E. Van Houton, who, ever since and before we received our charter, has always



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Mechanical Engineer	Elec.-Railway Supt.	R. R. Construction Eng.	Sheet-Metal Drafts.
Machine Designer	Telephone Engineer	Surveyor	Ornamental Designer
Mechanical Draftsman	Telegraph Engineer	Mining Engineer	Navigator
Foreman Machinist	Wireman	Textile-Mill Supt.	Bookkeeper
Foreman Toolmaker	Dynamo Tender	Textile Designer	Stenographer
Foreman Pattern-Mk'r	Motorman	Sanitary Engineer	French } With
Foreman Molder	Stationary Engineer	Heat. and Vent. Eng.	German } Edison
Refrigeration Engineer	Marine Engineer	Commercial Law	Spanish } Phonograph

Name _____ Age _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ State _____

OBITUARY.

(Continued from Page 19.)

been an able leader, and honest, loyal and trustworthy officer of our local union; and

WHEREAS, Every member of our local union believing that the loss of such a highly respected member should be recorded and remembered in a special manner, be it therefore

Resolved, That the sympathy of all the members of our local union, be extended to his wife and son in their great bereavement; we mourn with them in their sorrow—their loss is our loss. Be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that these resolutions be spread on our minute book as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. F. LAMBERT,
SAM MAYWELL,
C. H. OCKS,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 1317, Indiana Harbor, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the wife of our brother, Harry Ribble, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of local union 1317, tender to our bereaved brother and his family, our sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be presented to our bereaved brother and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FREDRICK SALUSKI,
D. W. MORRISON,
E. D. WRIGHT,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 85, Shreveport, La.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to take away from our midst, Bro. Philip Little, one of our beloved members, and an earnest worker of our local union; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden hand of death has cut down a life that was full of love and kindness to his fellow-brother. May the removal of Bro. Little from our midst have a tendency of binding us as union men and brothers closer to one another; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the departed brother our heartfelt sympathy in the hour of their affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a page of our minute-book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased; that a copy be presented to the family as a mark of esteem and respect for our departed brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. L. WORSHAM,
I. H. VERDIN,
J. T. YATES,

W. A. DUDENHOFER,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 819 West Palm Beach, Fla.

WHEREAS, The Father and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from us the wife of our esteemed brother, Fred Hitchcock; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations held with the afflicted brother in this fraternal order make it eminently fitting that we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family and relatives; that a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. K. PIERCE,
M. P. CAIN,
DAVID SANDERSON,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 166, Rock Island, Ill.

WHEREAS, Death has once more entered our midst and removed from this earth to his home beyond the grave, where parting is no more, our beloved brother, Peter Lindbloom; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Lindbloom, this local union has forever lost a faithful, upright and God-fearing member. We deeply deplore our loss and extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow, who has been deprived of a kind and indulgent husband; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the bereaved widow; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days as a tribute of respect for our departed brother.

H. G. GLENN,
L. RITCHY,
HY. GROTHE,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WHEREAS, God, our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, who worketh all things together for good, has called from our ranks our brother, Charles E. Payn; and

WHEREAS, We, the members of local union 308, sadly mourn the loss to the union and this community of one whom we ever found to be a true friend and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the loving wife and family of the deceased brother in their present affliction, and express the hope that even so great a loss to them may be overcome by Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family; that these resolutions be recorded on our minute-book and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. W. BLAKESLEY,
J. W. SHULDS,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 26, Syracuse, N. Y.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss sustained by our esteemed brother, E. I. Doe, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the beloved wife of our brother, that we condole with him on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict him, and to commend him for consideration of Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this testimonial of heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be presented to Bro. Doe, that a copy be forwarded to our official journal for publication, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

STEPHEN KOHTER,
J. J. NAUGHTON,
P. C. MCWINEY,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 379, Texarcana, Ark.

WHEREAS, The Great and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from among us one of our worthy and esteemed brother carpenters, J. C. Burcher; and

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties in Local Union 379, makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of a brother from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members and friends of this union, and will prove a serious loss to the community and public;

Resolved, That with deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, that a copy be presented to the be-

reaved family, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

D. L. RANEY,
T. ROBUCK,
H. CRAETREE,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 325, Paterson, N. J.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in the exercise of His divine will, has removed from this world and the busy cares of life, our beloved brother, Corelius Pickart; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our friend and brother, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and devoutly commend them to the keeping of Him who looks with pitying eye upon the widowed and the fatherless; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, that a copy be spread on our minute book as tribute of respect and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LEONARD STOLK,
JACOB TIDDENS,
JOHN B. BREEN,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 166, Rock Island, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, Neal McGinnis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy in their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and a copy spread on our minutes; and be it further

Resolved, That our conductor be instructed to drape our charter for thirty days.

HY. GROTHE,
G. A. ANDERSON,
G. KLOTZ,

Committee.

LOCAL UNION 33, Boston, Mass.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence, in its wisdom, has removed from our midst Margery Shields, the devoted and affectionate daughter of our esteemed brother, W. J. Shields; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union 33, sympathize with our afflicted brother and his family, and we respectfully recommend them for consideration to that Divine Power which though sometimes inscrutable in its dispensation, yet doeth all things well. Feeling sure that to them as to us there is comfort in the knowledge that the deceased was not only honorable and womanly in all respects, but was also a devoted Christian; and be it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family and published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

G. KEEFE,
P. A. MORLEY,
A. M. SINCLAIR,
Committee.

LOCAL UNION 717, San Antonio, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, to take from our midst Bro. John M. Watkins; and

WHEREAS, In his death we have been deprived of a member who was ever faithful and true to the principles of our order, and in the discharge of his duties in this organization; and

WHEREAS, The wisdom and ability which he has exercised in the aid of the organization by service, contributed and counsel, will hold him in grateful remembrance and make it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this or-

ganization, and will prove a great loss to the community and public; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family, relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trouble, and recommend them to Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and the Weekly Dispatch, for publication, and that these resolutions be spread on a page of the minutes of our local union in memory of and as a tribute of respect.

R. F. NEUMANN,
D. A. WRIGHT,
S. L. MOHAVIER,
Committee.

Expulsions.

W. J. Miller, a former member of Local Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., who now holds a membership card of Local Union 1315, Baltimore, Md., was tried for violation of Sec. 164 of Gen. Constitution, found guilty of embezzling the wages of five of our members and expelled for the offense.

* * *

Edd J. Tubbs, a carpenter formerly of Livingston, Mont., has been expelled by Local Union 1085 for obtaining money under false pretenses and for stealing carpenter tools from a fellow-workman.

* * *

Edward White, a member of Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., has been expelled for stealing carpenter tools from a fellow-member.

* * *

Wm. Applegate, the former Treasurer of Local Union 1582, Cincinnati, O., has been expelled by the local union for embezzlement of local funds.

Rejection of Candidate.

Silas T. Royle has applied for admission to Local Union 31, Trenton, N. J., and rejected three times in succession, he being unqualified for membership.

Trade unionism has been in countless tussles, but it lives yet, more stalwart than ever. It has been wounded, but never fatally. If driven from one spot it has turned up at another. It has buried thousands of his enemies at the cross-roads, as they fall one after the other; it is here to stay.

Books for Carpenters

STEEL SQUARE POCKET BOOK .50.
By D. L. STODDARD.

ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY \$1.00
By OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE \$1.00
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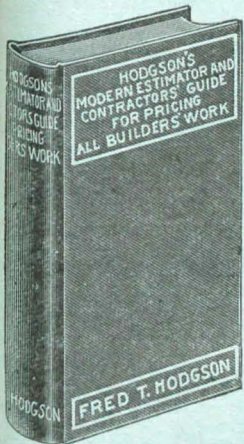
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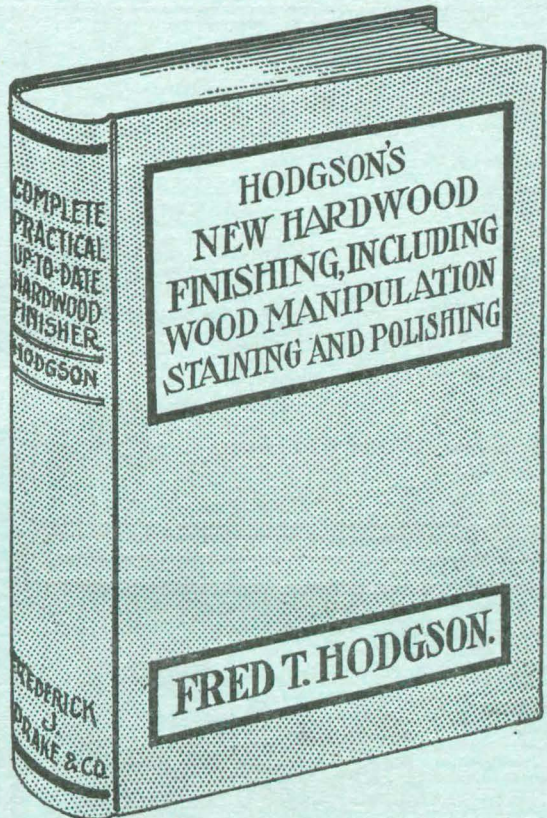
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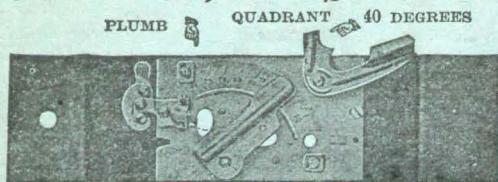
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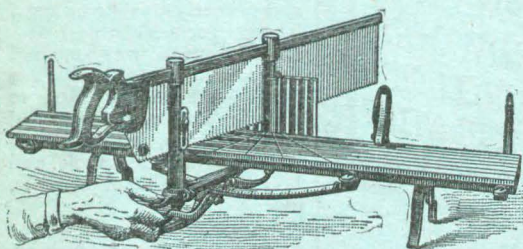
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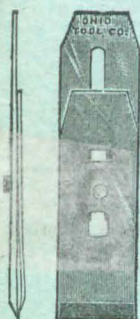
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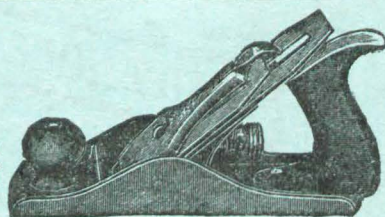
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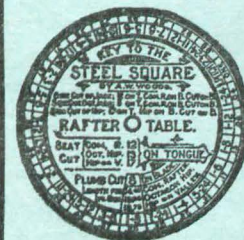
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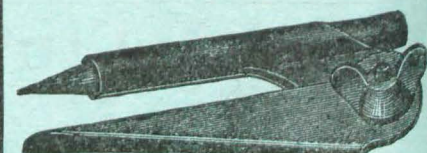
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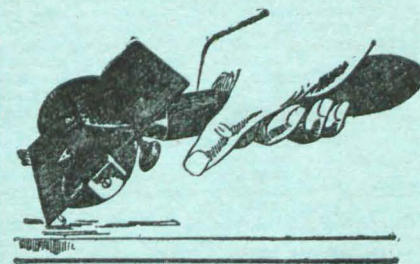
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